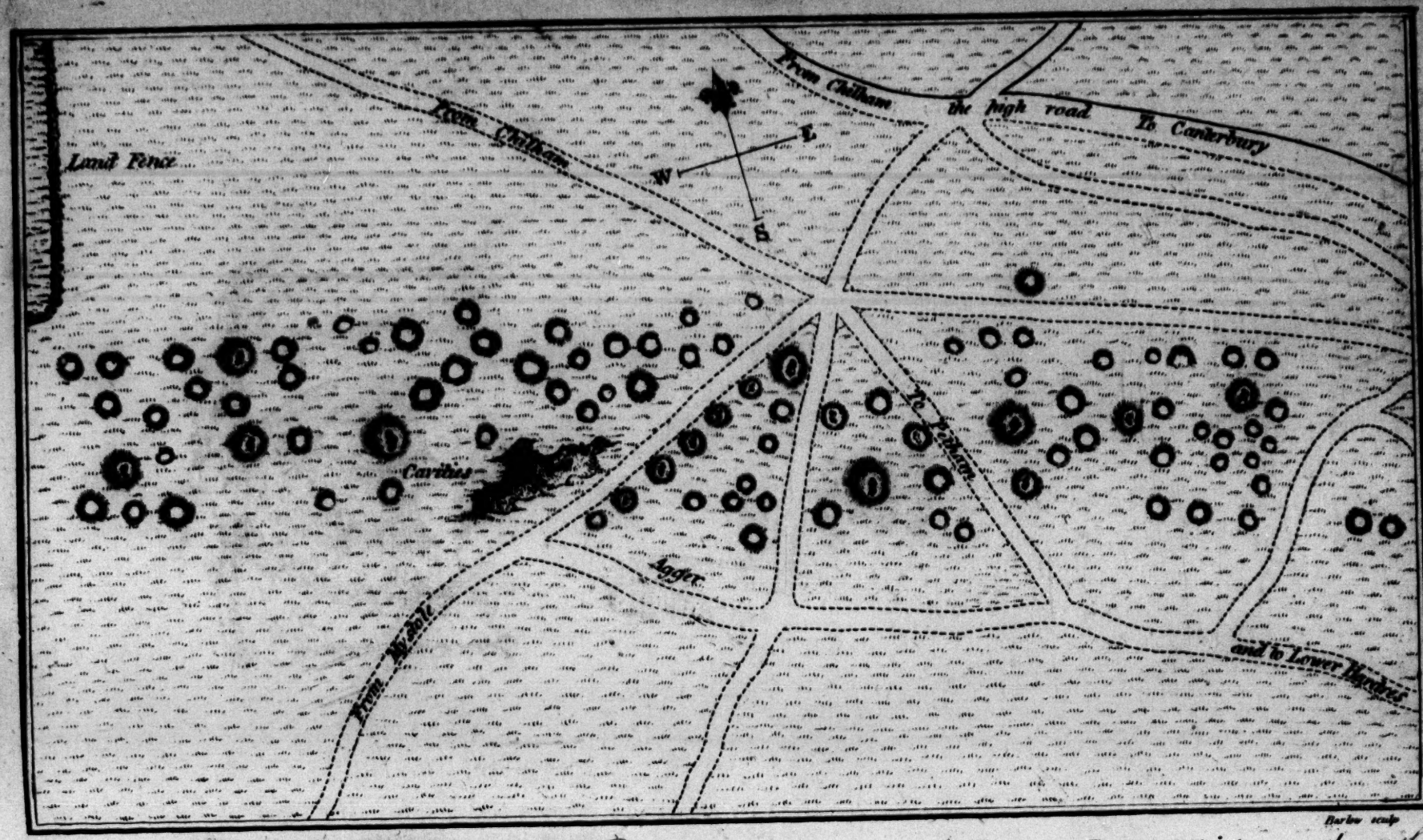
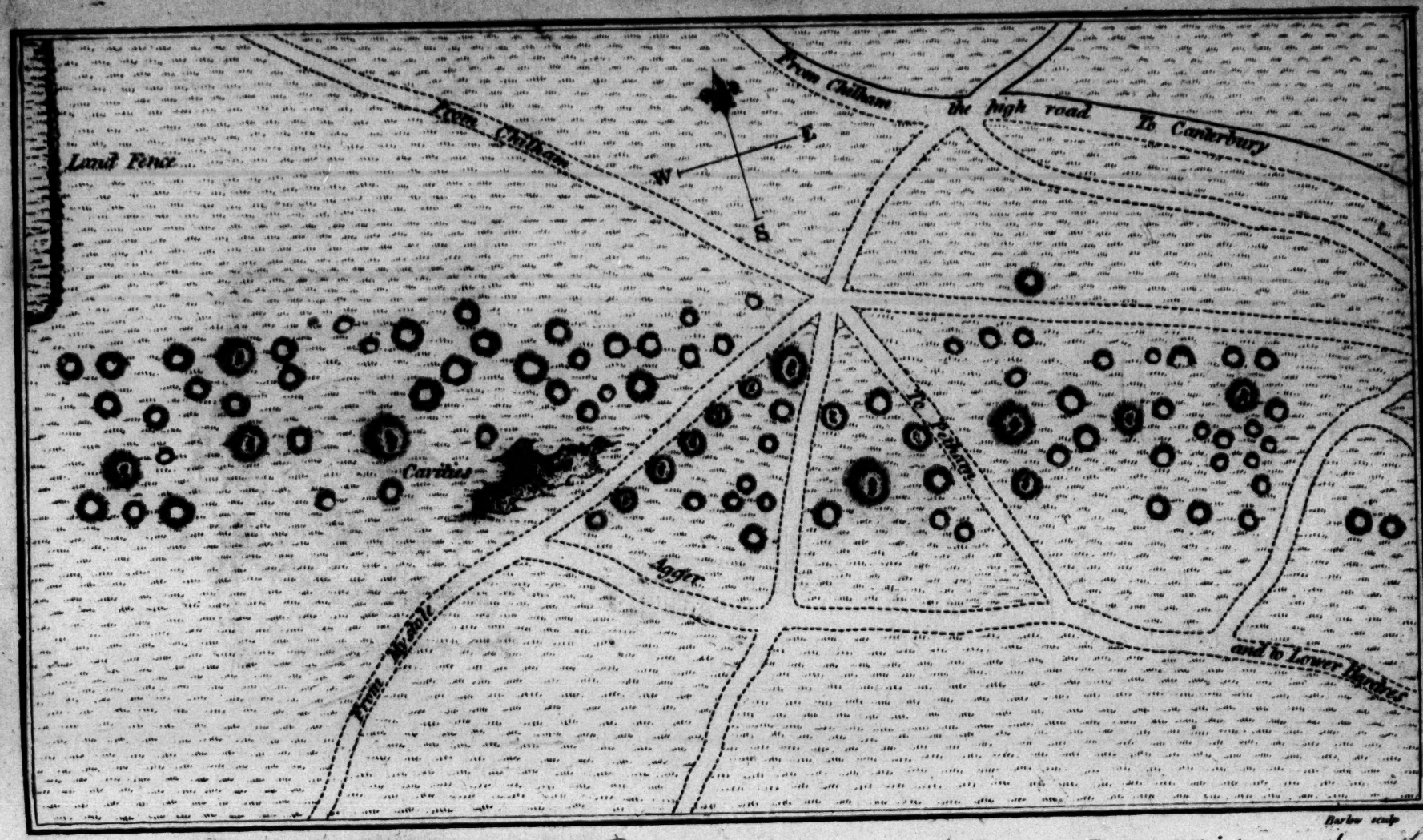


A PLAN of CHARTHAM DOWNS Called in antient Deeds DANES BANKS, with the TUMULI or BARROWS interspersed over them.



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Gal 5 E.C

THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

" *Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

" *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

" *Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

VOLUME VII.



CANTERBURY

PRINTED BY W. BRISTOW, ON THE PARADE.

M.DCC.XCVIII.

BRITISH MUSEUM



TO

JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, Eſq.

OF

KYPIER,

IN THE

BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to accept this tribute of grateful reſpect for the friendſhip you have honored me with, a friendſhip begun in our early days, when we firſt imbibed the rudiments of our education at the ſame ſeminary of learning in the county of Kent, whilſt we were under our reſpective paternal roofs in the ſame

ſame neighbourhood. Your property in the county, your encouragement of learning, and of this Hiſtory in particular in the earlieſt publication of it, joined with your well-known liberality of ſentiment, will, I am certain, induce you to continue your patronage to this Edition, and the Author of it, which will add to thoſe favors you have already conferred on him, who is, with much reſpect,

SIR,

Your moſt faithful

and obliged humble Servant,

LONDON,
DEC. 10, 1798.

EDWARD HASTED.

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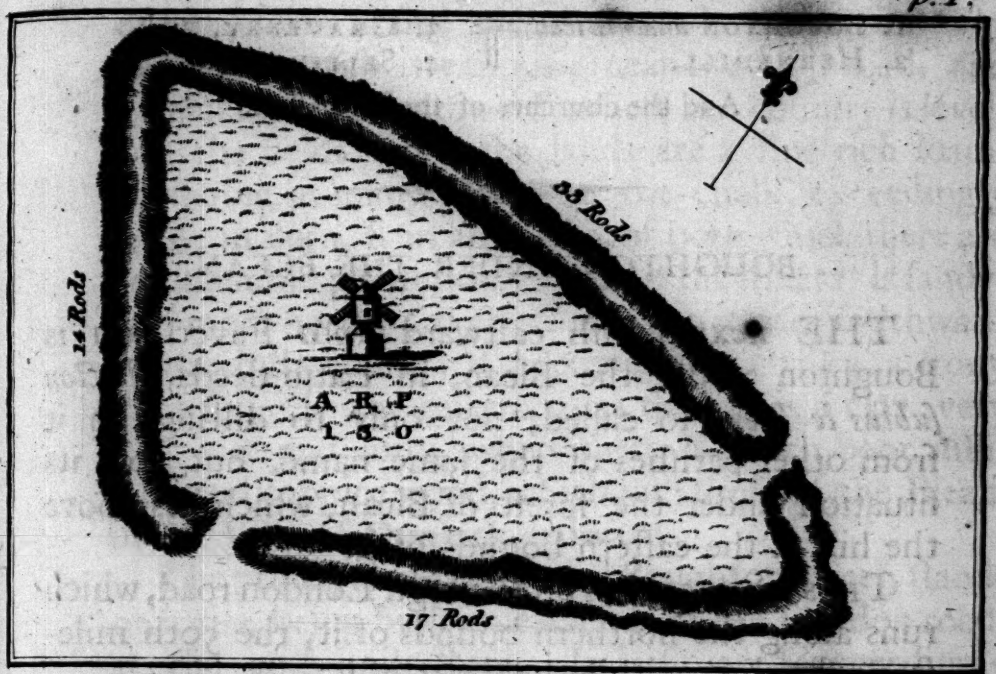
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The Binder is desired to leave GUARDS *for the following* MAPS, *belonging to this Volume, which will be given in the course of the work.*

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Barber sculp.

Ground Plot of the Camp on Shottington hill in Selling.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

BOUGHTON UNDER BLEAN.

THE HUNDRED OF BOUGHTON lies next adjoining to that of Faverſham eaſtward. It is written in the book of Domeſday *Boltone*, in the 7th year of king Edward I. *Boctune*, and ſoon afterwards *Boughton*, the archbiſhop being then lord of it.

There is a court leet held for this hundred, of which the archbiſhop is lord, at which *two conſtables* are choſen, *one* for the upper, and *the other* for the Lower Half Hundred, who have juriſdiction over the whole of it.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. BOUGHTON *under Blean.*
2. HERNEHILL.
3. GRAVENEY, and
4. SELLING *in part.*

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes.

BOUGHTON UNDER THE BLEAN.

THE next pariſh eaſtward from Faverſham is Boughton under the Blean, in Latin deeds, *Boc̃ton ſubtus le Blen*, ſo called, not only to diſtinguiſh it from other pariſhes of the ſame name, but from its ſituation under the foreſt of Blean, which lies above the hill at the eaſtern bounds of it.

THIS PARISH lies on the high London road, which runs along the northern bounds of it, the 50th mile-ſtone ſtanding within the ſtreet of it.

The rill of water on the common, at the bottom of Boughton-hill, bounds it eaſtward, whence it ſtretches itſelf a conſiderable length ſouthward, leaving Rhodes farm without its bounds, and ſo weſtward to Guſhborne, an eſtate belonging to the Iſmays, thence making a circle north-weſt, it includes Colking-houſe, and a ſmall part only of the farm, and croſſing the London road northward, it encircles Fairbrook, formerly belonging to the Beſt's, and thence taking in Naſh, it goes on eaſtward to the north ſide of Boughton-ſtreet, and the rill firſt mentioned above. A part of this pariſh is entirely ſeparated from the reſt of it, by thoſe of Hernehill and Graveney intervening, and includes in it the marſh called Graveney, alias Cleve marſh, on the north ſide of thoſe pariſhes, being part of the demeſnes of Boughton manor, of which Mr. Lade is leſſee

It is not very healthy, yet it is exceedingly pleaſant, the greateſt part of it in a fine open fertile country, cloſe at the bottom of Boughton hill, which with

with the woods along the ſummit of that high range of hills, form a fine picturesque view from it. The ſoil of the pariſh is various; near the high road, and a ſmall diſtance ſouthward, where the country is level, and the fields large, the lands are a fine rich loam, bordering in many places on the chalk, exceedingly fertile in corn, fruit and hops, of both which there are conſiderable plantations. About the ſtreet it is ſandy, and more northward a ſtiff clay; as it riſes ſouthward to the hilly country it becomes very chalky, a ſtony light ſoil. In the eaſtern parts the ſoil is a clay, very ſtiff, wet and miry, where there is much poor ruffit land and coppice wood, which join thoſe of the Blean, in the Ville of Dunkirk eaſtward.

The principal village, called Boughton-ſtreet, ſtands on a rite, being built on each ſide of the London road, at the 50th mile-ſtone. It is ſituated exceedingly pleaſant, moſtly ſurrounded by hop plantations and orchard grounds, about a quarter of a mile from the foot of Boughton-hill, ſome open common lying between, a great part of which has been lately cultivated. This ſtreet is of late years become the principal village; the houſes in it are moſt of them modern and neatly built, and the whole has a remarkable pleaſing and chearful appearance. In the midſt of it is a neat modern houſe, late the property and reſidence of Terry Marſh, eſq. built on the demeſnes of Scarbut's manor, as mentioned before. He died in 1789, and his widow and infant children are now entitled to it.

Below the little hill, at the weſt end of the ſtreet, are two ſtreamlets, the weſternmoſt of which is a *nail-bourne*, the one riſing in Herſt wood, and the other at Gore, they croſs the London road, flowing very plentifully, and having ſupplied the ponds belonging to Naſh, they continue their courſe from thence northward to the Swale.

The manſion of Naſh, the paddock of which adjoins the north ſide of the London road, near the above

ſtreamlets, is ſituated on the knole of a hill; it is a large handſome building, having a fine proſpect eaſtward over the adjoining country, terminated by the Boughton hills. It has been fitted up within theſe few years with much taſte in the modern ſtile, and with the foliage of the paddock, is a conſpicuous ornament to this part of the country. On the oppoſite ſide of the road, about a mile ſouthward, is the parſonage-houſe, which Mr. Lade ſome years ago greatly improved, and made it a very deſirable reſidence; about a quarter of a mile from hence ſtands the church, on the knole of a hill, having the court-lodge cloſe to the weſt ſide of the church-yard, and the vicarage on the north ſide of it, a pretty neat dwelling. A little further is a hamlet called South-ſtreet, which report ſays was once the only one in this pariſh, the London road having gone through it, inſtead of the preſent way, on which the preſent ſtreet of Boughton has been ſince built. It is remarkable that the above road, leading from Oſpringe through this pariſh, is called in an antient perambulation of the town and pariſh of Faverſham, ſo early as king Edward the Iſt.'s reign *Key-ſtreet*, moſt probably like Key-ſtreet beyond Sittingborne, on the ſame road, from Caius Julius Cæſar, *quaſi Caii ſtratum*.

In 1518 there was an alms-houſe in Boughton-ſtreet, as appears by a will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. There is now one, conſiſting of two dwellings, near the church, belonging to the pariſh, but whether that mentioned above, is uncertain.

There are two ſchools in Boughton-ſtreet, in which upwards of one hundred boys and girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. A fair is held in this ſtreet on the Monday after St. Peter's day yearly, for toys and pedlary.

In the year 1716 there was dug up, in a hedge by the highway ſide, over againſt the head of the parſonage-

ſonage-barn, a man's ſkull and bones, with an hanger or back-ſword, which, through length of time, was crumbled into bits of about a finger's length; and there was with it a braſs coin of the emperor Antoninus Pius.[a]

An ample account of the Blean foreſt, and the ville of Dunkirk, will be given in the deſcription of the hundred of Weſtgate, within the bounds of which it all lies.

AGAINST THE PARK PALES *of Naſh*, adjoining to the London road, there grows plenty of a *lathyrus*, not the *major latifolius Ger. emac.* 1229, as Mr. Bateman conjectured, but the *lathyrus ſylveſtris major*, C. B. Pin. 344; nor doth *linum ſilveſtre ceruleum perenne*, &c. Raii Synop. 111, 362, grow on Beacon-hill, as he affirmed, but the *linum ſilveſtre ſextum anguſtifolium*, this being annual, and having ſeeds of the colour of thoſe of common flax; whereas the ſeeds of the former are black. Campanula rotunda folia, *the leſſer round-leaved bell flower*, grows all along by the ſides of the ſame road; beſides which there have been ſeveral more ſcarce plants obſerved in this pariſh by Mr. Jacob, which are enumerated in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*.

THE MANOR OF BOUGHTON was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury; accordingly in the record of Domeſday it is thus deſcribed, under the general title of the archbiſhop's lands:

In Boltun hundred. The archbiſhop himſelf holds Boltune. It was taxed at five ſulings and an half. The arable land is . . . In demeſne there are two carucates, and thirty-one villeins, with thirty-one borderers having fifteen carucates. There are four acres of meadow, and a fiſhery of ten-pence value, a ſalt-pit of ſixteen-pence, wood for the pannage of forty-five hogs. In the whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards,

[a] Lewis's Hiſt. Fav. p. 86.

it was worth fifteen pounds and ſixteen ſhillings and three pence and one halfpenny. Now it is worth thirty pounds and ſixteen ſhillings and three pence and one halfpenny.

The archbiſhop continues at this time lord of this manor and hundred, the court leet of which he retains in his own poſſeſſion,[b] BUT *the ſcite and demeſnes of it* have been for a great length of time demiſed for a term of years, as will be further mentioned below.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc, by his charter of foundation, granted to the hoſpitals of St. Nicholas, Harbledown, and St. John, Canterbury, one hundred and forty pounds per annum, out of his manors of Boćton and Reculver; which ſtill continues to be paid out of the rents of theſe manors.

THE DEMESNES *of the manor of Boughton* have been demiſed from time to time on a beneficial leaſe.

The family of Diggs, of Chilham-caſtle, was for ſeveral generations leſſees of it. Thomas Diggs, eſq. held it in 1643, at the yearly rent of 40l. 13s. 4d. In whoſe deſcendants it remained till Thomas Diggs, eſq. of Chilham-caſtle, alienated his term in it in 1723, to Mr. James Colebrooke, whoſe eldeſt ſon Robert Colebrooke, eſq. in 1774, an act having paſſed that year for the purpoſe, veſted his intereſt in it in truſtees, and they the next year ſold it to Thomas Heron, eſq. of Newark upon Trent, who in 1776 paſſed his term in it away to John Lade, eſq. of this pariſh, the preſent leſſee of it.

THIS MANOR OF BUTLERS, alias BRENLEY, was formerly accounted as *two ſeparate ones*, but they have been conſolidated for many years. The court-lodge, called Brenley, but formerly ſpelt Brinley, is an eminent manſion in this pariſh, ſituated about a mile weſtward from the church. This ſeat once gave name

[b] Somn. Cant. p. 43, pt. ii, p. 169, appendix, p. 61. In an antient taxation Boughton manor was valued at 52l. 13s. 4d. per annum.

to a family, which was poſſeſſed of it; one of whom, Sir Laurence de Brinley, flouriſhed here in the reign of king Edward I. and in his deſcendants it continued down till one of them ſold it to John Roper, eſq. of St. Dunſtan's, who died in 1489 poſſeſſed of the manors of Brenle and Botelar,[c] which he deviſed to his ſecond ſon Thomas Roper, who reſided at Brenley, as did his ſon John Roper, eſq. He died in 1527, leaving an only daughter and heir Elizabeth, to whom by his will, in which he ſtiles himſelf John Rooper, gent. dwelling in St. John's hoſpital, without the walls of Canterbury, he gave this eſtate among others. She afterwards carried it in marriage to Robert Eyre, of Derbyſhire,[d] who repaired the houſe of Brenley, with ſuch additions, that he may be ſaid to be the rebuilder of it. This he did, in order to entertain queen Elizabeth in her progreſs through this county in 1573, but he neither lived to finiſh his deſigns here, or to ſee the queen in her progreſs. The Eyres bore for their arms, *On a chevron, three quaterfoils, a creſcent for difference*; which coat, quartered with one of *three barnacles*, is carved on an antient ſtone, over a hollow, in the ſouth wall of the high chancel of Boughton church, under which is a flat ſtone, ſeemingly for a tomb, undoubtedly for one of this name and family. In the deſcendants of Robert Eyre this eſtate continued till by a female heir it went in like manner to Rowth, whoſe deſcendant Sir John Rowth, poſſeſſed this manor of Butlers, alias Brenley, (for it then ſeems to have been accounted but as one manor, and to have been ſo called) and the manſion of Brenley, which he rebuilt, as it now remains, and reſided at it till his death in 1657. He was deſcended of the family of this name, ſeated at Romley, in Derbyſhire, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on*

[c] See more of the Ropers, vol. i. p. 472. vol. vi. p. 229.

[d] She ſurvived him, as appears by her will in the Prerog. off. Cant. proved 1579.

a bend, between two cotizes, ſable, three martlets pierced of the field. He left an only ſurviving ſon Francis Rowth, eſq. who reſided at Brenley, where he died in 1677, *ſ. p.* and was ſucceeded in it, as his coheirs, by his only ſurviving ſiſter Margaret, then the widow of John Boys, eſq. and John Farewell, eſq. his nephew, ſon of his ſiſter Dorothy deceaſed, by her huſband John Farewell, eſq. of the Inner Temple, the ſon of Sir George Farewell, of Somerſetſhire. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a chevron between three eſcallops, argent.* Margaret Boys died in 1710, *ſ. p.* and by her will deviſed her intereſt in it to her kinſman George Farewell, eſq. of Brenley, ſon of her nephew John before-mentioned, who had deceaſed in 1666, and he thereby became poſſeſſed of the entire fee of this manor and eſtate.

He reſided at Brenley, and dying in 1741, was ſucceeded by his ſon and ſole ſurviving child of the ſame name, who was of Brenley, eſq. and married Sarah Netherſole, and dying in 1750, *ſ. p.* was buried near his father in this church. He left his widow ſurviving, who poſſeſſed this eſtate in jointure for her life, and ſhe remarrying again with Nathaniel Marſh, eſq. and afterwards again with the Rev. Samuel Fremoult, entitled each of them in ſucceſſion to her intereſt in it. Afterwards, upon her deceaſe, it came, by the entail made of it by the will of George Farewell the father, to the iſſue of his ſiſter Mrs. Anne Wyerſdale, deceaſed, viz. her four daughters, Anne and Margaret Wyerſdale, Sarah, relict of John Jarman, eſq. of Biſhopſhull, in Somerſetſhire, and Elizabeth Wyerſdale, in equal proportions. Anne, Margaret, and Elizabeth Wyerſdale, afterwards died unmarried, and Mrs. Jarman died in 1773, leaving a ſon, Nath. Jarman, eſq. and a daughter Mary, who afterwards became jointly poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat, with the eſtates belonging to it. Mr. Jarman married the eldeſt daughter of James Huthwaite, eſq. of Nottingham, who died in

1792,

1792, and he ſtill continues owner of this eſtate. A court baron is held for this manor, under an oak, in a field called Butlers, about half a mile beyond Boughton church, near Selling pariſh.

THERE WAS A MANOR in this pariſh, which had in early times a ſeat belonging to it, called BOUGHTON-COURT, by which name the manor itſelf was then known, and it then gave name to a family who were the poſſeſſors of it. Elias de Bocton held it by knight's ſervice, as of the honor of Bologne, in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. and it appeared by deeds of the reigns of king Edward II. and III. that John de Bocton, his deſcendant, then held them. In later times, as appeared by Sir John Rowth's evidences, it had acquired the name of *Boughton-gate*, alias *Swaffer's tenement*, which latter name it took from a family of the name of Swafford, who were the next poſſeſſors of it, after the Boctons. After the Swaffords, the Bingers, afterwards called Bengers, from whom thoſe of Hougham, near Dover, were deſcended, ſucceeded to it, and they continued owners of it from the beginning of king Henry the Vth.'s reign, to that of Henry VII. when it became the property of the Hales's, from whom it went by ſale to Wood, and from that name, ſometime about the beginning of the laſt century, to Sir John Rowth, owner likewiſe of Brenley, ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as that eſtate, and as ſuch, is now in the poſſeſſion of Nathaniel Jarman, eſq.

The houſe of it is a large antient timbered building, with a malthouſe adjoining to it, ſituated at the eaſt end of Boughton-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of it.

NASH is a manſion of account here, for having been the ſeat of the family of Hawkins, as is apparent, as well from records as from their own private evidences, for ſome centuries paſt, and where they ſtill reſide in their original gentility. The firſt of them that I find mention of, is Andrew Hawkins, who had a good

eſtate

eſtate in the liberty of Holderneſs, in Yorkſhire, as appears by an inquiſition taken anno 17 Edward III. and left by his wife Joane de Naſh, by whom he inherited this ſeat of Naſh, two ſons, Richard and John, the latter of whom purchaſed lands in Boughton in the beginning of the reign of king Richard II. His ſon John Hawkins, eſq. was of Naſh, which continued in his deſcendants down to Thomas Hawkins, eſq. of Naſh, who dying in 1588, æt. 101, was buried with his wife in the north chancel of this church, under a tomb of Bethersden marble, on which is his figure in braſs, and an inſcription, which ſays he ſerved king Henry VIII. which won him fame, who was a gracious prince to him, and made well to ſpend his aged days; that he was high of ſtature, his body long and ſtrong, excelling all that lived in his age. His only ſon Sir Thomas Hawkins, likewiſe reſided at Naſh, whoſe eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas Hawkins, of Naſh, was a perſon of fine accompliſhments and learning, and among other works tranſlated Cauſinus's Holy Court, and died in 1640.[c] In whoſe deſcendants reſident at Naſh, who lie all of them buried in the north chancel of this church, this ſeat at length continued down to Thomas Hawkins, eſq. of Naſh, who rebuilt this ſeat, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1766, æt. 92. In whoſe time, anno 1715, during the ferment the nation was thrown into on account of the rebellion in Scotland, this family being of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, the ſeat of Naſh was plundered by ſome of the neighburhood. Every part of the furniture, family pictures, writings of the eſtate and family, &c. were burnt by them, with an excellent library of books; and the family plate was carried off, and never heard of afterwards. Of his ſons, John the eldeſt became his heir, and Edward-Thomas poſſeſſed the Gower eſtate, at Colmans, in Worceſterſhire, and took the name of Gower. John Hawkins, eſq. the eldeſt

[c] See Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. ii. col. 261.

ſon,

ſon, on his father's death, became poſſeſſed of Naſh, and married Suſan, daughter of Robert Conſtantine, eſq. of Dorſetſhire, by whom he had two ſons, to the eldeſt of whom, Thomas, he in his life-time gave up this ſeat, together with his other eſtates in this county. Thomas Hawkins, eſq. married Mary, the daughter of John Bradſhaw, eſq. of London, deſcended from thoſe of Stretton, in Cheſhire, by whom he has four daughters. He reſides at Naſh, to which, with the grounds belonging to it, he has made great additions and improvements. The houſe is a large handſome building, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſummit of the hill, having a fine proſpect over the adjoining country, and has been fitted up within theſe few years with much taſte in the modern ſtile. He bears for his arms, firſt and fourth, *Hawkins, argent, on a ſaltire, ſable, five fleurs de lis, or*; ſecond and third, *Hames, azure, a chevron between three demi lions, rampant, or.*[f]

COLKINS is a ſeat ſituated about a quarter of a mile weſtward from that of Brenley. It was firſt built by John Colkin, originally a citizen of Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of Edward III. and there are ſeveral of his poſterity who lie buried in this church. Their arms, *A griffin, ſegreant*, being figured in braſs on their graveſtones, though long ſince deſtroyed. Theſe arms too are on the roof of Canterbury cloyſters. There was a family of the name of Colkyn likewiſe at Nonington, but they bore a different coat of arms from theſe of Boughton. From this name it was about king Henry the VIIth.'s reign alienated to Petit, whoſe deſcendant Cyriak Petit, gent. reſided here, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1591 lies buried in this church. Theſe Petits were a younger branch of thoſe of Chilham, and bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three leopards heads, argent, a creſcent for difference.* Cyriak Petit was fœdary of

[f] See pedigree in Heralds Office, C. 16. D. 18. fol. 27.

Kent,

Kent, an office of truſt and eminence, and drew up a ſurvey of all the manors in Kent, held of the king by knight's ſervice anno 28 Henry VIII. a valuable book, often made uſe of in the courſe of this hiſtory.[s] From him Colkins deſcended down to Mr. William Petit, who in king George I.'s reign alienated it to Mr. Richard Stacey, maſter-builder of the king's yard at Deptford, who built the preſent ſeat of Colkins, and he, partly by ſale and partly by marriage with his daughter Mary, transferred his property in it to Mr. Peter Rawlins, of Sheerneſs, who bore for his arms, *Sable, three ſwords in pale, the middlemoſt point in baſe, or*, who left two daughters his coheirs, the eldeſt of whom, Mary, ſince married Mr. Biſby Lambart, and Caroline, the youngeſt, John Carter, eſq. of Deal, ſoon after which they made a partition of his eſtates, and on the diviſion, this of Colkins became the ſole property of Mr. Lambart, in right of his wife. He died at Minorca a few years ago, upon which it became the property of his widow, and ſhe now reſides in it.

DANE-COURT is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, which in antient time had owners of the ſame name, which they aſſumed from it. Sir Allan de Dane reſided here in the reign of king Edward III. bearing for his arms, *Gules, four fleurs de lis, or*, and it continued the manſion of his deſcendants for divers years after; but in the reign of Henry IV. the Fogge's were become proprietors of it, the laſt of whom who held it was Sir John Fogge, who died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by his will, in the 6th year of Henry VII. and left it to his ſon Sir John Fogge, from which name it was not many years after ſold to Petit, of Colkins, in which family it continued, till with that it was alienated, about the reign of king George I. to Mr. Richard Stacey, of Deptford, who paſſed it away, partly by

[s] His will is in Prerog. off. Canterbury. There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1574.

marriage

marriage with his daughter and partly by ſale, to Mr. Peter Rawlins, of Sheerneſs, whoſe two daughters and coheirs transferred their right in it to their reſpective huſbands, Mr. Lambart, and John Carter, eſq. and they having made a partition of their wives eſtates, this manor of Dane-court became the ſole property of John Carter, eſq. of Deal, being the ſon of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D. D. and married firſt Frances, only daughter and heir of John Underdown, eſq. who died *ſ. p.* and ſecondly Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of Peter Rawlins, eſq. before-mentioned, who died in 1777, likewiſe *ſ. p.* His eldeſt ſiſter Elizabeth, yet unmarried, is well-known for her learned publications. Mr. Carter bears for his arms, *Ermine, two lions rampant, combatant, gules*; he is the preſent owner of this eſtate. A court baron is held for this manor.

SCARBUTS is a ſmall manor, the houſe of which was ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Boughton-ſtreet, near the middle of it. It was but mean, and the whole of it was pulled down, with ſome cottages adjoining to it, ſome years ſince, to make an opening before Mr. Marſh's houſe, which was built on part of the demeſnes of this manor, ſold to him for that purpoſe.

This manor is in antient deeds called *Starbuts*, but has long ſince been known by its preſent name. It was ſome years paſſed owned by Mr. Richard Goatley, gent. of Boughton Blean, who by his will in 1707 gave it to Anne, wife of Thomas Hulſe, for life, remainder to her ſon Iſaac Hulſe, who became poſſeſſed of it; after which it came to Mr. Peter Holneſs, in right of his wife, and from them to John and Stephen Gillam, who ſold it in 1757 to the truſtees of Terry Marſh, eſq. of this pariſh, the ſon of Nathaniel Marſh, eſq. who married firſt Olive Terrey, by whom he had Terry Marſh, eſq. above-mentioned; and ſecondly, Mary, widow of George Farewell, eſq. who ſurvived him. Terry Marſh, eſq. married Roberta-Catherine Pierce,

of

of Canterbury, who ſurvived him, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

CHARITIES.

TWENTY-EIGHT ACRES and an half, one rood, three deys werks and one perch of land, were given to the poor of this pariſh and of Hernehill; which land is veſted in feoffees, who let the ſame at a corn-rent of 19 buſhels of wheat, and 62 buſhels of barley, (of which the poor of Hernehill have twenty buſhels) which they are to diſtribute to the poor between the feaſts of Pentecoſt and Midſummer, taking for their pains the ſum of ſix ſhillings only.

AN ANNUAL corn rent of 16 buſhels of wheat, is paid for the uſe of the poor, out of the manor of Scarbuts in this pariſh.

FIFTEEN GROATS in money, and eight gallons of wheat, are paid yearly out of the lands called the St. Margaret's *gafel*, or acre, to be paid yearly to the vicar and churchwardens, to be by them diſtributed at Eaſter to the poor widows of this pariſh.

ARTHUR WHATMAN, ESQ. late of Oſpringe, by his will in 1674, gave to this pariſh five pounds per annum, to be paid out of two farms in Oſpringe, called Cades and Cokes, on the 5th of November, to be diſtributed as follows: To the vicar, for a ſermon on that day, 15 ſhillings; to the pariſh clerk five ſhillings; to the poor three pounds; and one pound to be ſpent on a collation for the vicar, churchwardens, overſeers, and conſtables of the pariſh.

JOHN CHILLENDEN, yeoman, late of this pariſh, by his will in 1708, gave 40 ſhillings per annum, to be paid out of the rents of certain lands and tenements, called Hickmans, every Chriſtmas day, for the relief of the poor widows of this pariſh.

The poor annually relieved are about forty; caſually 100.

BOUGHTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, conſiſts of a body and two iſles, a high chancel belonging to the parſonage, and two ſide chancels or chapels. The north one, formerly St. James's chapel, belongs to the ſeat of Naſh, and is filled with the monuments of the Hawkins family; and the ſouth to Brenley and Colkins, being formerly called the chapel of St. John, in which are monuments of the families of Rowth, Farewell and Petit. In the body are ſeveral graveſtones

graveſtones of the Colkins's, the only braſs remaining is for John Colkins, obt. 1405. In the ſouth iſle a braſs plate for John Beſt and Johne his wife, 1508.[h]

Under the high chancel is a vault, in which lie buried ſeveral of the family of Lade, leſſees of the parſonage, and among others Michael Lade, 1778, Elizabeth his wife, and Heſter, wife of John Lade, eſq. 1778. It is an handſome well kept church, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end beacon corner, in which hang ſix bells. There was formerly a ſpire ſteeple on it, but it fell down in the beginning of this century.

In 1784 there was an handſome gallery built at the weſt end of it.

The church of Boughton was parcel of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and remained ſo till archbiſhop Stratford, in the 14th year of king Edward III. exchanged it, together with that of Preſton, with the abbot and convent of Faverſham, for the manor of Tring, in Hertfordſhire. After which the archbiſhop appropriated the church of Boughton to that abbey, with a reſervation of the advowſon of the vicarage, reſerving a penſion from the parſonage of five marcs ſterling yearly, to be paid to the infirmary of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, for the ſupport of the ſick monks there;[i] the whole of which was confirmed ſoon afterwards by a bull of pope Boniface I.

Before the appropriation of the church of Boughton, it had the chapel of Hernhill annexed to it, where upon this occaſion a vicarage was inſtituted, as well as at the mother church of Boughton, and they were made two diſtinct preſentative churches; the advowſon of Boughton remaining with the archbiſhop, and that of Hernehill with the abbot and convent of Faverſham. In the 8th year of king Richard II. this parſonage was valued,

[h] His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

[i] The inſtrument is dated anno 1340. See Lewis's Hiſtory of Faverſham, p. 13.

among

among the temporalities belonging to the abbey of Faverſham, at ſixty pounds.

It appears by the leiger book of that abbey, that anno 14 Henry VIII. this parſonage was then demiſed to farm, at the yearly rent of thirty-ſix pounds. Soon after which it was taken into the hands of the religious themſelves.

In which ſtate this church remained till the diſſolution of the abbey, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the revenues of it, into the king's hands, where it remained but a ſhort time; for that prince, in his 33d year, ſettled it, by his dotation charter, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it now remains.

Sir Humphry Tufton was leſſee of it in the reign of king Charles I. and reſided here. In 1645 Thomas Oſborne, eſq. was leſſee at the yearly rent of thirty-ſix pounds. Afterwards the Kenwricks held it, who bore for their arms, *Ermine, a lion rampant, ſable*; one of whom, William Kenwrick, eſq. the ſixth ſon of Robert Kenwrick, eſq. of King's Sutton, in Northamptonſhire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Hales, bart. of Tunſtall,* died here in 1681, poſſeſſed of it. Afterwards the Spencers were leſſees of it, and reſided here. Theſe Spencers ſeem to have been ſettled here in queen Elizabeth's reign, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, one of whom, John Spencer, (the eldeſt ſon of Adam, who died in 1638) was, if I miſtake not, that very learned man, who was educated at Canterbury ſchool, was afterwards ſcholar of C. C. C. Cambridge, and then maſter of it, afterwards archdeacon of Sudbury, and dean of Ely, who was born in 1630, and dying at his college in 1693, was buried in the chapel there, having

* See Herald's off. D. 18. fol. 12: His will is in the Prerog. off. Canterbury.

been

been the author of ſeveral learned books and treatiſes. The hatchment of his arms, in the antichapel of the college, are *Azure, a chevron, or, between three eagles diſplayed, argent*; which is erroneous, for it ought to have been *Argent, a chevron, between three griffins heads eraſed, ſable*, as in a hatchment in this church. Dr. Spencer mentions in his will, his uncle's ſon, William Spencer, eſq. then of Boughton, and his kinſman William Spencer, A. M. fellow of his own college;[l] the laſt of them, Edward Spencer, eſq. died in 1729, and lies buried in the high chancel of this church, leaving Elizabeth his widow ſurviving, who becoming poſſeſſed of his intereſt in it, afterwards alienated it to Mr. Michael Lade, of Faverſham, whoſe eldeſt ſon John Lade, eſq. of this pariſh, and of Canterbury, is now leſſee of it, and till lately reſided in it.[m]

The advowſon of the vicarage, according to the reſervation of archbiſhop Stratford, as before-mentioned, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and does ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This church is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 9l 4s. 9½d. and the yearly tenths at 18s. 5½d.

In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds. Communicants four hundred. Recuſants thirty. In 1695 here were houſes 122, inhabitants 472, communicants 220. In 1782, houſes 158, inhabitants 774, recuſants 30.

There was a ſentence given in the court of delegates, in a cauſe of the tithes ariſing from Clyve-marſh, in this pariſh, between the dean and chapter of Canterbury and others, appellants, and Robert Thompſon, vicar here, reſpondent, in 1567.

The parſonage has only thirteen acres of glebe land belonging to it; the vicarage has only the garden and ſcite of the houſe.

[l] See his life, Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3793.

[m] See more of the Lade's under Goodneſtone, vol. vi.

There were two chapels antiently in this pariſh, one of them, near the weſt end of Boughton-ſtreet, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was here before 1489, as appears by the will of William Collkynne. It was pulled down within memory to mend the highways. The poor-houſe now ſtands on the ſcite of it; the other in South-ſtreet, where there is now a houſe called *chapel-houſe*.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. there was an hoſpital here, for the uſe of lazars, or poor leprous people, with a chapel belonging to it, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by one Thomas at Herſt, the ruins of which are ſuppoſed to be at the watering-place at the weſt end of Boughton-ſtreet, cloſe to which the London high road went, having been turned at a ſmall diſtance from it within theſe few years.

CHURCH OF BOUGHTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Archbiſhops of Canterbury.	*William Place*, A. B. inducted in 1590, obt. 1637.[n]
	Percival Radcliffe, A. M. ind. in 1663.
	Robert Skene, obt. 1676.[o]
	Thomas Allen, obt. 1687.[p]
	John Johnſon, A. M. collated July 1687, reſigned 1697.[q]
	John Connold, A. B. inducted June 1697, obt. 1704.[r]
	William Plees, A. M. inducted Dec. 1704, obt. October 12, 1752.[s]
	Henry Heaton, B. D. Dec. 1752, obt. July 7, 1777.[t]

[a] He lies buried in the middle chancel of this church.

[n o p] Vicars alſo of Hernehill.

[q] Vicar alſo of Hernehill. See his life, Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. III.

[r s t] Vicars alſo of Hernehill.

[s] He lies buried in the north iſle, having reſided in the vicarage-houſe for fifty years, which houſe he rebuilt.

[t] He was likewiſe rector of Ivychurch, prebendary of Ely, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital. He lies buried in the north iſle.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Archbiſhops of Canterbury, ...	*Stanhope Elliſon*, A. M. induct. Auguſt 1777, obt. Jan. 6, 1778.[u]
	Charles More, A. M. ind. Feb. 1778, the preſent vicar.[w]

[u] He lies buried in the porch of this church. He was likewiſe rector of Wittersham.

[w] And rector of Cookſtone by diſpenſation. He had been before vicar of Sellinge.

HERNEHILL.

The next adjoining pariſh northward is Hernehill, over which the paramount manor of the hundred of Boughton, belonging to the archbiſhop, claims juriſdiction.

THIS PARISH lies near the London road, cloſe at the back of the north ſide of Boughton-ſtreet, at the 50th mile-ſtone, from which the church is a conſpicuous object, in a moſt unpleaſant and unhealthy country. It lies, the greateſt part of it eſpecially, northward of the church, very low and flat, the ſoil exceeding wet and miry, being a ſtiff unfertile clay, and is of a forlorn and dreary aſpect; the incloſures ſmall, with much ruſſit ground; the hedge-rows broad, with continued ſhaves and coppice wood, moſtly of oak, which join thoſe of the Blean eaſtward of it, and it continues ſo till it comes to the marſhes at the northern boundary of it.

In this part of the pariſh there are ſeveral ſmall greens or forſtals, on one of which, called Downe's forſtal, which lies on higher ground than the others, there is a new-built ſaſhed houſe, built by Mr. Thomas Squire, on a farm belonging to Joſeph Brooke, eſq. and now the property of his deviſee the Rev. John Kenward Shaw Brooke, of Town Malling. The eſtate formerly belonged to Sir William Stourton, who purchaſed it of John Norton, gent. This green ſeems

formerly to have been called Downing-green, on which was a houſe called Downing-houſe, belonging to George Vallance, as appears by his will in 1686. In the hamlet of Way-ſtreet, in the weſtern part of the pariſh, there is a good old family-houſe, formerly the reſidence of the Clinches, deſcended from thoſe of Eaſling, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, one of whom Edward Clinch, dying unmarried in 1722, Elizabeth, his aunt, widow of Thomas Cumberland, gent. ſucceeded to it, and at her death in 1768, gave it by will to Mrs. Margaret Squire, widow, the preſent owner who reſides in it. Southward the ground riſes to a more open and drier country, where on a little hill ſtands the church, with the village of Church-ſtreet round it, from which ſituation this pariſh moſt probably took its name of Herne-hill; ſtill further ſouthward the ſoil becomes very dry and ſandy, and the ground again riſes to a hilly country of poor land with broom and furze in it. In this part, near the boundary of the pariſh, is the hamlet of Staple-ſtreet, near which on the ſide of a hill, having a good proſpect ſouthward, is a modern faſhed houſe, called Mount Ephraim, which has been for ſome time the reſidence of the family of Dawes. The preſent houſe was built by Major William Dawes, on whoſe death in 1754 it came to his brother Bethel Dawes, eſq. who in 1777 dying *ſ. p.* deviſed it by will to his couſin Mr. Thomas Dawes, the preſent owner, who reſides in it.

Mr. Jacob has enumerated in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, ſeveral ſcarce plants found by him in this pariſh.

Dargate is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated at ſome diſtance northward from the church, at a place called *Dargate-ſtroud*, for ſo it is called in old writings. This manor was, as early as can be traced back, the property of the family of Martyn, whoſe ſeat was at Graveney-court, in the adjoining pariſh. John Martyn, judge of the common pleas, died poſſeſſed of it in 1436, leaving Anne

Anne his wife, daughter and heir of John Boteler, of Graveney, ſurviving, who became then poſſeſſed of this manor, which ſhe again carried in marriage to her ſecond huſband Thomas Burgeys, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1458, and by her will gave it to her eldeſt ſon by her firſt huſband, John Martyn, of Graveney, whoſe eldeſt ſon of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it in 1480, and deviſed it to his eldeſt ſon Edmund Martyn, who reſided at Graveney in the reign of Henry VII. In his deſcendants it continued down to Mathew Martyn, who appears to have been owner of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. In which reign, anno 1539, one of this family, Thomas Martyn, as appears by his will, was buried in this church. The arms of Martyn, *Argent, on a chevron, three talbot hounds, ſable,* and the ſame impaled with *Petit*, were, within theſe few years remaining in the windows of it. Mathew Martyn abovementioned,[x] left a ſole daughter and heir Margaret, who carried this manor in marriage to William Norton, of Faverſham, younger brother of John Norton, of Northwood in Milton, and anceſtor of the Nortons, of Fordwich. His ſon Thomas Norton, of that place, alienated it in the reign of king James I. to Sir John Wilde, of Canterbury, who about the ſame time purchaſed of Sir Roger Nevinſon another eſtate adjoining to it here, called *Epes-court*, alias *Yocklets*, whoſe anceſtors had reſided here before they removed to Haſtry, which has continued in the ſame track of ownerſhip, with the above manor ever ſince.

Sir John Wilde was grandſon of John Wilde, eſq. of a gentleman's family in Cheſhire, who removed into Kent, and reſided at St. Martin's hill, in Canterbury. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, ſable, on a chief, argent, two martlets, ſable*; quartered with

[x] See Jacob's Hiſt. Fav. p. 86, and more of the Martyns hereafter, under Graveney, p. 32.

Norden, Stowting, Omer, Exhurſt, Twitham, and Clitherow. Sir John Wilde died poſſeſſed of this manor of Dargate with Yocklets, in 1635, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral, being ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon Colonel Dudley Wilde, who died in 1653, and was buried in that cathedral likewiſe. He died *ſ. p.* leaving Mary his wife ſurviving, daughter of Sir Ferdinand Carey, who then became poſſeſſed of this manor, which ſhe carried in marriage to her ſecond huſband Sir Alexander Frazer, knight and bart. in whoſe name it continued till the end of the laſt century, when, by the failure of his heirs, it became the property of Sir Thomas Willys, bart. who had married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Wilde, and on the death of her brother Colonel Dudley Wilde, *ſ. p.* one of his heirs general. He was of Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeſhire, and had been created a baronet 17 king Charles I. He lived with Anne his wife married fifty-five years, and had by her thirteen children, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1701, æt. 90. By his will he gave it to his fourth ſon William Willys, eſq. of London, and he held a court for this manor in 1706, and died ſoon afterwards, leaving two ſons Thomas and William, and ſix daughters, of whom Anne married Mr. Mitchell; Mary married William Gore, eſq. Jane married Henry Hall; Frances married Humphry Pudner; Heſter married James Spilman, and Dorothy married Samuel Enys. He was ſucceeded in this manor and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Thomas Willys, eſq. who was of Nackington, and by the death of Sir Thomas Willys, of Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeſhire, in 1726, *ſ. p.* ſucceeded to that title and eſtate, which he enjoyed but a ſhort time, for he died the next year *ſ. p.* likewiſe; upon which his brother, then Sir William Willys, bart. became his heir, and poſſeſſed this manor among his other eſtates. But dying in 1732, *ſ. p.* his ſiſters became his coheirs.[y]

[y] See more of this family under Nackington.

By

By his will he deviſed this manor to his executors in truſt for the performance of his will, of which Robert Mitchell, eſq. became at length, after ſome intermediate ones, the only ſurviving truſtee. He died in 1779, and by his will divided his ſhare in this eſtate among his nephews and nieces therein mentioned, who, with the other ſiſters of Sir William Willys, and their reſpective heirs, became entitled to this manor, with the eſtate of Yocklets, and other lands in this pariſh; but the whole was ſo ſplit into ſeparate claims among their ſeveral heirs, that the diſtinct property of each of them in it became too minute to aſcertain; therefore it is ſufficient here to ſay, that they all joined in the ſale of their reſpective ſhares in this eſtate in 1788, to John Jackſon, eſq. of Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1795, without ſurviving iſſue, and left it by will to William Jackſon Hooker, eſq. of Norwich, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

LAMBERTS LAND is a ſmall manor, ſituated at a little diſtance northward from that laſt mentioned, ſo near the eaſtern bounds of this pariſh, that although the houſe is within it, yet part of the lands lie in that of Bleane. This manor ſeems to have been part of the revenue of the abbey of Faverſham, from, or at leaſt very ſoon after its foundation, in the year 1147, and it continued with it till its final diſſolution. By a rental anno 14 Henry VIII. it appears then to have been let to farm for eleven pounds per annum rent.

The abbey of Faverſham being ſuppreſſed in the 30th year of that reign, anno 1538, this manor came, with the reſt of the revenues of it, into the king's hands, where it appears to have continued in the 34th year of it; but in his 36th year the king granted it, among other premiſes in this pariſh, to Thomas Ardern, of Faverſham, to hold in tail male, *in capite*, by knight's ſervice.

On his death, without heirs male, being murdered in his own houſe, by the contrivance of his wife and

others, anno 4 king Edward VI. this manor reverted to the crown, whence it was ſoon after granted to Sir Henry Criſpe, of Quekes, to hold by the like ſervice, and he paſſed it away to his brother William Criſpe, lieutenant of Dover caſtle, who died poſſeſſed of it about the 18th year of queen Elizabeth, leaving John Criſpe, eſq. his ſon and heir. He ſold this manor to Sir John Wilde, who again paſſed it away to John Hewet, eſq. who was created a baronet in 1621, and died in 1657, and in his deſcendants it continued down to his grandſon Sir John Hewet, bart. who in 1700 alienated it to Chriſtopher Curd, of St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, and he ſold it in 1715 to Thomas Willys, eſq. afterwards Sir Thomas Willys, bart. who died in 1726, *ſ. p.* and deviſed it to his brother and heir-at-law Sir William Willys, bart. who likewiſe died *ſ. p.* By his will in 1732 he deviſed it to his three executors, mentioned in it, in truſt for the performance of it. Since which it has paſſed in like manner as the adjoining manor of Dargate laſt deſcribed, under the deſcription of which a further account of it may be ſeen.

This manor, with its demeſnes, is charged with a penſion of twelve ſhillings yearly to the vicar of Hernehill, in lieu of tithes.

CHARITIES.

William Rolfe, of Hernehill, by will in 1559, gave one quarter of wheat, to be paid out of his houſe and nine acres of land, to the churchwardens, on every 15th of December, to be diſtributed to the poor on the Chriſtmas-day following; and another quarter of wheat out of his lands called Langden, to be paid to the churchwardens on every 18th of March, to be diſtributed to the poor at Eaſter, theſe eſtates are now veſted in Mr. Brooke and Mr. Hawkins.

John Colbranne, by will in 1604, gave one quarter of wheat out of certain lands called Knowles, or Knowles piece, to be paid to the churchwardens, and to be diſtributed to the poor on St. John's day, in Chriſtmas week.

Mr. Richard Meopham, parſon of Boughton, and others, gave certain lands there to the poor of that pariſh and this of Hernehill; which lands were veſted in feoffees in truſt, who demiſe them at a corn rent, whereof the poor of this pariſh have yearly

yearly twenty buſhels of barley, to be diſtributed to them on St. John Baptiſt's day.

RICHARD HEELER, of Hernehill, by will in 1578, gave 20s. a year out of his lands near the church, to be paid to the churchwardens, and to be diſtributed to the poor, one half at Chriſtmas, and the other half at Eaſter, yearly.

ONE BRICKENDEN, by his will, gave one marc a year out of his land near Waterham Croſs, in this pariſh, to be diſtributed to the poor on every Chriſtmas day.

BETHEL DAWES, ESQ. by will in 1777, ordered 30s. being the intereſt of 50l. veſted in Old South Sea Annuities, to be given in bread yearly to the poor, by the churchwardens.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty, caſually 12.

HERNEHILL is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, conſiſts of two iſles and a chancel. At the north-weſt end is a tower ſteeple, with a beacon turret. In it are five bells. The two iſles are ceiled, the chancel has only the eaſtern part of it ceiled, to the doing of which with wainſcot, or with the beſt boards that could be gotten, William Baldock, of Hernehill, dwelling at Dargate, deviſed by his will in 1547, twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. In the high chancel are ſeveral memorials of the Clinches, and in the window of it were within theſe few years, the arms of *the ſee of Canterbury impaling Bourchier*. The pillars between the two iſles are very elegant, being in cluſters of four together, of Bethersden marble. It is a handſome building, and kept very neat.

The church of Hernehill was antiently accounted only as a chapel to the adjoining church of Boughton, and as ſuch, with that, was parcel of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and when archbiſhop Stratford, in the 14th year of Edward III. exchanged that rectory with this chapel appendant, with the abbot and convent of Faverſham, and had appropriated the church of Boughton with this chapel to that abbey, he inſtituted a vicarage here, as well as at the mother church

church of Boughton, and made them two diſtinct preſentative churches. The advowſon of the mother church remaining with the archbiſhop, and that of Hernehill being paſſed away to the abbot and convent of Faverſham, as part of the above mentioned exchange.

The parſonage, together with the advowſon of the vicarage of this church, remained after this among the revenues of that abbey, till the final diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when they both came, among its other poſſeſſions, into the king's hands, who in that year granted the parſonage to Sir Thomas Cromwell, lord Cromwell, who was the next year created Earl of Eſſex; but the year after, being attainted, and executed, all his poſſeſſions and eſtates, and this rectory among them, became forfeited to the crown, where it remained till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, exchanged it, among other premiſes, with archbiſhop Parker; at which time it was valued, with the tenths of Denge-marſh and Aumere, at the yearly ſum of 9l. 13s. 4d. Penſion out of it to the vicar of Hernehill 1l. 3s. Yearly procurations, &c. 1l. 6s. 8d. Since which it has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury to this time.

In 1643 Suſan Delaunoy was leſſee of it at the yearly rent of 9l. 13s. 4d. The preſent leſſee is Mrs. Margaret Squire, of Wayſtreet.

The advowſon of the vicarage remained in the hands of the crown, from the diſſolution of the abbey of Faverſham till the year 1558, when it was granted, among others, to the archbiſhop;[z] and his grace the archbiſhop is the preſent patron of it.

This vicarage is exempted from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon. It is valued in the king's books at fifteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 10s. and is now of the yearly certified value of fifty-eight pounds. In 1640 it was valued at forty pounds. Communicants

[z] Wilkins's Councils, vol. iv. p. 177.

one

one hundred. In 1695 there were houſes ſixty, inhabitants one hundred and eighty four, recuſants none.

There were ſeveral penſions due to the vicar, as appears by different records: from the parſonage an annual penſion of 13s. 4d. In the 14th year of king Henry VIII. a penſion of 4s. 8d. paid by the abbot's lands of Cocham and Mentylham, in this pariſh, and of 13s. 4d. from their marſh here, called Gore-marſh. The farm of Lamberts-land pays twelve ſhillings yearly penſion to the vicar, in lieu of tithes.

Two examinations of witneſſes relating to the bounds of the pariſhes of Seaſalter and Hernehill, in 1481, are in the Lambeth library.

A very few years ago Mr. Lade, tenant to the archbiſhop, for graſs lands, part of Boughton demeſnes, then in his own occupation, in this pariſh, claimed an exemption of tithes for them, which the vicar denied, and commenced a ſuit, which, however, he ſoon gave up, acknowledged the exemption, and paid Mr. Lade's coſts; on this ground, as I am informed; that an archbiſhop, or eccleſiaſtical perſon, may claim ſuch exemption for graſs land by preſcription for his leſſee, the ſame as if in his own occupation, which a lay perſon cannot do.

CHURCH OF HERNEHILL.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*William Hull*, S. T. P. reſigned 1605.
	Baſil Beacon, 1605.[a]
	Thomas Paine, Jan. 6, 1612, ob. 1629.
	Thomas Hieron, A. M. June, 1629.
	Robert Skneene, obt. 1676.[b]

[a] He reſigned for the vicarage of Silkeſton, in co. Ebor.

[b] Alſo vicar of Boughton Blean. He was a Scot by birth, and conformed to the church, as he himſelf ſaid, for the ſake of his wife and children.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.....	*John Gamlyn*, inducted 1676, reſigned 1681.[c]
	Thomas Allen, A. M. inducted Jan. 1681, obt. May 1687.[d]
	John Johnſon, A. M. inducted Nov. 1689, reſigned 1697.[e]
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*John Conold*, A. M. inducted May 1698, obt. October 31, 1704.[e]
	William Plees, A. M. April 1705, obt. Oct. 12, 1752.[f]
	Henry Heaton, B. D. Dec. 1752, reſigned 1754.[g]
	Samuel Phipps, A. B. Dec. 28, 1754, reſigned 1758.
	Charles Hall, D. D. Feb. 18, 1758, reſigned 1760.
	Thomas Hebbes, A. M. 1760, ob. Dec. 30, 1766.[h]
	Henry Poole, A. M. Feb. 1777, the preſent vicar.

c Afterwards vicar of Preſton and of Faverſham.

d e f g Vicars of Boughton Blean, under which more of them may be ſeen.

h He lies buried in the ſouth iſle of this church.

GRAVENEY

LIES the next pariſh north-weſtward from Hernehill. It was called in the time of the Saxons *Graven-ea*, and afterwards, by corruption of language, *Gravenel*, in like manner as Oxney, Pevenſey, and Rumency, were corruptly called *Oxenel*, *Pevenſel*, and *Rumenel*;[i] the name of it denoting its low and watry ſituation, and it is now, by contraction, uſually called *Grainey*.

IT LIES about two miles from the high London road, on the north ſide of it, at the 48th mile-ſtone, the pariſh of Goodneſtone intervening, in a low country ad-

[i] See Somn. Roman Ports, p. 62.

joining

joining the marſhes, of which there is a large quantity, both freſh and ſalt within it, Faverſham creek and the Swale being the weſtern and northern boundaries of it. The ſoil of it various, there being in the level part ſome rich tillage land, and on the riſes or ſmall hills in it, a light ſoil of both ſand and gravel. The church ſtands in the eaſtern part of the pariſh, having Graveney-court, with an antient gateway, and numerous offices, ſingularly built round it, well worth obſervation, as denoting its former reſpectable ſtate. In the weſtern part is Nagdon, adjoining to Faverſham creek, having a decoy for wild fowl, and a large quantity of marſh land belonging to it. There is but little thoroughfare here, and no village, the houſes being interſperſed ſtraggling throughout it. Upon the whole, though unhealthy, it has not an unpleaſant aſpect, being well cloathed with trees, eſpecially elm, which are very thriving here, and in great plenty; the roads are remarkably well taken care of, as are the poor, and the whole pariſh ſeems to thrive well under the care of the inhabitants of Graveney-court. There are ſome parts of this pariſh ſeparated from the reſt by thoſe of Faverſham and Goodneſton intervening.

There are ſeveral *ſcarce plants* obſerved by Mr. Jacob in this pariſh, and enumerated in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes.*

THE ARCHBISHOP'S *paramount* manor of Boughton claims over the whole of this pariſh, as being within that hundred, ſubordinate to which is the manor of Graveney.

In the year 811, Wlfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, purchaſed this place of Cenulph, king of Mercia, who had made the kingdom of Kent tributary to him, for the uſe of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, as appears by the leiger book of that priory, and that it was given L. S. A. that is, *Libere Sicut Adiſham*, with the ſame liberties, immunities, and privileges that Adiſham was. Soon after which, one Werhard, a powerful prieſt, and kinſman

man to the archbiſhop, found means to gain poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till that prelate's death in 830, when Feogild ſucceeding to the ſee of Canterbury, though he ſat in it but three months, yet in that time he compelled Werhard to reſtore Gravene then computed at thirty-two hides of land, to the church; and it was afterwards confirmed to it in anno 941, by king Edmund, Eadred his brother, and Edwyn ſon of the latter;[k] and it remained part of the revenues of Chriſt-church at the coming of archbiſhop Lanfranc to that ſee in 1070, when on his diviſion of them, between himſelf and the monks of his church, this manor fell to his ſhare, of whom it was afterwards held by knight's ſervice. In which ſtate it continued at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, anno 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*, that is, *land held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice.*

In Boltune hundred the ſame Richard (who owed fealty to the archbiſhop) held of the archbiſhop Gravenel. It was taxed for one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, and eight villeins, with ten borderers having two carucates. There are five ſervants, and ten acres of meadow, and four ſaltpits of four ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred ſhillings, now ſix pounds, of theſe the monks of Canterbury have twenty ſhillings.

Who this Richard was I do not find, though Somner calls him *Ricardus Conſtabularius*; however, it is not improbable, but he might afterwards adopt the ſurname of Gravene, from his having the poſſeſſion of this place; certain it is, that it was afterwards held by a family who took their name from it. William de Gravene held it in the reign of king Henry III. of the archbiſhop, as one knight's fee. John de Gravene died poſ-

[k] Kilburne's Survey, p. 112. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 20.

ſeſſed

ſeſſed of it in the 56th year of the ſame reign, after which it became the property of the family of Feverſham.

Thomas de Feverſham died poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of the reign of king Edward III. leaving Joane his wife ſurviving, and in the window of the north chancel were formerly the arms of Feverſham, *A feſs chequy, or, and gules, between ſix croſſes, bottony, or*; and underneath, *Thomas Feverſham, Juſticiar, & Johanna Uxor. ejus*; on the pavement is a ſtone with two half-figures in braſs for them, with an inſcription round it in old French, part of which is gone; probably that which Weever mentions.[1] She afterwards entitled her ſecond huſband Sir Roger de Northwood to this manor, during her life; accordingly he paid aid for it in the 20th year of that reign, as one knight's fee, which he held in right of his wife, of the archbiſhop, which was formerly held by Richard de Gravene. After her death her ſon Richard de Feverſham ſucceeded to this manor, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1381, and was buried in this church, having married the daughter of Robert Dodde. His tomb, of Bethersden marble, remains againſt the ſouth wall. In the ſouth chancel, on the top, were two figures, and four coats of arms, the braſſes gone; round the edge is this inſcription, in braſs, *Ora pro aibs Roberti Dodde & Rici de Feuerſham filii ſui quonda dni de Gravene obiit*, &c. Above the tomb, is a receſs in the wall, with an antient carved arch above it. He had a daughter Joane, who became his heir, and married John Botiller, eſq. and in her right became entitled to this manor, ſhe died in 1408, and was buried in the ſouth chancel here, her figure in braſs on her graveſtone is gone, but the inſcription ſtill remains. By her he had a ſon of his own name. Either he or his father was ſheriff anno 22 king Richard II. John Botiller, eſq. the ſon, was

[1] See Weever, p. 283. Lewis's Hiſt. Fav. p. 76.

knight

man to the archbiſhop, found means to gain poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till that prelate's death in 830, when Feogild ſucceeding to the ſee of Canterbury, though he ſat in it but three months, yet in that time he compelled Werhard to reſtore Gravene then computed at thirty-two hides of land, to the church; and it was afterwards confirmed to it in anno 941, by king Edmund, Eadred his brother, and Edwyn ſon of the latter;[k] and it remained part of the revenues of Chriſt-church at the coming of archbiſhop Lanfranc to that ſee in 1070, when on his diviſion of them, between himſelf and the monks of his church, this manor fell to his ſhare, of whom it was afterwards held by knight's ſervice. In which ſtate it continued at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, anno 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi*, that is, *land held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice.*

In Boltune hundred the ſame Richard (who owed fealty to the archbiſhop) held of the archbiſhop Gravenel. It was taxed for one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, and eight villeins, with ten borderers having two carucates. There are five ſervants, and ten acres of meadow, and four ſaltpits of four ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred ſhillings, now ſix pounds, of theſe the monks of Canterbury have twenty ſhillings.

Who this Richard was I do not find, though Somner calls him *Ricardus Conſtabularius*; however, it is not improbable, but he might afterwards adopt the ſurname of Gravene, from his having the poſſeſſion of this place; certain it is, that it was afterwards held by a family who took their name from it. William de Gravene held it in the reign of king Henry III. of the archbiſhop, as one knight's fee. John de Gravene died poſ-

[k] Kilburne's Survey, p. 112. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 20.

ſeſſed

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[1] See Weever, p. 283. Lewis's Hiſt. Fav. p. 76.

knight

knight of the ſhire in the 1ſt year of king Henry V.'s reign. They bore for their arms, *Sable, three covered cups, or, within a bordure, argent*; and John Botiller, probably the father, was eſquire to archbiſhop Courtney, and mentioned in his will, proved anno 1396, being the 20th of Richard II.

There is a graveſtone in the ſouth chancel here, which moſt probably was for John Botiller the ſon; on it was his figure in braſs, now gone, and four coats of arms; the two firſt are gone, the third Botiller, the fourth Feverſham, *a feſs chequy, between ſix croſſes, bottony, or.* The inſcription was remaining in Weever's time. This ſtone, I am informed, was ſome years ago removed out of the north chancel hither, and in the window of this chancel is this coat of arms, quarterly, firſt, *Botiller*, as above; ſecond and third, *a feſs chequy, or, and gules, in chief three croſſes, bottony, or*; the bottom part being broken, the fourth is likewiſe broken. Underneath are theſe words remaining, *Johes .... er, & Jonna ux ejs.*. Joane his wife was daughter and heir of William de Frogenhall, by whom he had a daughter and ſole heir Anne, who carried it in marriage to John Martyn, judge of the common pleas, the ſon of Richard Martyn, of Stonebridge, who built much at his ſeat of Graveney court, where he partly reſided.[m] He died in 1436, leaving his widow ſurviving, who then became again poſſeſſed of this manor in her own right. She afterwards married Thomas Burgeys, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and dying in 1458 was buried beſide her firſt huſband in the north chancel of this church. His graveſtone is of a very large ſize, and is moſt richly inlaid with braſs, which is well preſerved, having the figures of him and his wife, and other ornaments over the whole of it. There were four coats of arms, only the ſecond of which, that of Boteler, is remaining. He bore for his

[m] See Cotton's Records, p. 553.

arms,

arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three talbot hounds, paſſant, or.* Her ſecond huſband Thomas Burgeys died in 1452, and was buried in the ſame chancel, where his graveſtone remained till within theſe few years. At the upper end of the ſtone are two coats in braſs, firſt *Boteler impaling Frogenhall*; ſecond, *a feſs chequy impaling* the like. Another coat, at the bottom, is gone, as is his figure.

In the deſcendants of Judge Martyn, reſidents at Graveney-court, this manor continued down to Robert Martyn, who likewiſe reſided here, and died in the firſt year of Edward VI.[a] leaving his two daughters, Joane, married to Richard Argall, and Elizabeth to Stephen Reames, of Faverſham, his coheirs. From them this manor was paſſed away by ſale to John Pordage, of Rodmerſham, in whoſe name it continued till it was at length ſold to Daniel Whyte, eſq. of Vinters, in Boxley, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name, about the beginning of king George II.'s reign, alienated it to Mr. Edward Blaxland, who afterwards reſided here, and bore for his arms, *on a feſs, three falcons volant, jeſſed and belled.* He died in 1739. This occaſioned this manor to be ſeparated in ſeveral diviſions and again afterwards in further ſubdiviſions, among his deſcendants, in which ſtate it now remains; but thoſe of the male line of the name of Blaxland, ſtill continue to reſide at it. From the beginning of the laſt century to the middle of it, the Napletons, a family of good account in theſe parts of the county, were leſſees of Graveney-court, and reſided at it; and from that time to the latter end of it, the Houghhams were occupiers of it, and reſided here. Many of both families lie buried in this church, as do all the Blaxlands, ſince their coming to the poſſeſſion of this eſtate.

[a] Viſtn. co. Kent, 1574. pedigree Martyn. See ſeveral of their wills in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

NAGDEN, formerly ſpelt *Negdon*, is a noted eſtate in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, conſiſting moſtly of marſh land, which was once part of the endowment of the abbey of Faverſham, and continued amongſt the revenues of it till its final diſſolution in the 30th year of Henry VIII. at which time it was valued at eight pounds per annum.

This eſtate thus coming into the hands of the crown, was granted by the king next year to Sir Thomas Cheney, lord warden, to hold *in capite*, who alienated it, in the 36th year of that reign, to Robert Martyn, of Graveney-court, who died in the firſt year of king Edward VI.[o] leaving his two daughters his coheirs, Joane, married to Richard Argall, and Elizabeth to Stephen Reames, who jointly poſſeſſed this eſtate. After which both theſe moieties ſeem to have been conveyed to Ciriac Petit, of Colkins, in this neighbourhood, who died poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it in 1591, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Mr. William Petit, who in 1709 conveyed it by ſale to dame Sarah Barrett, of Lee, widow, who died in 1711, upon which this eſtate came to her only ſon by her firſt huſband, Sir Francis Head, bart. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1716.[p] He left four ſons, who became entitled to this eſtate on their father's death, as coheirs in gavelkind. On the death of the eldeſt Sir Richard Head, bart. in 1721, his ſhare devolved to his three brothers. James Head, eſq. died afterwards inteſtate in 1727, and unmarried, on which Sir Francis Head, bart. and John Head, D. D. became poſſeſſed of it in undivided moieties, and the latter that ſame year conveyed his moiety of it to the former, who in 1745 ſold the entire fee of it to John Smith, eſq. of Faverſham, who has ſince conveyed it to his ſon, John Smith, junior, eſq. of

[o] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. See before, p. 29.

[p] See more of the Heads, in vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 489.

Oſpringe,

Oſpringe, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. The eſtate of Nagden pays nine ſhillings per annum, on Lammas day, to the vicar of Graveney, in lieu of tithes.

CHARITIES.

On a tablet in the church, the benefactions of ſeveral pieces of land are recorded, amounting in the whole to upwards of four acres. Theſe are put up as benefactions to the church; but by the information of the clerk, they belonged to the poor, to whom the yearly produce of them was diſtributed till of late. It is now applied to the repairs of the church.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ten, caſually 25.

Graveney is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and conſiſts of three iſles and a high chancel, and two ſide ones formerly called chapels, the ſouth one being dedicated to St. John, and the north one to the Virgin Mary. The ſteeple, which is a tower, ſtands at the north-weſt corner. In it are three bells. The antient graveſtones in this church have been removed from where they originally laid, to make room for the preſent ones. Thus that of John Martyn, as I am informed, has been removed out of the north into the ſouth chancel. In this north chancel they have been likewiſe ſtill further diſplaced; there are now two rows of graveſtones in it, lying three and three. In the weſt row are now, the firſt ſouthward, Judge Martyn's; the ſecond, Mr. Edward Blaxland's, who died in 1739; and the third, Thomas Burgeys, eſq. For the making room for Mr. E. Blaxland's, Judge Martyn's ſtone was removed from the middle or ſecond place to the firſt, where before his ſon's lay, till removed to the ſouth chancel. This practice, of diſturbing the aſhes of the dead, as is but too frequent in churches of late, calls loudly for ſome authority to prevent it in future.

The church of Graveney, with the advowſon of the vicarage, was in very early times part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Mary Overies, in Southwark, with which it continued till the final diſſolution of it in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, together with all the revenues and eſtates belonging to it.

The parſonage remained in the crown ſome years longer than the advowſon of the vicarage, as will be mentioned hereafter, that is, till the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, when the queen granted this rectory, being then valued at 7l. 6s. 8d. yearly rent, to archbiſhop Parker and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for other premiſes.[q] Since which it has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury to this time.

This parſonage has been from time to time demiſed on a beneficial leaſe, at the above yearly rent. In 1643 Mrs. Elizabeth Robinſon, widow, was tenant of it. John Baker, eſq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, is the preſent leſſee of it.

But the advowſon of the vicarage did not continue ſo long in the crown, for it was granted, among others, in 1558, to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors,[r] with whom it now continues, his grace the archbiſhop being now patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at fifty pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 4s. per annum. In 1578 there were communicants here ninety. In 1640 the communicants were ſixty-five, and it was valued at ſixty pounds per annum.

In the year 1244 archbiſhop Boniface, on the preſentation of the prior and convent of St. Mary Overies, as appears by an antient book belonging to it, inſtituted Ralph, the curate of Gravene, to the perpetual vicarage of this pariſh, ſo that he ſhould receive and take in the name of it, all fruits and oblations, with

[q] Inrolments, Augtn. off. [r] Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 177.

all

all other things belonging to the church, excepting two ſheaves of the tithe, and ſhould take the ſame to his own uſe.

In the ſame manuſcript, on a diſpute between the prior and convent, rectors of this church, and Richard, lord of Gravenel, concerning tithes in this pariſh, it was decreed in 1283, before the rural dean of Oſpringe, that the vicar ſhould receive, in the name of the religious, as well as in his own right, all tithes ariſing in future from the feedings and paſtures in his own marſhes, called North-marſh and Leved-marſh, which ſhould be paid to him without any cavil or exception.*

The vicar has a houſe and two acres of glebe land. The vicarage is worth about fifty pounds per annum. He is entitled, by the above compoſition, to all tithes, excepting the two ſheaves mentioned in it, and by preſcription likewiſe; which third part of the corn tithes is now uſually known by the name of the vicar's third ſheaf. But the impropriator's leaſe being for all the tithes of the pariſh, without any ſuch exception, has occaſioned many quarrels and diſputes about this third ſheaf, which are now entirely ſubſided, and the vicar is accuſtomed to take one ſhock out of every thirty ſhocks of corn, in right of his vicarage.

CHURCH OF GRAVENEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.....	*William Clovell*, S. T. P. reſig. 1609.
	David Platt, Feb. 9, 1609, reſigned....
	Edward Platt, A. M. June 9, 1641.
	Michael Bilſon, clerk, Nov. 10, 1660.

* Lewis's MSS. Lambeth-libr. See alſo Ducarel's Rep. 2d edit. p. 52.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Francis Worrall*, A. M. Jan. 20, 1667, obt. Oct. 1671.[t]
	Thomas Lees, A. M. March 2, 1679, obt. Nov. 25, 1724.[u]
	Francis Inman, clerk, Jan. 18, 1724, reſigned 1725.
	Edward Brown, A. B. Oct. 2, 1725, reſigned 1727.
	William Henry Giraud, A. B. July 12, 1727, obt. March 18, 1769.
	Athelſtan Stevens, A. B. May 30, 1769, the preſent vicar.[w]

t He had been before vicar of Faverſham and curate of Davington, and afterwards held this rectory with the vicarage of Preſton.
u w And rectors of Goodneſton.

SELLING.

ADJOINING to Boughton ſouthward lies the pariſh of Selling, on the ſouth or oppoſite ſide of the London road to Graveney, laſt deſcribed.

It is written in Domeſday, *Selinge*, and *Sellinges*, and in ſome antient records, *Sellinge ſubtus Bleane*.[x] A ſmall part of it, that is, ſo much as is within the borough of Rode, is within the hundred of Faverſham.

Beſides the manor of Selling, thoſe of Rhodes-court, Shillingheld, and Tenham, claim over different parts of this pariſh.

The archbiſhop's paramount manor of Boughton claims over ſo much of this pariſh as is within that hundred, to the court leet of which the occupiers of the houſes and lands in this, as well as the other pariſhes above-mentioned, within it, are amenable, by reaſon of their reſciancy; notwithſtanding which, the lands and houſes themſelves, throughout them, hold of other

x Leland, in his Itin. vol. vi. p. 7, ſpells this pariſh *Celling*.

manors,

manors, which claim over them, by heriot, relief, rent, &c. which is the general caſe, where there is a manor paramount, and inferior manors under it, the one claiming a civil, the other a military juriſdiction over the ſame diſtrict of country.

SELLING is ſituated about two miles ſouthward of the high London road, and the 49th mile-ſtone on it. It lies on riſing ground towards the ſouth, in a dry and healthy country. It is not a large pariſh, the rents in it are about 1900l. per annum, and the houſes about ſixty-two. The middle part of it, in which is the church and village, is far from being unpleaſant, the ſoil inclining about the church to gravel, and the hill and dale very gentle. The branch of the turnpike road from Faverſham over Old Wives lees to Chilham, where it joins the Aſhford road, runs along the northern part of the pariſh; on this road, about a mile eaſtward of the church, is a neat villa, built by Collet Manhood, eſq. who reſided for ſome time in it, ſince which it has been uſually inhabited by perſons in a genteel line of life, it is now the property of Mr. Mapleton, who reſides in it; on the ſame road, ſtill more eaſtward, is the borough of Rhode, almoſt adjoining to the Boughton woods.

At a ſmall diſtance weſtward of the church is the court-lodge, now a farm-houſe, near which in the vale, is an old manſion, but lately modernized, called *Marſhes*, which was at the latter end of the laſt century the property of the Chambers's, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a chevron, between three cinquefoils, or.* From an elder ſon was deſcended the late Abraham Chambers, eſq. of Tunſtall, and by a daughter and coheir of a younger ſon, this eſtate came partly by marriage, and partly by ſale, to Mr. Robert Hilton, gent. of this pariſh, whoſe ſon Mr. Thomas Gibbs Hilton now reſides in it; further weſtward from hence is the hamlet of Hanville-green, with the eſtates of Harefield, in a poor rough hilly

hilly country, the ſoil chalky, and covered with flints. In the ſouthern part of the pariſh is a very high and conſpicuous hill, called Shottenton hill, commanding on all ſides of it as extenſive a proſpect as any in this county; the North Foreland cliff, the county of Eſſex, and an uninterrupted view into the north ſea are ſeen towards the eaſt and north-eaſt, and the channel again over an extenſive view of the county, towards the ſouth-eaſt. The top is a flat, which ſeems levelled by art, and is near a furlong in length; the lower and middle parts of the hill, excepting the ſouthern, are covered with rich coppice wood, and the upper and ſouthern parts with broom, heath, and low beach, ſtraggling thinly over it. The ſoil is gravel on the ſurface, and under it ſand, the pits in which, by the digging of it, reach near a quarter of a mile under-ground.

Upon the level of it, upon which the windmill ſtands, are the plain remains of *an antient camp*, the intrenchments of which incloſe about an acre and three-quarters of ground, more than half of which ſeems to lie on the declivity towards the ſouth-eaſt.

The form of the intrenchments vary according to the rounding of the hill; the north-eaſt, north-weſt, and ſouth-eaſt angles are pretty near right angles, but that to the ſouth-weſt is rounding. There are two ports, the principal one of which is very fair towards the ſouth, the other eaſtward. This has been thought by ſome, to have been *a Roman camp*, whilſt others have conjectured it to be *Daniſh*. But from the very large remains of ſtrong fortification and entrenchments thrown up in Shellingham wood, about two miles ſouth-eaſtward from hence, which ſeems to have been one of the *caſtra ſtativa* of the Romans, for by that name they called their more laſting encampments, according to Vegetius, I conjecture this on Shottenton-hill, from its nearneſs to that, to have been one of the *caſtra æſtiva*, or ſmaller ſummer encampments, as well as an exploratory fort for the uſe of that larger one.

This

This certainly was an excellent ſituation for their purpoſe; for, beſides the command of the country from it on all ſides, it is well ſupplied with water, there being numbers of pits or wells of water in places over different parts of this hill, which are ſupplied plentifully, frequently overflowing, but never dry; many of them are of a mineral quality, as appears by the ochreous ſubſtance in them. They ſeem moſtly to have been formed by nature.

About half a mile north from Shottenton-hill is a very large barrow, or *tumulus*, on which is now planted a toll of beech trees.

There is a fair now held in the village of Selling on Whit Tueſday, which, by report, was formerly held of old cuſtom in November.

This pariſh has the reputation of having been the birth-place of William Tylle, alias Selling, a man as noted as any of his time, for learning and wiſdom, prior of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, where he died in 1494; but it appears by ſeveral wills of his family, in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, (contrary to the uncontradicted opinion from that of Leland down to the preſent time) that he was born at Sellinge, by Hythe, in the deſcription of which pariſh a further account of him will be given.

Mr. Jacob has obſerved ſeveral ſcarce plants in this pariſh, inſerted in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, to which the reader is referred.

Selling was given, about the year 1045, to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, in Canterbury, and it is accordingly thus entered in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, taken about the year 1080, under the title of the lands of that abbey.

In Boltone hundred, the abbot himſelf holds Sellinges manor, without a court (or halimote) which was taxed at ſix ſulings. The arable land is eleven carucates. There is nothing in demeſne. There are thirty villeins, having ten carucates. There is a church. In the time of king Edward

Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth fifteen pounds, when he received it eight pounds, now thirteen pounds and five ſhillings.

In the latter end of king Henry I.'s reign, about the year 1130, this manor, together with the rectory, was aſſigned by the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, to the cloathing of the monks there.

The manor, with the rectory, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when this great abbey, with all its revenues, was ſurrendered into the king's hands, where both manor and rectory remained till the 36th year of that reign, when the king granted it to Sir Anthony St. Leger, in tail male, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and he obtained a new grant of them anno 4 king Edward VI. to him and his heirs, by the like tenure, at the yearly rent of 16l. 5s. 5½d.[r] His ſon Sir Warham St. Leger paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Michael Sondes, of Throwley, who died in 1617, and his deſcendant Sir George Sondes, earl of Faverſham, leaving only two daughters his coheirs, Mary, married to Lewis, lord Daras, afterwards earl of Faverſham, and Katherine to Lewis Watſon, earl of Rockingham, each of them ſucceſſively, in right of their wives, became poſſeſſed of this manor and rectory; and the latter of them died poſſeſſed of them in 1724, and his grandſons, Lewis and Thomas, both ſucceſſively dying *ſ. p.* the latter deviſed them among his other eſtates, to the hon. Lewis Monſon, who afterwards took the name of Watſon, and in 1766 was created Lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, is the preſent poſſeſſor of them. A court baron is held for this manor.

Perrywood and Haresfield are two manors in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh, the former of which

[r] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 7. Rolls of fee-farm rents, *temp. interregni*, Roll 6, No. 11.

is

is called *Perie* in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, being then part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general deſcription of whoſe lands it is entered in it; but as there are two eſtates called by this name deſcribed in it, which of them belongs in particular to this above-mentioned, cannot now be aſcertained.[z]

After the confiſcation of the biſhop's eſtates, in 1084, this eſtate ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of owners, who aſſumed their ſurname from it. One of theſe, Randal de Pirie, held this manor in the reign of king John, as did his deſcendant William de Pirie in that of king Edward II. but in the 20th year of king Edward III. this family was extinct here, and it ſeems then to have been in the hands of different coparceners. The Darells afterwards held it, and after them the Finch's, and the Martyn's of Graveney. John Martyn, judge of the common pleas, died poſſeſſed of it in 1436, leaving his widow poſſeſſed of it, who afterwards married Thomas Burgeys, eſq. whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1458, having by her will given the manor of Perrywode to her ſecond ſon Robert Martyn, who was afterwards of Perrywood. How long it continued in that name I do not know; but both that and Haresfield afterwards became part of the poſſeſſions of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, where they remain at this time, the preſent leſſee of them being the right honorable Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes.

OVENS-COURT is a manor in this pariſh, though it has loſt the reputation of having been ſo for many years. It is corruptly ſo called for Owens court, having been in antient time the ſeat and eſtate of the family of Owen, extracted from thoſe of the principality of Wales. They were poſſeſſors of it in the reign of Henry III. as appeared by old rentals and other evidences. After

[z] A tranſcript of both may be ſeen in vol. vi. under Perry Court in Oſpringe.

them

them the Drylands, of Cookſditch, in Faverſham, became owners of it, and continued ſo till the beginning of king Edward IV.'s reign, when it was ſold by one of them to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, comptroller of the houſhold and privy counſellor, on whoſe attainder anno 1 Richard III. this manor came to the crown, and by another act, paſſed the ſame year, the king being enabled to make grants of the poſſeſſions of perſons attainted, this manor of Olde Oven, alias Owene, with other lands in this county, was given to Glouceſter Herald, to hold by knight's ſervice, who however, held it but a ſhort time, for an act having paſſed in the 1ſt year of Henry VII. for the reſtitution of ſeveral perſons attainted by king Richard III. this manor came again into the hands of its former owner, Sir John Fogge, who died in the 6th year of that reign, and by his will gave this manor to his ſecond ſon Thomas Fogge, eſq. one of whoſe deſcendants paſſed it away in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign to Crouch, and Giles Crouch alienated it in 1588 to Michael Sondes, eſq. afterwards of Throwley, whoſe ſon Sir Richard Sondes, about the beginning of the reign of king Charles I conveyed it by ſale to Franklyn, from which name it was ſold to Lambe; in later time, after ſome intermediate owners, it came by marriage, about the 2d year of king George I. to Henry Cartwright, from whence it was ſold to Tempeſt, of Durham, whoſe deſcendant John Tempeſt, eſq. of Wynyard, in the ſaid county, ſome few years ago paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Hawkins, eſq. of Naſh, who ſold it to the right hon. Lewis Thomas Lord Sondes, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

RHODES-COURT is a manor ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt extremity of this pariſh, in the borough of the ſame name, which borough, though within the pariſh of Selling, is yet within the hundred of Faverſham, the court leet of which claims over it. It was antiently written *Rode*, and *la Rode*, and was part of the poſſeſſions of the wealthy family of Badleſmere, one of whom, Bartholomew

tholomew de Badleſmere, in the 9th year of king Edward II. obtained a grant of *free-warren* for all his demeſne lands within this manor. His ſon Giles de Badleſmere dying in the 12th year of Edward III. *ſ. p.* leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs,[a] upon the diviſion of their inheritance, this manor was, among others, allotted to Margaret, whoſe huſband Sir John Tibetot, or Tiptoft, as the name was uſually called, became poſſeſſed of it in her right; his ſon Robert died without male iſſue, and this manor went into the colateral branch of that family, in which it continued down to John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, who, for his adherence to the houſe of York, was attainted and beheaded in 1471, anno 10 Edward IV. king Henry being then reſtored to the crown, through the ſucceſsful ſervices of Richard, earl of Warwick. He left by his ſecond wife only one ſon Edward, then an infant, who, though he was afterwards reſtored in blood by Edward IV. I do not find that he was ever reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of this manor, which ſeems to have remained in the crown till the reign of Henry VIII. In the 26th year of which, anno 1534, Thomas Bealde, of Godmerſham, died poſſeſſed of it, leaving two daughters, to whom he deviſed this manor.

After this it came into the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Tilghman, gent of this pariſh, who owned it in 1621, and he ſold it to Thomas Carter, of Crundal, in whoſe family it remained till it was alienated by Thomas Carter, eſq. of Crundal, in 1714, to Mr. George Smith, of Faverſham, who died in 1763, and his ſon, of the ſame name, within theſe few years, ſold it to John Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, whoſe ſon Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

THE TITHES of this borough were formerly accounted as part of the rectory of Faverſham, to which they were accordingly paid; and in the year 1274 an

[a] See Badleſmere, vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p 470.

inquiſition

inquiſition was made in the church of Selling, concerning the payment of one hundred ſheaves of corn, due to that church from this land of Rode, for the burial of the tenants of it, and it was decreed by the official of the archdeacon, that the tenants ſhould in future pay the ſame to the church of Sellyng from their own corn, and not from the tenth belonging to the church of Faverſham; and that they ſhould make ſufficient recompence to the church of Sellyng for all arrears then due on account of the ſame.

The great tithes of this borough now belong to the right hon. lord Sondes, as part of his rectory of Selling, as do the above-mentioned one hundred ſheaves in part of the ſame rectory. But *the ſmall tithes* of ſuch part of this borough as is within the pariſh of Boughton, are claimed by the vicar of that pariſh, and are accordingly paid to him.

SOUTHOUSE is an eſtate in this pariſh, which had owners of that name in very early times. Valentine Southouſe was poſſeſſed of lands in Selling in 1449, and his eldeſt ſon William gave the ſouth window in this church. Of this branch was Thomas Southouſe, eſq. author of the *Monaſticon Faverſhamienſe*, and other tracts, who died in 1676, and was buried there, whoſe ſecond ſon Filmer Southouſe, was a man of learning, and ſtudious in his father's line of knowledge.[b] They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend cotized, three martlets, gules.* Other branches of it were ſettled in this neighbourhood, in Sheldwich, and in Faverſham; but though they continued in this pariſh till the beginning of the preſent century, yet this eſtate in particular, for there were others belonging to them, called likewiſe by their name, which were at times alienated to different perſons, which had been the antient inheritance of this family, was alienated from them before the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Robert Dodde was

[b] See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 788.

poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed of it, and conveyed it in ſeparate parcels, anno 4 Elizabeth, back again to John, George, and Thomas Southouſe. That part of it, which conſiſted of the houſe, with the land adjoining to it, was in Charles II.'s reign, become the property of Mr. Richard Southouſe, who by his will in 1675 deviſed it to his ſiſter Elizabeth, and ſhe next year conveyed it to James Hardres, eſq. whoſe deſcendant John Hardres, in 1702, conveyed it to Iſaac Denew, eſq. who in 1719 paſſed it away by ſale to John Wotton, of Sturry, whoſe deſcendant John Wotton, in 1777, conveyed it to Lewis, lord Sondes, whoſe ſon the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

AN ALMS-HOUSE in this pariſh was given to it by Mr. Abraham Chambers of Marſhes, for the benefit of two poor perſons of this pariſh, to be nominated by his heirs, on condition, that the pariſh from time to time ſhould repair it.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about forty; caſually 95.

SELLING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Oſpringe

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of three iſles, at the upper end of the outer ones are two chancels, of which the ſouthern is the largeſt, and with the reſt of the church ſeemingly forms a croſs; in the middle between theſe ſtands the ſteeple, which is a tower, in which are ſix bells. Above this is the high chancel, with another on each ſide of it, and one more ſmall one on the north ſide, the entrance of which is entirely ſtopped up. In the eaſt window of the high chancel are remains of good painted glaſs, being figures of ſeveral ſaints and warriors; under them are ſeveral coats of arms. In the high chancel is a memorial for William Norwood, S. T. B. rector of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, London, and late fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, obt. 1596. Under the upper ſouth chancel is a vault, made by Mr. Thomas Gibbs Hilton, for his family,

family. The chancel below that above-mentioned, belonged to the family of Gate, owners of Luton, in this pariſh, now Sir Harry Oxenden's, to whom this chancel now belongs. Several of the Gates lie interred in it. In the ſouth iſle ſeveral of the Gyles's, and in the middle iſle ſeveral of the Greenſtreet's, of this pariſh, lie interred. In the window at the upper ſide of the north iſle, is a fine head of a ſaint, and theſe arms, *A lion rampant, guardant, double tailed, ermine, over all, a feſs.*

The church of Selling was in very early times, together with the manor, part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, as has been already mentioned before, and ſo early as the latter end of king Henry I.'s reign, about 1130, was aſſigned by the abbot of it, to the cloathing of the monks there, the appropriation of it being confirmed by pope Urban III. about 1185, and by pope Alexander IV. in 1255, with the four privileges annexed to it.[c] Notwithſtanding which, there was no endowment of a vicarage here till the time of archbiſhop Peckham, when Thomas de Fyndone, then abbot of St. Auguſtine, about the year 1284, on the petition of J. de Badele, then vicar, granted that he ſhould receive, as a perpetual augmentation of his portion, being the oblations and obventions commonly belonging to the altars, the five acres of land, with the garden and all other its appurtenances, lying in this pariſh, in the place where the parſonage was ſometime ſituated; and he confirmed for him and his ſucceſſors for ever, the appropriation of the tenement where the vicar then dwelt, near the church. And he granted, that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould receive of him and his church yearly, by the hand of their chamberlain, ten ſhillings ſterling at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and one ſeam of peas on Chriſtmas-day; ſo that being content with the oblations and obventions aforeſaid,

[c] Decem. Script. col. 2248, 2095, 2267, 1891.

(not

(not corn or ſheaves, unleſs planted or dug with the foot) belonging in common to the altars, and to theſe his augmentations,—he ſhould exact nothing, in the name of tithe of gardens, beaſts, tillage, or any other matters exiſting within the bounds of the manor of their chamber, nor ſhould receive any thing of mills, or nutriments of cattle, belonging to the chamber, but that the ſame ſhould remain there, ſafe, free, and quiet to it, without any tithing or exaction as aforeſaid, free and exempt as they were elſewhere in their demeſnes. But yet, if the premiſes were let to ferme to others, then the vicar ſhould have of the farmer of them his juſt tithe; but that the vicar and his ſucceſſors, ſhould pay to the ordinarie the procurations, by reaſon of any viſitation, and ſhould be liable to all other ordinary burthens of the church for ever: and that, when the above benefit was granted to the vicar, it was ſo accepted by him, for himſelf and his ſucceſſors. The cyrograph of which grant and endowment was confirmed by archbiſhop Peckham, at the requeſt both of the vicar and the abbot, under his ſeal at the ſame time.

The rectory or parſonage, together with the advowſon of the vicarage appendant to it, continued part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its diſſolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. when they were, together with the manor, a few years afterwards, paſſed by grant from the crown to Sir Anthony St. Leger, as has been already fully related before, and from him through the ſeveral intermediate owners there mentioned, down to the right hon. Lewis-Thomas, lord Sondes, the preſent owner of them.

In 1578 here were communicants 133. In 1640, communicants 186. Value ſixty pounds. It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty-ſeven pounds, the yearly tenths being 13s. 4d.

CHURCH OF SELLING.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	VICARS.
Richard Sondes, esq.	*William Daud*, A. M. May 8, 1598, obt. 1639.
The King.	*William Annand*, A. M. Nov. 16, 1639.[d]
Sir G. Sondes, K. B.	*Onesephorus Paul*, Nov. 18, 1669, resigned 1671.
	James Kay, A. M. May 9, 1671, obt. 1677.
Dame Mary Sondes, countess of Faversham.	*John Sidway*, A. M. Dec. 13, 1677, deprived 1680.
Lewis Watson, esq.	*Edward Fisher*, clerk, Aug. 1, 1680, obt. 1710.
Edward Watson, esq.	*Thomas Nicholls*, A. M. Oct. 7, 1710, resigned 1714.[e]
Hon. Edward Watson.	*George Sykes*, A. B. May 5, 1714, resigned 1715.[f]
	James Bernard, A. M. Feb. 6, 1715, resigned 1726.[e]
Lewis, earl of Rockingham.	*John Burton*, A. M. Feb. 28, 1726, obt. Dec. 1735.
	John Arnald, A. B. Dec. 20, 1735, resigned 1762.
Lewis, lord Sonaes.	*William Gurney*, A. M. Feb. 2, 1763, resigned 1763.[e]
	Henry Thomson, A. B. June 15, 1763, resigned 1784.[e]
	Richard Halke, A. M. 1784, the present vicar.[g]

[d] By reason of the lunacy of dame Catharine Sondes, widow. Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 383. He resigned on being presented to the rectories of Badlesmere and Leveland.

[e] He resigned on being presented to the rectories of Badlesmere and Leveland.

[f] He resigned this for the vicarage of Preston.

[g] And vicar of Faversham by dispensation.

THE

THE HUNDRED OF MARDEN.

HAVING deſcribed *the upper, or northern diviſion of the lath of Stray*, I now proceed to *the lower, or ſouthern diviſion* of it, which is wholly *in the Weald*, and is entirely ſeparated from the former by a large diſtrict of the lath of Shipway intervening, which is occaſioned by the hundreds of Calehill, Chart and Longbridge, Felborough and Wye, which antiently belonged to this lath, being ſevered from it, and added to the lath of Shipway, part of which they have been for a long time accounted.

THE HUNDRED OF MARDEN lies at the north-weſt corner of the lower diviſion of the lath of Scray, adjoining to that of Maidſtone north, and to Brenchley and Horſemonden weſt, both which have been already deſcribed in a former volume of this hiſtory.

This hundred is not mentioned particularly in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, but ſeems to be included in the deſcription of the king's manor of Milton, to which it was accounted an appendage.[a]

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. MARDEN.
2. GOUDHURST, and
3. STAPLEHURST.

And the churches of the two firſt of thoſe pariſhes.

MARDEN.

THE next pariſh north-eaſtward from Horſemonden is Marden, called in antient records, *Merdenne*, which lies wholly within the diſtrict of the Weald.

That part of this pariſh, which is within the manor of Hunton, is in the borough of Hunton, and hun-

[a] See vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 171.

dred of Twyford; a ſmall part of it belonging to the eſtate called Tilden, is in the hundred of Maidſtone, and another ſmall part of it is within the hundred of Eyhorne.

The manor of Eaſt Farleigh and Eaſt Peckham claims over the den of Chillenden in this pariſh, as does the manor of Gillingham over that of Haydhurſt, alias Haytherſt, in it.

THE PARISH OF MARDEN is about five miles long, and not more than one broad. There are about three hundred houſes, and fifteen hundred inhabitants in it, the rents amounting to about 3,500l. per annum. The river Teis, being one of the principal heads of the Medway, flows along the weſtern boundaries of it, as another head of it, which riſes at Great Chart, does the northern boundary, and having paſſed Style-bridge, joins the former one, and then take their courſe together to the main river, which they join at Yalding. The turnpike road, which leads over Cockſheath to Style-bridge, ſeparates there at the 44th mile-ſtone from London, the left branch paſſing to Cranbrook, and the right through this pariſh towards Goudhurſt, the only parts of it which may be ſaid to be above ground, the reſt of it being ſo deep and miry as to be nearly impaſſable in wet weather. The town of Marden, as it is uſually called, is ſituated on it, nearly in the middle of the pariſh. It is not paved, and conſiſts of three ſtreets, the houſes of which are but meanly built, the church ſtands at the weſt end of the town, with the patronage oppoſite to it, and the vicarage on the entrance to it from Maidſtone. The country here is much the ſame as the lower parts of the adjoining pariſhes of Hunton and Yalding already deſcribed in a former volume of this hiſtory.[b] Near the road from Style-bridge to Goudhurſt it is very pleaſant, but towards Hunton, and towards Sta-

[b] See vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 145, 156.

plehurſt

plehurſt much the contrary, being of a very dreary and forlorn aſpect. It lies very low and flat, the ſoil in general a ſtiff clay, a very heavy tillage land; in winter the lands are exceeding wet, and much ſubject to inundations, and was it not for the manure of their native marle, and the help of chalk and lime brought from the northern hills would be ſtill more unfertile than they were at preſent, notwithſtanding which there are partially diſperſed ſome very rich lands among them, and there were ſome years ago three hundred acres of hop-ground here, which have of late been leſſened near one hundred acres. The farms are in general ſmall, the houſes of them antient well-timbered buildings, ſtanding diſperſed at wide diſtances, many of them on the different greens or forſtals throughout the pariſh.

A fair is held here yearly on October 10, for toys and pedlary. The profits of which the portreve of the hundred of Milton receives of antient cuſtom, which officer executed within this hundred the office of clerk of the market in all points, whilſt the market was held, but it has been diſuſed time out of mind.

THE MANOR AND HUNDRED OF MARDEN has been from the earlieſt time eſteemed as an appendage to the king's manor and hundred of Milton.

King Edward I. ſettled it in jointure on his queen Eleanor, who in the 11th year of that reign procured a market and fair to be held at Mereden, parcel of the manor of Middleton. Queen Eleanor died in 1291, anno 20 Edward I. and the king again took poſſeſſion of this manor, and the next year it was found, upon an inquiſition taken for that purpoſe, that this hundred then belonged to the king, and, together with the hundred of Middleton, was worth 22l. 13s. 8d. per annum.[c]

[c] Pleas of the Crown. See Harris's Hiſt. Kent, p. 195.

The inhabitants of this hundred from time to time petitioned the crown, to have this manor ſeparated from the juriſdiction of that of Milton, and to be eſteemed as an entire and independent manor of itſelf; but this appears never to have been attended to; ſo that it continues in the ſame dependant ſtate at this time.

Although there was from time to time ſeveral grants made by the crown, of the manor of Middleton, with this of Marden appendant to it, yet the fee of it remained parcel of the royal revenue, as may be more particularly ſeen under the deſcription of that manor, till the 10th year of king Charles I. who then granted it to Sir Edward Browne and Chriſtopher Favell, in fee, from whence it paſſed through the ſeveral intermediate owners there mentioned, down to the right hon. Philip, viſcount Wenman, and Mrs. Anne Herbert, the preſent poſſeſſors of the manor of Middleton, with this of Marden appendant to it.

THE MANOR OF CHEVENEY, and CHEVENEY-HOUSE, are both ſituated in this pariſh, and are now diſtinguiſhed by the names of *Great and Little Cheveney*. They were antiently the property of a family of that ſurname: Henry del Chyvene held the manor of Chyvene at his death in the 2d year of Edward II. anno 1308, of the king *in capite*. His deſcendant John Chivene died poſſeſſed of them in the reign of Edward III. as did his widow Joane in the 32d year of it. After which there is no farther traces of this family, but in the 2d year of the next reign of king Richard II. it appears by the antient court-rolls of this manor, that William At-Weld was proprietor of them, in whoſe deſcendants they continued till the beginning of the reign of king Henry VI. and then they paſſed by ſale to Couper, and in the 13th year of it, William Couper diſcharged ſeveral perſons from the amerciaments and fines impoſed on them, for not performing ſuit and ſervice to his manor of Cheveney.

In

In this family they continued till the beginning of queen Mary's reign, when they came into the poſſeſſion of two brothers, as coheirs in gavelkind, who made *a partition* of their inheritance; one of them, who had the allotment of the manor, paſſed it away to Lone, one of whoſe deſcendants, a little while before the reſtoration of king Charles II. alienated it to Thomas Twiſden, eſq. ſergeant-at-law, afterwards knighted, and made one of the judges of the king's bench, and created a baronet. He ſeated himſelf at Bradbourne, and in his deſcendants this manor, ſince known by the name of *Great Cheveney*, was continued down to his great-grandſon Sir Roger Twiſden, bart. of Bradborne, who died poſſeſſed of it, without male iſſue, in 1779, upon which it came to his widow, lady Rebecca Twiſden, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.[d] A court baron is held for it.

But CHEVENE-HOUSE, ſince called LITTLE CHEVENEY, fell to the lot of the other brother, and was alienated by him to Mapleſden, which branch of that family had been ſeated in this pariſh for ſome generations before. Many of them lie buried in this church, where ſeveral of the inſcriptions on their graveſtones are become obliterated, through the dampneſs of it. Several of their wills are in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a croſs fermee, fitchee, ſable.* In which name it continued down to George Mapleſden, eſq. who reſided here, where he died in 1688, leaving two ſons, George, who, though married, died *ſ. p.* in 1735, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his brother Edward; and two daughters, Anne, who was married to Booth, and Catherine to Courthope, of Horſemonden. Edward Mapleſden, eſq. above mentioned, was of the Middle Temple, and died, unmarried and inteſtate, in 1755;

[d] See more of this family under Bradbourne, in Eaſt Malling, vol. iv. p. 512.

upon which this, among the reſt of his eſtates, deſcended to Alexander Courthope, eſq. of Horſemonden, the ſon of his ſiſter Catherine, and to Charles Booth, eſq. the grandſon of his ſiſter Anne, beforementioned, as his coheirs in gavelkind, and upon *a partition* of his whole eſtate, this houſe became the ſole property of the former, who likewiſe died unmarried in 1779; upon which Chevene-houſe, with the reſt of his eſtates, came to his nephew and heir-at-law John Cole, eſq. (ſon of his ſiſter Barbara) who now reſides at Sprivers, in Horſemonden, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

WIDEHURST is a manor in this pariſh, which was formerly written in old records *Wogherſt*, and was, as early as the reigns of king John and king Henry III. the patrimony of the family of Corbie, of no ſmall account in this county, in which it continued till it paſſed by a female heir by marriage into that of Wotton, ennobled by the title of lords Wotton, of Marley, and thence again by a daughter and coheir Catherine, in marriage to Henry, lord Stanhope, ſon and heir of Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, who died in his father's life-time, and ſhe again carried it in marriage to her ſecond huſband John Poliander Kirkhoven, lord of Hemfleet, in Holland,[c] and they, in 1652, joined in the ſale of it to John Boughton, eſq. who in 1656 alienated it to Mr. John Godden, and his heirs, in 1683, conveyed it to John Brewer, eſq. of Weſt Farleigh, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it in 1724, leaving an only daughter and heir Jane, who was twice married, firſt to John Carney, eſq. and ſecondly to John Shrimpton, eſq. both of whom ſhe ſurvived, and died in 1726 / *p.* She deviſed this manor, with the reſt of her eſtates, to her kinſman John Davis, D. D. who died in 1766, and

[c] See a further account of the owners of this manor, and of the Wottons and Stanhopes under Boughton Malherb, vol. v. p. 400.

his

his only ſon and heir John Davis, eſq. alienated it, to John Cole, eſq. of Horſemonden, who is now proprietor of it.

SHIPHURST is another manor in the weſtern part of this pariſh, which was poſſeſſed by owners of that name till the latter end of king Edward III, and then it became the property of William Atweld, owner likewiſe of Cheveney before-mentioned, in whoſe deſcendants they continued till the beginning of king Henry VI. and then they were both paſſed by ſale to Couper, from which name this manor was ſoon afterwards alienated to Field, and his deſcendant Edward Field held it in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards gave it to his kinſman Thomas Gilbert, whoſe ſucceſſor of the ſame name ſettled it on his widow Sibil Gilbert, whoſe ſecond huſband Richard Knight, poſſeſſed it, in her right, in the year 1656.[f] After ſome intermediate owners, it paſſed into the name of Mitchell, and Charles Mitchell, of London, poſſeſſed it in 1734, after whoſe death it came to his brother-in-law Mr. George Whyvall, of London, from whence it paſſed to Mr. Peirſe, of London, who about the year 1760 alienated it to Mr. Thomas Twort, of Horſemonden, whoſe two ſons Thomas and David Twort afterwards poſſeſſed it; the latter of whom deviſed his moiety of it to his nephew John Coleman, whoſe ſon John Coleman, together with the laſt-mentioned Mr. Thomas Twort, now poſſeſs this manor in undivided moieties. A court baron is held for it.

MONKTON is a manor in that part of this pariſh next to Staplehurſt, in which part of the lands belonging to it lie. It formerly belonged to the priory of Leeds,[g] and after the ſuppreſſion of it in the reign of Henry VIII. was granted to Thomas Colepeper, eſq.

[f] Philipott, p. 233. [g] *Plac in Banco* 27 Edw. Rot. 19, vol. 79, *de terris in Meredon ptin priorat de Ledes.* See Tan. Mon. p. 212.

of

of Bedgebury, who ſoon afterwards ſold it to Thomas Wilsford, eſq. and he in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Edward Herbert, from which name it paſſed by ſale, at the latter end of that reign, to Thomas Stanley, in whoſe family it remained till the reign of king James I. when it paſſed by ſale to Board, of Suſſex, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till about 1756, when it was, ſoon after the death of Mr. William Board, alienated by his heirs to John Henniker, eſq of Weſt Ham, in Eſſex, ſince Sir John Henniker, bart. who is the preſent owner of it.

The family of Henniker, Heneker, or as it was originally called, *De Henekin*, has been of long continuance in this county. One of them, Peter de Henekin, was lieutenant-governor of Dover caſtle in the reign of king Edward II. They afterwards, in the reign of Edward IV. wrote themſelves Heneker, and reſided in different pariſhes of this county, where their eſtates lay, as may be ſeen in the different volumes of this hiſtory. John Henniker, who died at Lenham in 1616, was anceſtor to thoſe of Chatham and Rocheſter, from whom deſcended Sir John Henniker, bart. now of Weſt Ham, the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate, who in 1758 ſerved the office of ſheriff for Eſſex. He married Anne, the eldeſt of the two only daughters and coheirs of Sir John Major, bart. of Worlingworth-hall, in Suffolk, (the other daughter Elizabeth marrying Henry, duke of Chandois) by whom he had three ſons, John-Henniker-Major, eſq. M. P. for Steyning, who married Miſs Emely Jones; Major, a merchant in London, who married Miſs Mary Phœnix, and died in 1789; and John, colonel in the army; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to Edward Stratford, earl of Aldborough. Lady Henniker lies buried in the ſouth iſle of Rocheſter cathedral, under a moſt beautiful monument. Sir John Major was created a baronet in 1765, and the title was limited, in default of his iſſue male, to his ſon-in-law John Henniker,

eſq.

eſq. before-mentioned, and his heirs male, at which time a patent alſo paſſed for the latter to quarter the arms of Major, viz. *Azure, three pillars of the Corinthian order, on the top of each a ball, or*, with thoſe of *Henniker*; *Gules, a chevron charged with three eſtoils, argent, two creſcents in chief, and an eſcallop ſhell in baſe, azure.* Sir John Major died in 1781, upon which the title of baronet deſcended to his ſon-in-law, now Sir John Henniker, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor, and late member in two ſucceſſive parliaments for the town and port of Dover.

READ is a manor in this pariſh, the manſion of which, called *Read-court*, is ſituated on the northern ſide of it. It was once the inheritance of the noted family of Fremingham, one of whom, John, ſon of Sir Ralph de Fremingham, of Loſe, died in the 12th year of Henry IV. poſſeſſed of this manor, and leaving no iſſue, he by his will deviſed it to feoffees, who by deed, next year, aſſigned it over accordingly to John, ſon of Reginald de Pimpe, and his heirs male, with remainder to Roger Iſley, as being neareſt of blood to him.[h]

It ſeems afterwards to have come into the poſſeſſion of the Iſleys, for William Iſley, eſq. was poſſeſſed of it at the time of his attainder, in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, by which his lands became forfeited to the crown; whence this manor was granted that year to Sir John Baker, attorney-general, to hold *in capite*, whoſe ſon Sir Richard Baker afterwards poſſeſſed it, but in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth's reign it was come into the poſſeſſion of Edward Morrys, who held it of the queen, in manner as before-mentioned. In later times it was become the property of Maſter, one of which name, Giles Maſter, held it in 1652, as appears by the ſurvey of Marden manor then taken. In his deſcendants it continued ſome time, but at length,

[h] See Eaſt Farleigh, vol. iv. p. 379.

after

after ſome intermediate owners, it came into the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Bonfoy, eſq. ſergeant-at-arms of the houſe of commons, who at his death in 1775 deviſed it by his will to Mr. S. H. Babb, one of the officers of that houſe, and he is the preſent owner of it.

TILDENS, TUBBINS, and BROOKE, are three ſmall manors in this pariſh, which had formerly three ſeparate owners of thoſe names; the firſt were perſons of ſome note in this county, and were poſſeſſed of eſtates both at Kennington, Brenchley, and Tilmanſtone likewiſe, ſo early as the reign of king Edward III. Theſe three families continued in the poſſeſſion of theſe manors till the latter end of Henry IV.'s reign, and then one of the family of Tubbins paſſed away that manor to Tilden, in which name both Tildens and Tubbins remained till the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, and then they were demiſed by ſale to Thomas Stidulfe, eſq. who, as appears by his will in 1453, had likewiſe purchaſed Brooke manor of Richard Brooke.

His grandſon Thomas Stidulfe, eſq. of Badſell, left an only daughter and heir Agnes, who carried theſe three manors in marriage to Richard Fane, eſq. of Tudeley, from whom they deſcended, in like manner as Mereworth, to John Fane, earl of Weſtmoreland, and from him again, together with the barony of Le Deſpencer, down to the right hon. T. Stapleton, lord le Deſpencer, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.[i]

THE LIBERTY *of the corporation of Maidſtone* claims over the manor of Tildens, which is ſituated near Style-bridge, where there is likewiſe an eſtate called Little Tildens, which in 1675 belonged to Thomas Wall, gent. of London. It lately was the property of Nicholas Haddock, eſq. who ſold it to John Cole, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

[i] See a full account of the Fane's, earls of Weſtmoreland, and the Stapleton's, under Mereworth, vol. v. p. 77.

There

There was a family of the name of *Symons*, which reſided at Marden for ſome generations; one of whom Edward Symons, gent. in 1652, held lands here, late Sir John Packington's. In 1662 he had a grant of this coat of arms, *Party per feſs, ſable, and, or, a pale and three cinquefoils, counterchanged.*[k] He reſided here in 1663, and was poſſeſſed of much land in this pariſh.

CHARITIES.

EDWARD MAPLESDEN, gent. by will gave to the poor of this pariſh 5l. per annum for ever, payable out of a houſe and lands ſituated near Horſemonden-heath, let at 10l. per annum, ſubject to 20s. per annum, to be paid to a learned miniſter, for the preaching of two charity ſermons yearly on Aſh Wedneſday and Whit Sunday.

CERTAIN LANDS near Apledore-heath, let at 11l. 15s. per annum, were formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Allen, who by will gave to the poor of this pariſh 100l. payable out of them. After which her ſon, Mr. John Allen, gave another 100l. and charged the ſaid land with it, ſubject to a decree in chancery, under which the churchwardens and overſeers, with the approbation of the pariſhioners, legally purchaſed all the whole of thoſe lands for 320l. as appears more at large by the ſaid decree and other writings.

AN OLD COTTAGE, now in three ſmall dwellings, built on the waſte has belonged to the pariſh time out of mind.

There is a work-houſe here for the poor, thoſe maintained in it are yearly about fifty, out of it about forty-five.

MARDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sutton.

The church conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, with a low ſquare tower at the weſt end of it, in which there are ſix bells. It is ſituated very low and damp, at the weſt end of the town. In it was a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. In 1763 this church was beautified by ſubſcription, at the expence of 96l. 3s. 9d.

[k] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heralds office, book marked D. 18, fol. 102.

Richard

Richard de Lucy, chief juſtice of England, on the foundation and endowment of the abbey at Leſnes, gave the church of Merden to it, in pure and perpetual alms; which gift was confirmed by ſeveral kings afterwards; and in the 16th year of the latter reign, there was a vicarage endowed here by archbiſhop Stratford.[1]

The appropriation of this church, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey till the final diſſolution of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when being one of thoſe ſmaller monaſteries, which cardinal Wolſey had obtained of the king in the 17th year of his reign, for the endowment of his colleagues, it was ſurrendered, with all its poſſeſſions, into the cardinal's hands, and afterwards granted by him, by the like letters patent, for the better endowment of his college, called Cardinal's college, in Oxford. But this church ſtaid with that college only four years; when the cardinal being caſt in a *præmunire*, in 1529, all the eſtates of it were forfeited to the king, and became part of the revenues of the crown, whence it was ſoon afterwards granted to the Carthuſian monaſtery of Shene, in Surry, and on the diſſolution of that houſe within a few years afterwards, it came again to the crown, where it ſeems to have remained till queen Elizabeth having, in her 3d year, taken into her hands ſeveral manors, lands, &c. parcel of the revenue of the ſee of Canterbury, by her letters patent that year, granted to archbiſhop Parker and his ſucceſſors, ſeveral rectories and parſonages in lieu of them, among which latter was this church of Marden appropriate, then valued at fifteen pounds, (being the reſerved rent by the leſſee of it) with the advowſon of the vicarage appurtenant to it. Since which it has remained parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and does ſo at this time.

[1] See Ducarel's Rep. edit. 2, p. 77.

In

In the 8th year of king Richard II. this church was valued at 26l. 13s. 4d. annual value. In 1643 Sir William Acton, knight and baronet, was leſſee of this rectory, at the yearly rent of fifteen pounds. John Cole, of Horſemonden, is the preſent leſſee of it.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 7l. 18s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 15s. 10d. In 1557 here were three hundred families, communicants five hundred. In 1569 four hundred and twenty families. Since which this pariſh has greatly increaſed in number of inhabitants. In 1640 this vicarage was valued at ſeventy-five pounds per annum. It is now of much greater value. There is no glebe belonging to it.

Archbiſhop Juxon, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, anno 15 Charles II. augmented this vicarage, by increaſing the old penſion from the leſſee of the parſonage, from three pounds to twenty pounds per annum.

An eſtate in this pariſh, of about fifteen pounds per annum value, formerly belonging to Mottenden priory, now to John Sawbridge, eſq. claims an exemption of tithes.

CHURCH OF MARDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*Solomon Boxer*, Oct. 29, 1584, obt. 1614.[m]
	John Wood, A. M. May 10, 1614, . . . 1642.[n]
The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*George Amhurſt*, obt. Nov. 1, 1707.[o]
	George Fage, A. M. Dec. 16, 1707, obt. 1728.[p]
	John Henry Ott, A. M. reſigned Sept. 1728.

[m] He was buried in the chancel, within the altar rails.

[n] White's Century, p. 30. Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 400.

[o] He lies buried in this church, within the altar rails.

[p] Alſo rector of Hunton, and prebendary of Litchfield.

PATRONS'

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*William Jacomb*, preſented Sept. 1728, obt. 1741.
	Walter Walker Ward, D. D. inducted Jan. 30, 1741, reſigned 1742.[q]
	Jonathan Monkton, A. M. inducted Dec. 4, 1742, reſigned 1766.[r]
	John Andrews, LL. B. Dec. 22, 1766, the preſent vicar.

[q] Alſo rector of Biddenden, and reſigned this vicarage on being preſented to Great Chart.

[r] He was before vicar of Sittingborne.

GOUDHURST

LIES the next pariſh ſouthward from Marden. The northern part of it, as far ſouthward as the ſtream formerly called Riſebridge river, which flows from Bedgebury to Hope mill, and a ſmaller part likewiſe on the other ſide of it, adjoining to the rivulet called the Bewle weſtward, is in the hundred of Marden, and lower diviſion of the lath of Scray; the reſt of the pariſh ſouthward of the firſt-mentioned ſtream, is in the hundred of Weſt, alias Little Barnefield, and lath of Aylesford, comprehending the whole of that hundred. So much of this pariſh as is within the borough of Faircrouch, is in the hundred of Cranbrook; as much as is in the boroughs of Pattenden, Lilſden, Combwell, and Chingley or Bromley, is in the ſame hundred of Weſt, alias Little Barnefield; and the reſidue is in the hundred of Marden. It lies wholly within the diſtrict of the Weald, and in the diviſion of Weſt Kent.

The borſholders of the boroughs of Highamden, Pattenden, and Hilſden, in this pariſh, are choſen at the court-leet holden for the manor of Eaſt Farleigh, and the inhabitants owe no ſervice but to that manor; only a conſtable for the hundred of Weſt Barnefield may be

be choſen out of ſuch parts of them as lay within it for that hundred. The manor of Maidſtone likewiſe extends into this pariſh, over lands as far ſouthward as Riſe-bridge.

THE PARISH OF GOUDHURST is very pleaſantly ſituated, being interſperſed on every ſide with frequent hill and dale. The trees in it are oak, of a large ſize, and in great plenty throughout it, as well in the woods, as broad hedge-rows and ſhaves round the fields. The lands are in general very fertile; the ſoil, like the adjoining pariſhes, is moſtly a deep ſtiff clay, being heavy tillage land, but it has the advantage of a great deal of rich marle at different places, and in ſome few parts ſand, with which the roads are in general covered; and in the grounds near Finchcocks, there is a gravel-pit, which is the only one, I believe, in this part of the county. There is much more paſture than arable land in it, the former being moſtly fatting lands, bullocks fatted on them weighing in general from 120 to 130 ſtone. It is well watered with ſeveral ſtreams in different parts of it, all which uniting with the Teis, flow in one channel, along the weſtern ſide of this pariſh, towards the Medway. The eaſtern and ſouthern parts of it are much covered with thick coppice wood, moſtly of oak. The turnpike road from Maidſtone over Cocksheath through Marden, leads through the upper part of this pariſh ſouthward, dividing into two branches at Winchet-hill; that to the left goes on to Comborne, and leaving the town of Goudhurſt a little to the right, joins the Cranbrooke road a little beyond it. That to the right, having taken into it a branch of the Woodgate road from Tunbridge, near Broadford-bridge, goes on to the town of Goudhurſt, and thence eaſtward to Cranbrooke and Tenterden; and the great high road from Lamberhurſt through Stonecrouch to Hawkhurſt, and into Suſſex, ſouth-eaſt, goes along the ſouthern bounds of this pariſh.

The pariſh is about eight miles long and four broad. There are about three hundred houſes in it, and ſomewhat more than five inhabitants to a houſe. It is very healthy; ſixty years of age being eſteemed, if not the prime, at leaſt the middle age of life; the inhabitants of theſe parts being in great meaſure untainted with the vices and diſſipation too frequently practiſed above the hill.

There are two heaths or commons here; the one called Pyles-health, and the other Killdown, in Weſt Barnefield hundred.

THE TOWN, or *village of Goudhurſt*, ſtands in the hundred of Marden, about half a mile within the lower or ſouthern bounds of it, on an hill, commanding an extenſive view of the country all around it. It is not paved, but is built on the ſides of five different roads, which unite at a large pond in the middle of it. The houſes are moſtly large, antient and well-timbered, like the reſt of thoſe in this neighbourhood, one of them, called Brickwall, belongs to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bathurſt. Within memory there were many clothiers here, but there are none now. There is ſome little of the woolſtapling buſineſs yet carried on.

On the ſummit of the hill, on which the town ſtands, is the church, a conſpicuous object to the neighbouring country, and near it was the market-place, which was pulled down about the year 1650, and the preſent ſmall one built lower down, at the broad place in the town near the pond. The market was held on a Wedneſday weekly, for cattle, proviſions, &c. till within memory; it is now entirely diſuſed, there is a fair held yearly in the town, upon the day of *the aſſumption of our lady*, being Auguſt 26, for cattle, hardware, toys, &c. This market and fair were granted in the year of king Richard II. to Joane, widow of Roger de Bedgebury, the poſſeſſors of which eſtate

eſtate claim at this time the privilege of holding them, by a yearly rent to the manor of Marden.

At the hamlet of Stonecrouch is *a poſt-office* of very conſiderable account, its diſtrict extending to Goudhurſt, Cranbrooke, Tenterden, Winchelſea, Rye, and Haſtings, and all the intermediate and adjoining places, to which letters are directed by this *Stonecrouch bag*.

ALMOST *adjoining to the town eaſtward*, on the road leading to Tenterden, there is A HAMLET, called LITTLE GOUDHURST, in which there is an antient ſeat, called TAYWELL, which for many generations was poſſeſſed by a family of the name of Lake, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a bend between ſix croſs-croſlets, fitchee, argent.* In the north iſle of this church, under which is a vault, in which this family lie buried, there is a marble, on which is a deſcent of them. The laſt of them, Thomas Lake, eſq. barriſter-at-law, reſided here, but dying without iſſue male, his daughters and coheirs became poſſeſſed of it; one of whom married Maximilian Gott, eſq. and the other Thomas Huſſey, eſq. whoſe ſon Edward Huſſey, eſq. of Scotney, now poſſeſſes the entire fee of this eſtate, which is demiſed for a long term of years to Mr. Olive, who has almoſt rebuilt it, and reſides in it.

AT A SMALL DISTANCE ſouthward from the abovementioned ſeat, is another, called TRIGGS, which was for ſeveral deſcents the reſidence of the Stringers, a family of good account in the different parts of this county. John Stringer, eſq. ſon of Edward Stringer, of Biddenden, by Phillis his wife, daughter of George Holland, gent. reſided here in king Charles I.'s reign, and married Suſanna, daughter of Stephen Streeter, of Goudhurſt, by whom he had Stephen, of Goudhurſt; John, gent. of Aſhford, who left a daughter and heir Mary, married to Anthony Irby, eſq. Edward and Thomas, both of Goudhurſt; the latter left two ſons, Thomas and Edward, and a daughter

Catherine, who married William Belcher, M. D. by whom ſhe had Stringer Belcher, and other children. The Stringers bore for their arms, *Per chevron, or, and ſable, in chief two eagles diſplayed of the ſecond, in the baſe a fleur de lis of the firſt.*

Stephen Stringer, the eldeſt ſon of John, reſided at Triggs in the reign of king Charles II. and was ſucceeded in it by his ſecond ſon Stephen Stringer, eſq. who kept his ſhrievalty here in the 6th year of queen Anne. He died without male iſſue, leaving by Jane his wife, daughter of John Auſten, eſq. of Broadford, four daughters his coheirs, Jane, married to Thomas Weſton, of Cranbrooke; Hannah to William Monk, of Buckingham, in Suſſex, whoſe eldeſt daughter and coheir married Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham; Elizabeth married Edward Bathurſt, eſq. of Finchcocks, and Anne married John Kirril, eſq. of Sevenoke.[s] This ſeat was afterwards alienated to Francis Auſten, eſq. of Sevenoke, whoſe ſon Francis Mottley Auſten, eſq. of Sevenoke, is the preſent owner of it.

THE MANOR OF MARDEN claims over the greateſt part of this pariſh; part of it, being the dens beforementioned, are within the manor of Eaſt Farleigh, and the remaining part, called Wincehurſt-den, is within the manor of Gillingham, near Chatham. Although that part of this pariſh which lies within the hundred of Weſt Barnefield, being the moſt ſouthern part of it, contains thoſe places which are of, by far, the greateſt note in it, yet, for the ſake of regularity in my deſcription, I ſhall begin with thoſe in the hundred of Marden, partly already deſcribed, and having finiſhed that, proceed next to the hundred of Weſt Barnefield, and the matters worthy of notice in it.

BOKINFOLD is a manor of large extent, ſituated in the hundred of Marden, having formerly a large park and demeſnes belonging to it, which extended into

[s] Pedigree in the hands of Mrs. Knight, of Godmerſham.

the

the parishes of Brenchley, Horsemonden, Yalding, Marden, and Goudhurst, the house of it being situated in that of Yalding, in the description of which parish the reader will find an ample account of the former state and possessors of it.[t] It will, therefore, be sufficient to mention here, in addition to it, that the whole of this manor coming at length into the possession of Sir Alexander Colepeper. He in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth levied a fine of it, and three years afterwards alienated that part of this manor, and all the demesnes of it which lay in Brenchley, Horsemonden, Yalding, and Marden, to Roger Revell, as has been mentioned under the parish of Yalding, and THE REMAINDER OF IT *in this parish*, held of the manor of Marden, to Sharpeigh, whose descendant Stephen Sharpeigh passed that part of it away in 1582, to Richard Reynolds, whose son and heir John Reynolds, about the 41st year of queen Elizabeth, conveyed it to Richard Eliot, and he, about the year 1601, alienated it to Thomas Girdler, who the next year sold it to John Reynolds, and he, in the 5th year of king James, transmitted it to John Beale, who, about 1609, passed it away to John Harleston, of Ickham, and he settled it by will on Richard Harleston, who in like manner devised it to his kinsman Richard Bishop, and he, soon after the death of king Charles I. sold it to Mr. Stephen Stringer, of Triggs, in Goudhurst, whose son, of the same name, was sheriff anno 6 queen Anne, and left five daughters his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth, the third, married Edward Bathurst, esq. of Finchcocks, and on the division of their inheritance, he, in her right, became possessed of this manor. He died in 1772, upon which this estate came to his son, the Rev. Thomas Bathurst, rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, the present owner of it. A court baron is regularly held for this manor.

[t] See vol. v. of this history, p. 163.

In 1641 the archbiſhop collated Richard Amhurſt, clerk, to the free chapels of Bockinfold and Newſted annexed, in the archdeaconry of Canterbury, then vacant and of his patronage.[u]

COMBORNE is an eſtate, ſituated in the northernmoſt part of this pariſh, adjoining to Winchet-hill, in the hundred of Marden likewiſe; which place of *Winchet-hill* was antiently the original ſeat in this county, of the family of Roberts, of Glaſſenbury.

An anceſtor of this family, William Rookherſt, a gentleman of Scotland, left his native country, and came into England in the 3d year of king Henry I. and had afterwards the ſurname of Roberts, having purchaſed lands at Winchet-hill, on which he built himſelf a manſion, calling it *Rookherſt*, after himſelf. This place came afterwards to be called *Ladieſden Rokeburſt*, alias *Curteſden*, and continued the reſidence of this family till the reign of king Richard II. when Stephen Roberts, alias Rookherſt, marrying Joane, the daughter and heir of William Tilley, of Glaſſenbury, removed thither, and the remains of their reſidence here are ſo totally effaced, as to be known only by the family evidences, and the report of the neighbourhood.

But their eſtate at Winchet-hill continued ſeveral generations afterwards in their deſcendants, till it was at length alienated to one of the family of Mapleſden, of Marden, in whoſe deſcendants this eſtate, together with that of Comborne adjoining, continued down to Edward Mapleſden, eſq. of the Middle Temple, who died in 1755, *ſ. p.* and inteſtate. Upon which they deſcended to Alexander Courthope, eſq. of Horſemonden, the ſon of his ſiſter Catherine, and to Charles Booth, eſq. the grandſon of his ſiſter Anne, as his coheirs in gavelkind, and on a partition of thoſe eſtates between them, Winchet-hill was allotted to Charles

[u] Book of Inductions, in Regiſter-office, Canterbury.

Booth,

Booth, eſq. afterwards Sir Charles Booth, of Harrietſham-place, who died poſſeſſed of it, *ſ. p.* in 1795, and his deviſees, for the purpoſes of his will, are now in the poſſeſſion of it; but Comborne was allotted to Alexander Courthope, eſq. ſince deceaſed, whoſe nephew John Cole, eſq. now poſſeſſes it.

FINCHCOCKS is a ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated within the hundred of Marden, in that angle of it which extends ſouth-weſtward below Hope mill, and is likewiſe within that manor. It was formerly of note for being the manſion of a family of the ſame ſurname, who were poſſeſſed of it as early as the 40th year of Henry III. They were ſucceeded in it by the family of Horden, of Horden, who became proprietors of it by purchaſe in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, one of whom was Edward Horden, eſq. clerk of the green cloth to king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, who had, for ſome conſiderable ſervice to the crown, the augmentation of *a regal diadem*, added to his paternal coat by queen Elizabeth. He left two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Paul Bathurſt, of Bathurſt-ſtreet, in Nordiam, and Mary to Mr. Delves, of Fletchings, who had Horden for his ſhare of the inheritance, as the other had this of Finchcocks. He was deſcended from Laurence Bathurſt, of Canterbury, who held lands there and in Cranbrooke, whoſe ſon of the ſame name, left three ſons, of whom Edward, the eldeſt, was of Staplehurſt, and was anceſtor of the Bathurſts, of Franks, in this county, now extinct,[w] of the earls Bathurſt, and thoſe of Clarenden-park, in Wiltſhire, and Lydney, in Glouceſterſhire; Robert Bathurſt, the ſecond, was of Horſemonden; and John, the third ſon, was anceſtor of the Bathurſts, of Ockham, in Hampſhire. Robert Bathurſt, of Horſemonden above-mentioned, by his firſt wife had John, from whom came the Ba-

[w] See vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 500.

thurſts, of Lechlade, in Glouceſterſhire, and baronets; and Paul, who was of Nordiam, and afterwards poſſeſſor of Finchcocks, from whoſe great-grandſon William, who was a merchant in London, deſcended the Bathurſts, of Edmonton, in Middleſex. By his ſecond wife he had John, who was of Goudhurſt, anceſtor of the Bathurſts, of Richmond, in Yorkſhire. In the deſcendants of Paul Bathurſt before-mentioned, this ſeat continued down to Thomas Bathurſt, eſq. who by his will deviſed this ſeat and eſtate to his nephew Edward, only ſon of his younger brother William, of Wilmington, who leaving his reſidence there on having this ſeat deviſed to him, removed hither, and rebuilt this ſeat, at a great expence, in a moſt ſtately manner. He reſided here till his death in 1772, having been twice married, and leaving ſeveral children by each of his wives. By his firſt wife Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir of Stephen Stringer, eſq. of Triggs, he had three ſons, Edward, who left a daughter Dorothy, now unmarried, and John and Thomas, both fellows of All Souls college, in Oxford, the latter of whom is now rector of Welwyn, in Hertfordſhire. Before his death he conveyed this ſeat and eſtate by ſale to his ſon by his ſecond wife, Mr. Charles Bathurſt, who on his deceaſe in 1767, *ſ. p.* deviſed it by will to his brother, the Rev. Mr. Richard Bathurſt, now of Rocheſter, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. This branch of the family of Bathurſt bore for their arms the ſame coat as thoſe of Franks, in this county, and thoſe of Cirenceſter, Lydney, and Clarendon, viz. *Sable, two bars, ermine, in chief three croſſes pattee, or,* with *a creſcent for difference*; but with a different creſt, viz. *Party per feſs, and pale, a demi wolf argent, and ſable, holding a regal crown, or*; which I take to be that borne by Edward Horden, whoſe heir Paul Bathurſt, their anceſtor, married, and whoſe coat of arms they likewiſe quartered with their own.

AT NO GREAT DISTANCE from Finchcocks, in the ſame hundred, lies a capital meſſuage, called RISEDEN, alias GATEHOUSE, which formerly belonged to a family named Sabbe, one of whom, Simon Sabbe, ſold it, before the middle of the laſt century, to Mr. Robert Bathurſt, from whom it deſcended down, with an adjoining eſtate, called TRILLINGHERST, to another Robert Bathurſt, who died in 1731, and lies buried in this church, whoſe daughter Mary ſold them both to Sir Horace Mann, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

WEST OR LITTLE BARNEFIELD,

LIES adjoining to that of Marden ſouthward, and is in the lath of Aylesford; it conſiſts only of the remaining part of the pariſh of Goudhurſt yet undeſcribed, being the ſouthern part of it.

ALMOST in the midſt of this part of Goudhurſt is ſituated that eminent ſeat, called BEDGEBURY, nearly ſurrounded by a large tract of woodland, the greateſt part of which is now known by the names of *Bedgebury-park* and *the Fryth-woods*.

This ſeat, in times of high antiquity, afforded both ſeat and ſurname to the poſſeſſors of it, one of them, John de Bedgebury, as appears by an old dateleſs deed, probably about the time of king Edward II. demiſed lands to William de Comeden, of Comedenhouſe in theſe parts; his ſeal fixed to it being a knight on horſeback, armed *cap-a-peè*. His deſcendant John de Bedgebury, ſon of John de Bedgebury, who died in

in 1424, and was buried in this church, dying *ſ. p.* in the reign of Henry VI. Agnes his ſiſter, married to John Colepeper, became his heir, and entitled her huſband to this ſeat, with the appendant *manors of Bedgebury* and *Ford*. He was the ſecond ſon of Walter Colepeper, of Goudhurſt, deſcended from thoſe of Bayhali, in this county, where a full account of them may be ſeen. He was afterwards knighted, and ſheriff in the 7th year of king Edward IV. at which time he reſided at Bedgebury, where he died in 1480, and was buried near his father in this church, leaving two ſons, Alexander, who was of Bedgebury, and Walter, who was anceſtor of the Colepepers, of Leeds-caſtle, Hollingborne, and the Charter-houſe.[x]

Sir Alexander Colepeper, the ſon, was of Bedgebury, and ſheriff in the 15th and 22d years of king Henry VII. and the 6th of Henry VIII. Thomas Colepeper, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, of Bedgebury, procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the act of the 2d and 3d year of king Edward VI. in the latter of which he was ſheriff. His grandſon Anthony was of Bedgebury likewiſe, and was knighted by queen Elizabeth, who in her progreſs through Kent in 1573, honored this ſeat with her preſence; and it is ſaid in Camden's Remains, to the reputation of this family, that there were twelve knights and baronets alive, of this houſe of Colepeper, at one time. He had twelve ſons and four daughters; of the ſurviving ſons, Henry the third, was of Endford, in Wiltſhire, clerk, and Thomas the fifth was of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. Sir Alexander Colepeper, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeding his father, reſided at Bedgebury in the reign of king James I. He left an only daughter Anne, married to Thomas Snelgrave, eſq. ſo that after his death this ſeat and eſtate ſeems to have deſcended, by the entail of it, to his next brother William Colepeper, eſq. who

[x] See vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 467, 486.

died

died about the time of the reſtoration of Charles II. and his ſon Thomas Colepeper, eſq. alienated Bedgebury, with its appendant manors, to Sir James Hayes, who married Rachel, viſcounteſs Falkland, the daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford, and widow of Lucius, viſcount Falkland, the renowned friend of lord Clarendon. He rebuilt this ſeat, at a ſmall diſtance from the antient manſion. He bore for his arms, *Argent, three eſcutcheons, gules.*

After his death, and much litigation in the court of chancery, Edward Stephenſon, eſq. who had a large mortgage on this eſtate, was put in the poſſeſſion of it by that court, whoſe nephew Edward Stephenſon, eſq. afterwards poſſeſſed it, and on his death in 1782, it came to his couſin Capt. Edward Stephenſon, who died in the Eaſt-Indies, and deviſed it to Miſs Peach, and ſhe ſold it ſoon afterwards to John Cartier, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of theſe manors, with the ſeat and eſtate of Bedgebury.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, there was an extenſive park adjoining to this ſeat, but it has been *diſparked* many years. John Cartier, eſq. has for ſome time reſided at Bedgebury, where he kept his ſhrievalty in 1789, and has made great improvements to the houſe and lands adjoining.

A court baron is regularly held for the manor of Bedgebury.

TWYSDEN BOROUGH, antiently called *Twyſenden*, and now uſually called *Burrs-farm* which name is a contraction from the word *borough* to *burgh*, and thence to *Burr*, was once reputed a manor, and lies in the hundred of Weſt Barnefield, at a ſmall diſtance northward from Bedgebury; a place worthy notice, as having been the antient inheritance of the family of Twyſden, who took their name originally from it, being at firſt called De Twyſenden, and in Latin, *De Denna Fracta*, according to the quaint language of thoſe times.

Adam

Adam de Twyſenden, or Twyſden, poſſeſſed this eſtate in the reign of Edward I. as did his deſcendant Roger Twyſden, who in the 5th year of Henry IV. ſealed with an impreſſion of a cockatrice, in wax, as appears by a deed now in the hands of Sir William-Jarvis Twyſden, bart. of Eaſt Peckham, a ſingular thing in thoſe times, when creſts were very unuſual, and only began to be cuſtomary, when thoſe eminent families, who took part in the two factions of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, aſſumed them as marks of diſtinction of the party they ſided with. This creſt is ſtill borne by the different branches of this family.[y]

Roger Twyſden, above-mentioned, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Chelmington, eſq. of Chelmington, in Great Chart, to which his ſon Roger Twyſden, eſq. removed and made it his reſidence. He was ſteward of the liberty of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, in the reign of king Henry VI. in the beginning of which reigh he ſold this eſtate to Roger Riſeden, of Riſeden, in this pariſh, and he immediately afterwards alienated it to Jeffry Allen, who, about the latter end of that reign, ſettled it by deed on Thomas Windhill.[z] After which it was, for ſeveral deſcents, poſſeſſed by the family of Auſten, in which it continued till by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Auſten, gent. of Goudhurſt, it paſſed in marriage, about the time of king Charles I. to Anthony Fowle, of Rotherfield, in Suſſex, a younger branch of thoſe of Riverhall, in that county, and he on his death deviſed it to his ſecond ſon Simon Fowle, eſq. of this place, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1672, leaving an only daughter, and was buried in this church. He bore for his arms,

[y] Philipott. p. 172. Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619. Regiſter of Chriſt-church, Cant.

[z] Philipott, 172, taken from original deeds and evidences,

Gules,

Gules, a lion paſſant, guardant, between three roſes, or. Soon after which it came into the poſſeſſion of Bathurſt, a younger branch of thoſe of Finchcocks, from which it was ſold to Jeffry Gilbert, baron of the exchequer, and after that to John Norris, eſq. of Hemſted, in Benenden, eldeſt ſon of admiral Sir John Norris, who died in 1767, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John Norris, eſq. whoſe truſtees ſold it to John Cartier, eſq of Bedgebury, the preſent owner of it.

There has been no court held for this manor for ſome time.

ADJOINING to Twyſden borough is the BOROUGH OF LILSDEN, the manor of which lately belonged to Springet, and afterwards to Mr. John Noaks, gent. Since which it has been conveyed to John Cartier, eſq. of Bedgebury, the preſent owner of it.

THE BOROUGH OF PATTENDEN, over which the manor of Eaſt Farleigh claims, was once reputed a manor, and is ſituated at the uppermoſt or northern part of this hundred. It gave both ſeat and ſurname to a family who were poſſeſſors of it, as appears by original deeds and other records, as early as the reign of Edward I. They continued owners of it at the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. in the 29th year of which, on the commiſſion then iſſued out to Jervas Clifton, eſq. ſheriff of this county, to return all thoſe who bore *arma antiqua*, the name of Pattenden, then poſſeſſor of this manor, was returned among them. His deſcendant alienated it to Sir Maurice Berkeley, ſtandard-bearer to Henry VIII. king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth. By his will in 1581, he gave his manor of Pattenden to Robert, his fourth ſon, being the eldeſt by Elizabeth his ſecond wife, daughter of Sir Anthony Sondes, of Throwley, and he, in the ſame reign, alienated it to Mr. William Beſwicke, of Spelmonden, in Horſemonden; after which it paſſed in like manner as that ſeat down to Hugh Marriott,

Marriott, eſq. who died in 1753, and his daughter Mrs. Anne Marriott is the preſent owner of it.[a]

CHINGLEY, now more commonly called *Shingley*, is a manor and eſtate, ſituated in this pariſh, at the weſtern ſide of the ſame hundred. It was, ſo early as the beginning of the reign of king Edward I. part of the poſſeſſions of the Ciſtertian abbey of Boxley, the abbot of which, in the 33d year of Edward III. obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his demeſne lands in his manor of Chingele, in this pariſh, which continued part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey till the ſurrendry of it into the hands of Henry VIII. in his 29th year, who in his 36th year granted it, with other premiſes in Goudhurſt and Staplehurſt, to Thomas Colepeper, eſq. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. And he, two years afterwards, alienated the manor of Chingley, and Chingley-wood, with their appurtenances, to Thomas Darell, of Scotney, and Stephen Darell, of Horſemonden, ſons of Thomas Darell, eſq. of Scotney, the former of whom became at length ſole poſſeſſor of this manor and eſtate, and in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, ſold one moiety of it to William Campion, barriſter-at-law. But the other moiety he ſtill kept poſſeſſion of, which continued in his name and family down to John Darell, eſq. of Scotney, who in 1774 alienated Chingley-wood to Mr. John Hammond, and the moiety of the manor to Mr. John Richards, and he in 1779 ſold it to Edward Huſſey, eſq. of Scotney, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

But the other moiety of this manor and eſtate, called, for diſtinction ſake, LITTLE CHINGLEY, or *Shingley*, which was alienated to William Campion, eſq. who was of Combwell, in this pariſh, continues at this time in his lineal deſcendant William-John Campion,

[a] See more of the Beſwickes and Marriots, under Horſemonden, vol. v. p. 314.

eſq.

eſq. ſon of Henry Courthope Campion, eſq. of Danny, in Suſſex.

The owners of each moiety of Chingley manor and eſtate claim an exemption of tithes for their reſpective ſhares before-mentioned, as does the owner of Chingley-wood.

THE MANOR OF COMBWELL lies in the ſame hundred, on part of which, at a place then called *Henle*, Robert de Thurnham, in the reign of king Henry II. founded A PRIORY for canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, and endowed it with Henle, Cumbewell, and other poſſeſſions, in perpetual alms, which gift was confirmed by his ſon Stephen de Thurnham, together with all its poſſeſſions, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, and by king Henry III. by *inſpeximus*, in his 11th year, who at the ſame time granted to them a fair, to be held here on the feaſt and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen. In the 8th year of Richard II. the whole revenues of this priory were valued at 66l. 2s. 6d. Tanner ſays, this was founded an abbey, but on account of the charge of ſupporting the ſtate of ſo great a prelate as an abbot, was, by reaſon of its ſlender revenues, degraded to a priory. If this was the caſe, which I find no where elſe mentioned, this change muſt have happened very early; for in 1285 it was again become a priory [b] It was ſubject to the ſee of Canterbury, the prior conſtantly making his profeſſion of obedience to the archbiſhop. He was inſtalled by the archdeacon, who, as his fees, had liberty of ſtaying at the priory two nights and one day, during which he was to be found in meat and drink at the expence of the ſociety, but was not to take any thing further. In the 27th year of Henry VIII. an act paſſed for ſuppreſſing all ſuch religious houſes, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred

[b] See Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 326. Tan. Mon. p. xxvii.

pounds.

pounds. In conſequence of which this priory, whoſe revenues amounted to no more than 128l. 1s. 9½d. in the whole, and 80l. 17s. 5½d. clear yearly income, was ſurrendered, with all its lands and poſſeſſions, into the king's hands, by Thomas Vincent, the prior of it, who had a penſion of ten pounds per annum for his future maintenance.

King Henry VIII. next year, being his 29th, granted the late priory of Combwell, otherwiſe called Comwell, with the manors of Combwell, Leſtherſt, alias Loffherſt, Hooke, and Coldred, in this county, to Thomas Culpeper, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. But he did not poſſeſs them long, for it appears by the eſcheat rolls that they were again in the crown, in the 34th year of that reign, in which the king granted them to Sir John Gage, in reward for his ſervices in the expedition made into Scotland that year, to hold by the like ſervice. He was a moſt diſtinguiſhed perſon, both in his military as well as civil capacity, and became one of the moſt eminent men of the age he lived in; having been, among other offices, made of the privy council, vice chamberlain, comptroller of the houſhold, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter. After which he was made conſtable of the tower of London, and knight of the order of the garter, and lord chamberlain of the houſhold, from whom deſcended the Gages of Firle, baronets; the preſent lord viſcount Gage, and the Gages, of Suffolk, baronets. He bore for his arms, *Gyrony of four, azure, and argent, a ſaltire, gules.*[c] He ſeems to have exchanged the manor of Combwell, and the ſcite of the priory, and other premiſes belonging to it in Goudhurſt, with Thomas Colepeper, or Culpeper, eſq. of Bedgebury, for the confirmation of which an act paſſed next year, being the 35th year of the ſame reign. His ſon Sir Alexander Colepeper, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign,

[c] Coll. Bar. vol. i. p. 506. Kimb. Bar. vol. ii. p. 247.

alienated

alienated them to William Campion, esq. descended of a younger branch of those of Witham, in Essex, who afterwards resided here, where he died in 1615, and was buried in this church. His son, Sir William Campion, was of Combwell; a most valiant and loyal gentleman, who engaged early in the troubles of Charles I. in the service of that prince. Being in Colchester with his regiment, at the time that town was assaulted by the rebels under General Fairfax, on June 13, 1648, in a sally out of it he was slain, and was buried in the chancel of St. Peter's, Colchester, being aged only thirty-four. He left a son William, esq. who was of Combwell, having married Frances, third daughter of Sir John Glynne, serjeant at-law, by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters. Of the former, the eldest surviving son Henry, succeeded him in this estate, and married the daughter and heir of Peter Courthope, esq. of Danny, in Sussex, whose grandfather, Peter Courthope, esq. was of Cranbrooke, in the time of king Charles I. and removed from thence to Danny, which he purchased of the earl of Norwich, and died in 1657, to which seat Henry Campion, esq. removed, and soon afterwards pulled down the greatest part of this seat of Combwell, leaving only sufficient for a farm-house. His son and heir Wm. Campion, esq. of Danny, possessed this estate of Combwell on his father's decease, and died in 1778, and his grandson William-John Campion, esq. (son of Henry Courthope Campion, esq. of Danny, in Sussex) who married the eldest daughter of Francis Mottley Austen, esq. of Sevenoke, is the present owner of it. The Campions bear for their arms, *Argent, on a chief, gules, an eagle displayed, or.*

There is a court leet and court baron regularly held for this manor, at the hamlet of Stonecrouch in this parish, which claims over the whole of this hundred of West, alias Little Barnefield.

CHARITIES.

JOHN ROBERTS, of Goudhurſt, by will in 1605, gave to the poor of this pariſh an annuity of 10s. out of his meſſuage and lands in this pariſh, wherein he then dwelt, with power for the overſeers to diſtrain, &c.

EDWARD ROBERTS, ESQ. of Goudhurſt, by will in 1627, ordered, that his ſon Thomas, his executor, ſhould purchaſe lands to the value of 40s. per annum, to remain for ever to the poor of this pariſh, to be diſpoſed of by the overſeers.

RICHARD BISHOP, of Goudhurſt, by will in 1630, bequeathed to certain aged poor people of this pariſh 20s. to be paid to them yearly for ever, out of his houſe and lands at Riſebridge, to be paid to the vicar and churchwardens, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, to be diſtributed to ten poor aged and impotent perſons of it every half year, with power of diſtreſs, &c.

JOHN HORSEMONDEN, of Goudhurſt, clothier, by will in 1636, gave 10l. to the churchwardens and overſeers, to be laid up for a conſtant ſtock, to provide wood and faggots for the poor people about the town of Goudhurſt, at their diſcretion.

RICHARD THOMAS, gent. of Goudhurſt, by will in 1639, gave to the uſe of the poor people of this pariſh for ever, all his right and intereſt in the three cottages, with their appurtenances, in Goudhurſt, at the lower end of Flimwell-ſtreet, near to his lands there, called Pound-fields.[d]

THE FOLLOWING are from a table of charities, hung up in the church.

SIR WILLIAM CAMPION, late of Combwell, in 1618, gave a chalice and patten.

FRANCES CAMPION, widow and relict of William Campion, late of Combwell, deceaſed, in 1722, gave two ſilver flaggons gilt, for the uſe of the ſacrament; and the branch in the middle iſle.

HENRY CAMPION, eſq. late of Danny, deceaſed, in 1753, gave 400l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands in this pariſh, or within ten miles thereof, for the benefit of the vicar for ever. This money is now veſted in the 3 per cent. conſolidated Bank Annuities, and the vicar conſtantly receives the intereſt of it.

JOHN HORSEMONDEN, eſq. of this pariſh, by will in 1670, gave 35l. per annum for ever, for the endowment of *a Latin ſchool*, and charged his real eſtate in Tenterden with the payment thereof.

SIR HENRY FERMOR, bart. late of Sevenoke, in this county, gave by will in 1732, one load of beſt wheat bread-corn, to be delivered yearly on Oct. 10, for ever, to induſtrious poor people, men and women, who do not receive alms, (which is now given

[d] All the above-mentioned wills are in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

to

to forty of them) and charged all his eſtates in Hadlow and Great Peckham with it.

THOMAS BATHURST, eſq. late of Finchcocks, by will gave 5l. per annum for ever, for *an Engliſh ſchool*, at Riſeden, in this pariſh, and 20s. to be laid out in good books, and charged his lands in Horſemonden with the payment thereof.

THOMAS PARIS, who died in 1782, gave by will the ſum of 400l. veſted in the 3 per cent. Eaſt-India Annuities, the intereſt to be applied to purchaſe forty ſixpenny loaves, to be given away to the poor on the firſt Sunday in every month; and he gave likewiſe 100l. to be diſtributed among one hundred poor perſons after his death.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about one hundred and ten: caſually as many.

THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS in this pariſh, founded by John Horſemonden, eſq. one for teaching grammar and the Latin language, the other Engliſh. The former is under the care of the Rev. Mr. Dowthwait, who has a ſalary of thirty-five pounds per annum; the latter is under the care of a widow woman, who has a ſalary of five pounds per annum, and is full of poor children.

There is *another ſchool* at Riſeden, in this pariſh, founded by the will of Thomas Bathurſt, eſq. of Finchcocks, who deviſed five pounds per annum for ever, for *an Engliſh ſchool* there; and twenty ſhillings per annum to be laid out in good books.[e]

GOUDHURST is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sutton.

The church is dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary. It is a large handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels. It has a large over-ſized low tower at the weſt end, with a ſmall beacon tower at one corner, on which is a pointed turret, covered with lead, with a vane on the top of it. There is a ring of eight bells in it. There is no painted glaſs remaining in the windows. In the ſouth chancel, one half of which be-

[e] See the liſt of charities before.

longs to the Bedgebury eſtate, are ſeveral monuments and memorials of the Colepeper family; particularly a tomb of Bethersden marble, with figures in braſs, of a man and woman, and their ſix children. Over it is an arch, ſuppoſed to be for one of this family; ſeveral graveſtones, with figures in braſs, on one the arms of Colepeper, impaling *three harts heads, couped*; inſcription gone. Againſt the ſouth wall is a moſt ſumptuous monument of ſculpture, compoſed of many different coloured marbles, having the figures of a man and woman (ſhe being on the right hand, which is unuſual) kneeling at two deſks; behind him a youth kneeling; underneath are five daughters, eleven ſons, and two ſtill-born infants beſides, lying under the latter, on it an inſcription for Thomas Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgebury, eldeſt ſon of Ould Sir Alexander Colepeper, of the ſame, obt. 1550; of Sir Alexander Colepeper, ſon of the ſaid Thomas, obt. 1599; and one mentioning that Sir Anthony Colepeper, ſon and heir of the ſame Sir Alexander, made this tomb in 1608, æt. 48, being then living. *In the ſouth iſle*, is a bow window, in the receſs of which is a tomb of Bethersden marble, and on it lie, at full length, the figures of a man and woman, moſt curiouſly *carved in wood*, and as curiouſly habited in the ornaments and dreſs of their time, having two greyhounds lying at their feet. At the weſt end of the tomb are the arms of Colepeper. Theſe figures are perhaps the moſt worthy notice of any within the kingdom; but they are, through neglect, from the wet and weather beating in upon them, likely, in a very few years, to be entirely decayed. Againſt the eaſt wall is an hiſtorical carve-work, in ſtone, with a relief in miniature, of a man and woman kneeling at a deſk; behind them ſix daughters, and five ſons. On the deſk or altar, anno 1535, in antient type, in the high chancel, a mural monument, with effigies kneeling, for William Campion, eſq. obt. 1615, and Rachell his wife. *In the ſouth chancel* a monument

for

for William Campion, eſq. with his buſt in white marble, dreſſed in a remarkable large and full curled wig, obt. 1702; one half of this chancel belongs to the Combwell eſtate. In the church-yard are ſeveral tomb ſtones of the Stringers, the inſcriptions almoſt obliterated. There is a remarkable yew tree in the church-yard, which meaſures twenty-ſeven feet in circumference.

There was formerly a tall ſpire on the tower of this church, which on Auguſt 23, 1637, at eleven o'clock at night, was ſet fire to, by a ſudden and dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which at the ſame time broke and melted the five great bells in it, and burnt and conſumed four lofts, and all the timber and wood work of the ſteeple, and ſhook and rent the ſtone work of it ſo much, that it was thought right to take it down; and the body of the church and leads were much impaired by the fall of the timbers. In the year following a collection was made by a brief, in this and the neigbouring counties, for the repair of this damage, and a pariſh tax was made for the purpoſe; and the foundation of the ſteeple was begun a-new, of ſtone, and carried on as high as the roof of the church; but by the diſhoneſty of the collectors of the money gathered for this uſe, and the diſſentions of the pariſhioners, the work went no further, only the ſmall turret above-mentioned, was ſet on the top of the ſtone work, and one great bell only hung in it, in which ſtate it ſtill remains. It appears by the brief, that the charge of repairing the damage was eſtimated 2745l. which the pariſhioners were no ways able to undergo, by reaſon that the number of poor people there were of late years ſo much increaſed, the charge of them within nine or ten years paſt, being but eighty pounds, and then amounting to three hundred pounds per annum, moſt of the pariſhioners and farmers being tenants at rack rents, were totally unable to undergo the

charge, above twenty of the chief owners having of late years left their habitations there.

Robert de Crevequer, at the time of his founding the priory of Ledes, in the year 1119, gave to it the advowſons of all the churches of his eſtates, among which was this of Gutherſte, with twenty acres of land in this pariſh, together with all their cuſtoms, goods, liberties, and privileges. This gift was confirmed by his deſcendants from time to time, and by ſeveral kings, archbiſhops of Canterbury, and others.[f] Daniel de Crevequer, in his confirmation of it, adds--and all tithes of lands, woods, meadows, marſhes, mills, orchards, and of flax, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, cheeſes, fleeces, and all other matters, of which tithes ought to be paid.

The church of Goudhurſt was appropriated to the prior and canons of Leeds in the reign of Edward I. at the latter end of which reign a complaint was made, before archbiſhop Winchelſea, by Peter, then vicar of it, againſt the prior and convent, for with-holding from him the tithes of the ſheep and cows of the manor of Gutherſt; and that they had taken of him eighteen-pence of annual rent, for their finding of three flaggons of oil yearly in the church of Gutherſt; and the archbiſhop, having heard the merits of the caſe, decreed, that the ſaid tithes, then valued at half a marc yearly, ſhould be reſtored to the vicar, to be in future received yearly by him and his ſucceſſors. Notwithſtanding which, there was no endowment of a vicarage till archbiſhop Stratford, by his decree, in 1341, endowed one here; which inſtrument, exemplified by archbiſhop Courtney in 1391, is yet remaining.[g]

[f] Regiſt. of Leeds priory. Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 110. Reg. Roff. p. 209.

[g] Archives of the church of Canterbury, marked *Chartæ Antiquæ*, A. 187. A decree of Robert, archbiſhop, concerning the tithes of this church, dated in 1297, is among the Lambeth MSS. Regiſt. Winchelſea, fol. 212.

The

The church, and vicarage of this church, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the above priory till the diſſolution of it in the reign of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that houſe, into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter, under the great ſeal, in his 33d year, ſettled both parſonage and advowſon on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, with whom they now remain. The leſſee of the parſonage-houſe, and glebe-land belonging to it, under the dean and chapter, is the Rev. Mr. Richard Bathurſt, of Finchcocks; and of the parſonage, and tithes belonging to it, John Cole, eſq. of Horſemonden. But the preſentation to the vicarage they reſerve in their own hands.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. the church of Goudhurſt, appropriated to the prior and convent of Leeds, was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 26l. 19s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 13s. 11d.[h] In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds. Communicants nine hundred. It is at preſent endowed with all manner of tithes, except thoſe of corn and grain.[i] There are about two acres of glebe-land belonging to it.

The dean and chapter of Rocheſter poſſeſs *a portion of tithes* in this pariſh, the leſſee of which is William-John Campion, eſq.

CHURCH OF GOUDHURST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter....	*Richard Carter*, March 23, 1592, obt. 1612.
	Richard Milborne, S. T. P. April 29, 1612, reſigned 1613.
	Thomas Horſemonden, S. T. B. Oct. 7, 1613, obt. 1625.

h Bacon's Lib. Regis. i Lambeth Queries.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter....	*Walter Balcanqual*, S. T. P. July 16, 1625.[k]
Archbiſhop, by lapſe.....	*Daniel Horſemonden*, S. T. P. 1625, reſigned 1640.[l]
Dean and Chapter.....	*James Wilcocke*, A. M. Feb. 23, 1640.
	Edward Thurman, March 18, 1661, obt. 1676.
	James Fen, A. M. November 8, 1676, obt. 1709.
	Samuel Pratt, S. T. P. Auguſt 15, 1709, reſigned 1713.[m]
	John Lidgould, A. M. July 13, 1713, obt. 1727.
	The ſame again, preſented March 1728.
	Thomas Standen, in 1734.
	Robert Berisford, obt. Oct. 2, 1736.
	Iſaac Finch, A. M. February 16, 1737, obt. 1756.[n]
	John Adey, A. B. January 25, 1757, reſigned 1759.
	Robert Polhill, A. M. July 1759, the preſent vicar.[o]

k Dean of Rocheſter. In 1625 a diſpenſation paſſed, for his holding the rectory of Adiſham with this vicarage. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 663.

l October 5, 1627, a diſpenſation paſſed, for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Ulcombe. Rym. Fœd vol. xviii. p. 1005. In 1639 one Edward Bright was put into this vicarage, (ſee the life of Thomas Wilſon, p. 65) and he was ejected by the Bartholomew Act in 1662. Cal. Life of Baxter, p. 286.

m Afterwards dean of Rocheſter.

n He was vicar of Stockbury.

o In 1764 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Shadoxhurſt.

THE SEVEN HUNDREDS.

ADJOINING to the two laſt deſcribed hundreds eaſtward, lies the diſtrict commonly known by the name of *the Seven Hundreds*, ſo connected from their being comprehended under the juriſdiction of one court, held within ſome part of them, and to which the whole

whole diſtrict is amenable. They have been from antient time part of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and were for a great length of time kept in the king's own hands. Theſe hundreds were, thoſe of Cranbrooke, Barkley, Blackborne, Tenterden, Rolvenden, Selbrittenden, and Barnefield, comprehending the reſt of the lath of Scray remaining undeſcribed; but Tenterden being in king Henry VI.'s reign made a corporation and hundred of itſelf, and annexed as a limb to the port of Rye, became exempt from the juriſdiction of the court of theſe hundreds, and within that of the cinque ports; ſo that they are now but ſix hundreds, though they ſtill retain their original name of *ſeven*.

To collect the revenues and profits accruing from them to the crown, the king from time to time appointed *a bailiff*, who likewiſe exerciſed the juriſdiction of the crown as lord over them, holding his courts regularly for that purpoſe within the bounds of them; in which ſtate they continued till the lordſhip or bailiwick of them was granted away at times to different perſons. In the 15th of king Charles I.'s reign, John Henden, eſq. had by letters patent a grant of the office of bailiff of them. In later times, Sir John Norris, of Hemſted, had a grant of it, and his widow lady Norris, was the laſt who had one of it, the profits being ſo ſmall as hardly to anſwer the trouble of collecting them; and the office has ſince been held at pleaſure. Thomas Hallett Hodges is the preſent bailiff of them.

There is a court leet belonging to theſe hundreds, kept at any place within them at the will of the lord; and a court baron, uſually called *the three weeks court*, where pleas were held for any ſum under forty ſhillings, which was uſually kept at Cranbrooke. At the former of theſe courts, the inhabitants of the hundreds are bound, on having warning given them, to perform ſuit and ſervice, and the conſtables and other officers are elected for them.

The

The lord is entitled to eſtrays throughout the whole diſtrict, the pound for which is at Wachenden, in Biddenden, by appointment of the bailiff.

THE HUNDRED OF CRANBROOKE

LIES the next eaſtward to that of Marden, in the ſame lath of Scray.

IT CONTAINS THE GREATEST PART OF THE PARISHES OF

1. CRANBROOKE.
2. FRITTENDEN, and
3. STAPLEHURST.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, and likewiſe a ſmall part of the pariſhes of BENENDEN, BIDDENDEN, FRITTENDEN, GOUDHURST, HAWKHURST, and HEDCORNE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. One conſtable has juriſdiction over it.

CRANBROOKE

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Goudhurſt, a ſmall part of it is in the north borough of the hundred of Great Barnefield, and another ſmall part in the borough of Ibornden, in the hundred of Barkley, and all the reſidue in the hundred of Cranbrooke. It is in *the weſtern diviſion* of the county.

THIS PARISH is ſituated in the centre of the Weald, of which it is a principal one as to its wealth, ſize, and conſequence, being about eight miles long, and ſix in breadth; it is exceeding healthy, and conſidering the deepneſs of the ſoil, and the frequency of the woods, far from being unpleaſant; the oaks interſperſed over it, like the adjoining country, are numerous and of a large ſize, the hedge-rows broad, and the incloſures ſmall. The north and eaſt parts eſpecially are covered with woods, which conſiſt moſtly of oak. There are ſeveral riſes of ſmall hill and dale throughout it; the ſoil is in general, excepting in that part of it northward

of

of the church, about Anglye, where it is a light ſand, and the lands of courſe poor, a kindly ſort of clay, which is rendered more fertile by its native rich marle, of which there is much throughout it; beſides arable, there is much rich paſture and fatting land, and ſome hundred acres of good hop-ground. The principal high roads from London, Maidſtone and Tunbridge, by Brenchley, Yalding, and Stylebridge, meet here near the town, and lead from hence by different branches to Tenterden and Romney Marſh; to Hawkhurſt and Suſſex, and to Smarden, Charing, and the eaſtern parts of Kent. They are wholly made with ſand, and though in wet weather they are exceedingly firm and good, yet in dry ſeaſons, from the looſeneſs of the ſand, they become very deep and heavy, and by the heat and duſt ariſing from them, are ſo very offenſive and painful, as to become almoſt intolerable; the bye roads are very bad in winter, and ſo very deep and miry, as to be but barely paſſable till they are hardened by the drouth of ſummer. It is well watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreamlets, the principal ones of which join the branch of the Medway juſt below Hedcorne.

There are three chalybeate ſprings in the pariſh, at Siſinghurſt, Glaſſenbury, and Anglye. The waters of them are much like thoſe at Tunbridge, and when weighed prove heavier, but they have not near ſo much ſpirit. *The town of Cranbrook* is ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the pariſh, on the road leading from Maidſtone by Stylebridge towards Hawkhurſt and Suſſex, at the 52d mile-ſtone, and conſiſts of one large wide ſtreet, of about a mile in length, having the church nearly in the centre of it. There is but a very ſmall part of it paved, from the market-place eaſtward, which was begun in 1654, being done through mere neceſſity; the deepneſs and mire of the ſoil before, being not only a great hindrance to the ſtanding of the market people, but to the paſſing of all travellers in general. The market is ſtill held on a Saturday, for corn and hops,

hops, and is a very plentiful one for meat and other proviſions. It was obtained by archbiſhop Peckham, anno 18 Edward I And there are two fairs held yearly, on May 30, and Sept. 29, for horned cattle, horſes, linen drapery, toys, &c. but the latter is the largeſt, at which there is a great deal of buſineſs done in the hop trade.

Here was the centre of the cloathing trade, one of the pillars of the kingdom, which formerly flouriſhed in theſe parts, and greatly enriched not only this county, but the nation in general. The occupation of it was formerly of conſiderable conſequence and eſtimation, and was exerciſed by perſons who poſſeſſed moſt of the landed property in the Weald, inſomuch that almoſt all the antient families of theſe parts, now of large eſtates, and genteel rank in life, and ſome of them ennobled by titles, are ſprung from, and owe their fortunes to anceſtors who have uſed this great ſtaple manufacture, now almoſt unknown here. Among others, the Bathurſts, Ongleys, Courthopes Mapleſdens, Gibbons's, Weſtons, Plumers, Auſtens, Dunkes, and Stringers. They were uſually called, from their dreſs, *the grey coats of Kent*, and were a body ſo numerous and united, that at county elections, whoever had their votes and intereſt was almoſt certain of being elected. It was firſt introduced here by king Edward III who, in his 10th year, invited ſome of the Flemings into England, by promiſes of large rewards, and grants of ſeveral immunities, to teach the Engliſh the cloth manufacture; but this trade, after flouriſhing here for ſo many centuries, is now almoſt diſuſed in theſe parts, there being only two houſes of it remaining in this pariſh; but there is yet ſome little of the wooſtapling buſineſs carried on. The inhabitants throughout the pariſh, who are in general wealthy and ſubſtantial, are computed to be about 3000, of which a great part are diſſenters from the church of England, for whoſe uſe there are four meeting-houſes in the town, one for Preſbyterians,

the

the ſecond for Methodiſtical Baptiſts, the third for Calviniſtical Baptiſts, and the fourth for Independants. The Preſbyterians formerly were the moſt numerous ſect throughout this county; but they are greatly diminiſhed of late years, and the Methodiſtical Baptiſts are the prevailing ſect, and greatly increaſing every year, through every part of it. Beſides theſe there is a meeting-houſe for the Quakers, with a burying-ground, but I believe there is not one of this ſect in the pariſh, though they yet hold an annual meeting here.

In the upper or weſtern part of this town is a good houſe, called *Sheppards*, late the property and reſidence of William Tempeſt, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1784, and his only ſurviving ſon John Tempeſt, eſq. is now the owner of it. At a ſmall diſtance from the weſt end of the town is *Goddards green*, the antient reſidence of the family of Courthope. Alexander Courthope died poſſeſſed of a houſe and eſtate here in the year 1525, as did his grandſon, of the ſame name, in 1608. He had iſſue eleven ſons and five daughters, and lies buried under a tomb in Cranbrooke church-yard.[a] From one of theſe ſons was deſcended, in the fourth generation, the late Alexander Courthope, eſq. of Sprivers, and the eldeſt of them was father of Peter Courthope, eſq. who in the reign of Charles I. having purchaſed Danny, in Suſſex, of the earl of Norwich, removed thither. His grandſon, of the ſame name, left an only daughter and heir, who carried this eſtate in marriage to Henry Campion, eſq. of Combwell, and his great grandſon, John William Campion, eſq. of Danny, is the preſent owner of it.

At *Upper Wilſiey*, which is a ſmall hamlet almoſt adjoining to the north eaſt end of the town, is a ſeat, for ſeveral generations inhabited by the Weſtons, ſeveral of whom lie buried in Cranbrooke church yard, though ſome of their inſcriptions are obliterated through length

[a] There are ſeveral wills of this family in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

of

of time. They bore for their arms, *Three lions heads, eraſed and crowned.* John Weſton, clothier, reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1694. John Weſton, gent. his grandſon, died poſſeſſed of it a few years ago, whoſe widow, is become entitled to the poſſeſſion of it, for her life, and now reſides in it.

The manor of Glaſſenbury claims over the greateſt part of the town of Cranbrooke; the manor of Godmerſham claims over the remainder of it, and all the denne of Cranbrooke, excepting the George inn, with its appurtenances, which is out of it, and is held of the king by knight's ſervice; and the liberty of the manor of Wye claims over the borough of Frechiſley, alias Abbots Franchiſe, which has a court leet of itſelf, the borſholder whereof is choſen there, and the inhabitants of the ſame owe no ſervice to the court leet holden for the hundred, only at this court a conſtable for the hundred may be choſen out of that borough.

THE MANOR OF GLASSENBURY is of conſiderable note, the manſion of which is ſituated near three miles north-weſt from the church. This ſeat was for many generations the reſidence of the antient family of Rokehurſt, the firſt of whom, who ſettled in this county, was William Rookehurſt, alias Roberts, a gentleman of Scotland, of the ſhire of Anandale, who, leaving his native country, came to the adjoining pariſh of Goudhurſt in the 3d year of king Henry I. and then purchaſed lands at Winchett hill there, where he built a manſion for his reſidence; which lands were afterwards named from him, *the lands and denne of Rookehurſt*, which name it ſtill retains, and there is a tablet put up over a tomb in the ſouth chancel of this church, giving an account of him and his poſterity, who bore for their arms, *Azure, on a chevron, argent, three mullets, ſable.* This family continued at Goudhurſt for 274 years, till, in the reign of king Richard II. Stephen Roberts, alias Rookehurſt, marrying Joane, daughter and heir of William Tilley, eſq. of Glaſſenbury, whoſe anceſtors had

had reſided here, as appeared by private evidences, from the time of king Edward I. removed to this manor, where he built a manſion, on the hill of Glaſſenbury, which came by lineal deſcent to Walter Roberts, eſq. who poſſeſſed it in the reigns of king Edward IV. and Henry VII. and was the firſt who wrote himſelf by that name only. He, about the year 1473, pulled down this antient ſeat, and built another lower down the valley, being the preſent ſeat of Glaſſenbury, which he moated round, and incloſed a large park which lay at ſome diſtance from it; to enable him to do which, in the 4th year of king Henry VII. he had a grant to impark ſix hundred acres of land, and one thouſand acres of wood, in Cranebrooke, Gowdehurſt, and Ticehurſt, in Kent and Suſſex, and liberty of *free warren* in all his lands and woods, and of fiſhing in all waters in his lands in thoſe pariſhes, with all liberties and franchiſes uſually granted in ſuch caſes. The park of Glaſſenbury has been long ſince *diſparked*. He was afterwards diſpoſſeſſed of this ſeat, and forced to fly into ſanctuary, for endeavouring to conceal his friend and neighbour Sir John Guildford from the reſentment of king Richard III. for which he was attainted, and this manor and ſeat, together with all other his lands in Kent, Suſſex, and Surry, were granted by the king, in his firſt year, to his truſty friend Robert Brackenbury, eſq. conſtable of the tower; but on the acceſſion of Henry VII. his atttainder was taken off by parliament likewiſe, and all his eſtates reſtored to him. And in the 5th year of that reign, he was ſheriff of this county. He died in the year 1522, aged more than eighty years, and was buried under the old tomb on the north ſide of the ſouth chancel, being the firſt who appears by clear evidences to have been interred in this church, in which there are many graveſtones and memorials of his poſterity, who continued to reſide here, ſeveral of whom were at times ſheriffs of this county, until within memory.

His

His deſcendant Sir Thomas Roberts, of Glaſſenbury, was created a baronet in 1620, the lands of whoſe grandfather Thomas Rohertes, were *diſgavelled* by the act of 2 and 3 of king Edward VI. and from him it continued in ſucceſſion down to Sir Walter Roberts, bart. who new fronted this antient manſion, in which he reſided with a moſt diſtinguiſhed character for his worth and integrity.[b] He died in 1745, leaving only one daughter and heir Jane, who carried this manor and ſeat, together with the reſt of her eſtates, in marriage to George Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, who died in 1786, *ſ. p.* on which this manor and ſeat, with the reſt of the eſtates of the late Sir Walter Roberts, in this county, came by the ducheſs's will, who died before him in 1778, and was buried in the family vault in this church, (having been for ſeveral years ſeparated from him, and reſiding at Jennings, in Hunton, a ſeat of her father's) to the youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Roberts, bart. of Ireland, to whom the title had deſcended on Sir Walter's death, and he is now entitled to the fee of them.

FLISHINGHURST, or *Pluſhinhurſt*, as it is ſometimes called, is a manor, ſituated ſomewhat leſs than a mile north-eaſtward from that of Glaſſenbury. It was the antient ſeat and inheritance of the family of Sharpeigh, of Sharpeigh, in this pariſh, one of which, Robert de Sharpeigh, was reſident here at Cranbrooke about the beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, and was witneſs to a dateleſs deed of William de Brinden, of Brinden, in this pariſh, an eſtate which formerly belonged to the Linds, and afterwards to the Holdens. Another Robert Sharpeigh, of the ſame place, was, as appeared by an antient roll, in commiſſion as a juſtice of the peace, about the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign. They bore for their arms, *Ermine, on a bend, azure, three*

[b] There are pedigrees of this family in the Heraldic Viſtn. of Kent, taken in 1574 and 1619.

ſpears

ſpears heads, argent. But after this family had remained here for ſo many years, and had ſpread itſelf into the pariſhes of Benenden, Marden, and Staplehurſt, in which they continued till the latter end of the laſt century, this manor was alienated, about the reign of king Charles I. to Martin, aad from him again to Walter, from which name it paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the Plumers, of Milkhouſe-ſtreet, in which name it continued down to Mr. Samuel Plumer, gent. of that place, from whom it came to Mr. Charles Nairn, gent. late of Milkhouſe-ſtreet, deceaſed, whoſe heirs are the preſent owners of it.

THE BOROUGH OF FRIZLEY, as it is now called, corruptly for *Frechiſley*, alias *Abbots Franchiſe*, is *a diſtrict* ſituated about a mile eaſtward from Fliſhinhurſt, and is within the liberty of the royal manor of Wye, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Battell, whence it has likewiſe the name of Abbots Franchiſe.[c] This borough has a court leet of itſelf. The principal eſtate in it formerly belonged to the Wilsfords, of Hartridge, one of whom ſold it to the Hovendens, great clothiers here, whoſe principal manſion it was. From one of them, in 1719, it was alienated to Richard Children, eſq. and it is now in the poſſeſſion of his grandſon George Children, eſq. of Tunbridge.

WITHIN *the bounds of this borough* is the MANOR OF ANGLYE, alias *Anglynglye*, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the above-mentioned abbey, from its foundation by William the Conqueror, and continued ſo till the diſſolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when this manor came into the hands of the crown, and the king, in his 31ſt year, ſold it, with its appurtenances, to Walter Hendley, gent. afterwards ſergeant-at-law, knighted, and ſolicitor of the court of augmentation, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and

[c] See Tan. Mon. p. 551. See an account of this abbey, Tan. Mon. p. 550. Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 32.

in the 37th year of the ſame reign, he had the reſerved tenths of it likewiſe granted to him. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 6th year of Edward VI. leaving three daughters his coheirs, who, on his death, became jointly poſſeſſed of this manor and eſtate. After which, though the manor continued in the family of Hendley down to William Henley, eſq. of Otham, who died poſſeſſed of it a few months ago, yet *the eſtate or farm of Angley* afterwards was alienated to one of the family of Tempeſt, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a bend between ſix martlets, ſable.* In which name it continued down to William Tempeſt, who came and ſettled in Cranbrooke, died poſſeſſed of it in 1761, much advanced in years, and by his will deviſed it to his ſecond ſon George Tempeſt, eſq. of Cranbrooke, who in 1785 paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Smart, of London, and he is the preſent proprietor of it.

HARTRIDE is a manor, which lies at the northern boundary of this pariſh, next to Staplehurſt, the manſion of which was formerly a ſeat of note, being the property and reſidence of an antient and worthy family of the ſame name, one of whom, Thomas Hartridge, was a conſervator or juſtice of the peace in this county in the 34th year of Edward III. when there were eight only in the whole ſhire. In his deſcendant, who bore for their arms, *Or, a chevron between three griffins heads, eraſed, ſable,* this ſeat continued, till it was at length ſold by one of them, about the reign of Henry VIII. to Thomas Wilsford, eſq. who came and reſided here at Hartridge, and by the acts of 31 king Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI. had his lands *diſgavelled.* He was deſcended from William Wilsford, of Devonſhire, anno 4 Henry IV. of whoſe grandſons, James was alderman and ſheriff of London, anno 15 Henry VII. and Edmund was S. T. P. provoſt of Oriel college, in Oxford, &c. and died in 1507. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron ingrailed, between three leopards heads, or.* By his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter

daughter of Walter Colepeper, of Bedgbury, he had two ſons and nine daughters, of the former, Francis, the youngeſt, was of Nonington, and anceſtor of the Wilsfords, of Dover and Yorkſhire; and James Wilsford, eſq. the eldeſt, was of Hartridge. By his ſecond wife he had Sir Thomas, who was of Ilden, in Kingſton, anceſtor of thoſe of that place, and of Rocheſter; and one daughter Cecilia, wife of Edwin Sandys, archbiſhop of York. James Wilsford, eſq. the eldeſt ſon by the firſt marriage, inherited and reſided at Hartridge, and was afterwards knighted; from whom this ſeat at length deſcended down to James Wilsford, eſq. his eldeſt grandſon, who having married Anne, daughter and heir of Thomas Newman, eſq. of Quendon, in Eſſex, removed to the ſeat of her inheritance there, where he died in 1619, before which he had alienated this eſtate of Hartridge to Tindal, of Sutton Valence; from which name it paſſed by ſale to Cooke, and on the death of his deſcendant Mr. John Cooke, of Penſhurſt, his three daughters and coheirs became entitled to it, and they joined in the ſale of it to Mr. George Lewis, who in 1778 alienated it to Sir Horace Mann, bart. the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

THERE *is an eſtate* adjoining ſouthward, once part of the above, called LOWER HARTRIDGE. It now belongs to Mr. Abraham Walter.

HOCKREDGE is an eſtate in this pariſh, which, with another called HOLDEN, was the property of the family of Holden for many generations, who reſided at the former of them, being ſtiled clothiers in their wills, remaining in the Prerogative office, in Canterbury, until the time of Robert Holden, who in his will, proved in 1667, is ſtiled gentleman, and bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a chief, gules, three pears, or.*[d] From him theſe eſtates deſcended down to Robert Holden,

[d] See Heralds Office, marked Book D. 18. fol. 177 *b.*

eſq. of Whitewell, in this pariſh, at the beginning of king George I.'s reign, and his grandſon alienated Holden a few years ago, to Sir Horace Mann, bart. the preſent poſſeſſor of it, but that of Hockeridge is become the property of Mr. Thomas Shirley.

SISSINGHURST is a manor of great note here. It was antiently called *Saxenhurſt*, and in very early times was in the poſſeſſion of a family of the ſame name, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, kept in the exchequer, being an account of all thoſe who, holding their lands by knight's ſervice, paid their relief, in the 20th year of Edward III. towards the marriage of the king's ſiſter; in which John de Saxenhurſt is there taxed, towards that aid, for his lands at Cranebrook, which certainly were thoſe of Siſſinghurſt, with *the two ſmall appendant manors of* COPTON and STONE, which always have had the ſame owners. By a female heir of Saxenhurſt, this manor, with its appendages above-mentioned, paſſed into the name of Berham. Richard, ſon of Henry de Berham, reſided here in the reign of Edward III. and in his deſcendants it continued down till the latter end of Henry VII. when one of them alienated part of Siſſinghurſt, with Copton and Stone, to Thomas Baker, eſq. who was before ſettled in this pariſh. This family had been ſettled in Cranbrooke ſo early as the reign of Edward III. as appears by the records of the court of king's bench, in the 44th year of which reign Thomas Bakere, of this pariſh, was poſſeſſed of lands in it, and was then ſued by the prior of Chriſt-church in a plea of treſpaſs, for cutting down trees, which grew on his own ſoil here, in a place called Omendenneſhok, within the prior's lodge of Cranbrooke, which was *a drofdenne*, the prior preſcribing for all oak and beech in the *drovedens* within his lordſhip, together with the pannage; and the jury found for the plaintiff, &c.[e] Sir John Baker, grandſon of

[e] See Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 206.

Thomas

Thomas firſt before-mentioned, was bred to the law, and became eminent in that profeſſion, as well as in his promotion to different high poſts of truſt and honour in the ſervice of the crown and ſtate; being in ſeveral parts of his life recorder of London, attorney general, chancellor of the exchequer, and privy counſellor in king Henry VIII. and the three following reigns, and ambaſſador to the court of Denmark in 1526. He died in London in 1558, and was brought hither in great ſtate, and buried in the vault in Cranbrooke church, in which his ſeveral deſcendants lie depoſited likewiſe. They bore for their arms, *Azure, on a feſs, or, three cinquefoils pierced, gules, between three ſwans heads, eraſed, or gorged with coronets, gules.*[f] He had procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the acts both of 31 king Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI. and before the latter year, at leaſt, had purchaſed the remainder of this manor and eſtate, and becoming thus poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it, he built a moſt magnificent ſeat on it, the ruins of which ſtill remind us of its former ſplendor, and he incloſed *a large park* round it. He left two ſons, Richard; and John, who was father of Sir Richard Baker, the Engliſh Chronicler, and from this family likewiſe was deſcended the learned John Selden, born in 1584, whoſe mother was the only daughter and heir of Thomas Baker, of Ruſhington.[g] Sir Richard Baker, the eldeſt ſon, reſided at Siſſinghurſt, where he entertained queen Elizabeth, in her progreſs into this county, in July 1573. His eldeſt grandſon Sir Henry Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, was created a baronet in 1611, Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, knight and baronet, his grandſon, the laſt of his name here, died in 1661, leaving only four daughters, who became his coheirs, Anne, married to Edmund Beaghan, eſq. Elizabeth,

[f] See Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619. Pedigree Baker.

[g] See Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3605, note [A]. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 179.

to Robert Spencer, eſq. Mary, to John Dowel, eſq. of Over, in Glouceſterſhire, and Katherine, to Roger Kirkby, eſq. whoſe reſpective huſbands became in their rights jointly entitled to this eſtate.

A moiety of this eſtate, as well as two-thirds of it, by the deaths of Robert Spencer, and Elizabeth his wife, *ſ. p.* and by the conveyance of Catherine, widow of Roger Kirkby, afterwards coming into the poſſeſſion of Edmund Hungate Beaghan, eſq. (ſon of Edmund above-mentioned) who reſided at Siſſinghurſt, and bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, gules, within a bordure, ſable, bezantee*, were by him paſſed away by ſale in 1730, an act having paſſed to enable him ſo to do, to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

The fourth part of John Dowel, eſq. came on his death in 1698, to his ſon John Baker Dowel, eſq. of Over, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed, ſable.*[h] He died poſſeſſed of it in 1738, as he likewiſe did of *the remaining third of the fourth part*, which had deſcended to him by the deaths of Robert Spencer, and Elizabeth his wife, *ſ. p.* in both which he was ſucceeded by his ſon John Baker Bridges Dowel, eſq. of the ſame place. At his death in 1744, he deviſed his intereſt in this eſtate to the Rev. Staunton Degge, who conveyed them to Galfridus Mann, eſq. whoſe ſon Sir Horace Mann, bart. being thus entitled to all the ſeveral intereſts as above-mentioned in this eſtate, is become the poſſeſſor of the entire fee of theſe manors, the manſion of Siſſinghurſt, and the lands and eſtates belonging to them.

The manſion of Siſſinghurſt ſtands towards the north-eaſt boundaries of this pariſh, in a ſituation far from pleaſant, lying low in a wet clayey ſoil, without proſpect, and enveloped with large tracts of ſurrounding woodland. The houſe having been long uninhabited

[h] See Atkins's Glouc. p. 110.

was

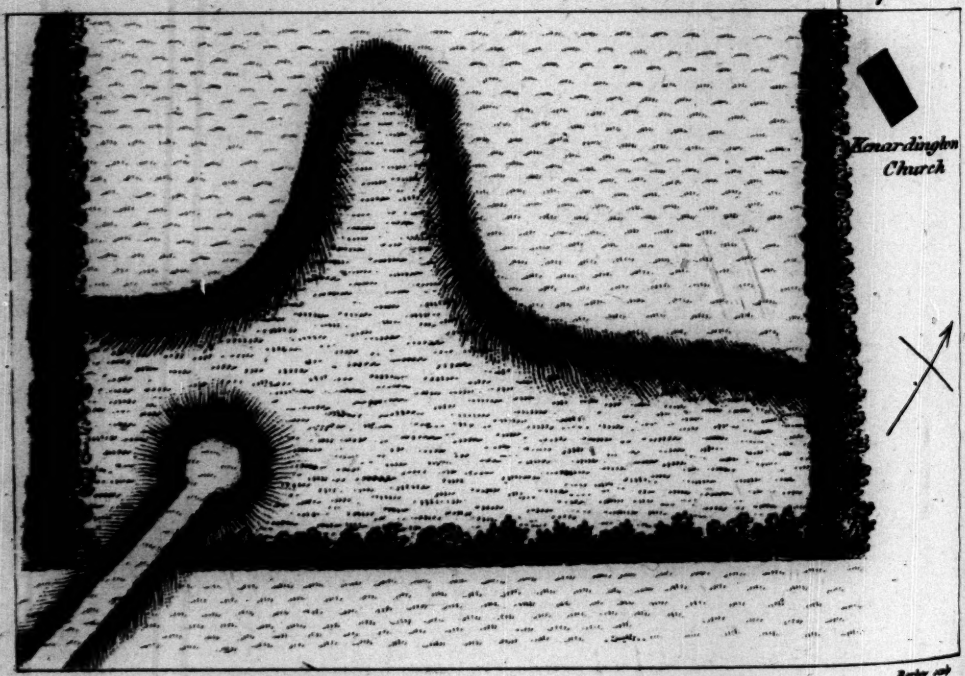
BRITISH MUSEUM

p. 103.



Milkhouse Chapel near Cranbrooke.

p. 245.



View of the Fortifications at Kenardington.

was let out during the late war for the confinement of the French priſoners, whence it gained the name of *Siſſinghurſt caſtle*, after which it became again uninhabited, and has ſince been pulling down piecemeal from time to time, for the ſake of the materials, ſo that what is left of it is now no more than ruins. The park has been *diſparked* many years ſince. There was *a chapel* founded at Siſſinghurſt by John de Saxenhurſt, which was re-edified by Sir John Baker, bart. in the reign of king Charles I. and by a deed delivered in 1627 to John Bancroft, biſhop of Oxford, was devoted to the ſervice of God, and dedicated, as it was before, to St. John the Evangeliſt; upon which it was conſecrated by the biſhop, with the uſual ceremonies and benedictions.

MILKHOUSE-STREET is *a hamlet of houſes*, ſituated on the road from Biddenden, about a mile north-eaſt from Cranbrooke town. At the eaſt end of it there is a SEAT, which was for many generations the reſidence of the Plumers; W. Plumer, counſellor-at-law, died poſſeſſed of it in 1621. His eldeſt ſon Tho. Plumer, eſq. was juſtice of the peace, and kept his ſhrievalty here, and dying in 1660, lies buried in the church-yard of Cranbrooke, as do ſeveral of his deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Azure, two wings conjoined, argent, a chief, ermine*, as appears by a certificate annexed to their pedigree in the Herald's office, one of whom, Thomas Plumer, gent. reſided here at his death in 1769, and dying *ſ. p.* deviſed it to Mr. Charles Nairn, gent. who reſided here, and married Miſs Philadelphia Balderſton, and his heirs ſince his deceaſe are now entitled to it.

AT THE *eaſtern corner* of the road leading from this ſtreet to Tenterden, are *the remains of a chapel*, which was founded and endowed by John Lawleis, about the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants of this eaſtern part of the pariſh, who in the

depth of winter could not get to church, as for the receiving the alms, and offering up prayers for the welfare of travellers paſſing this way. This chapel was ſuppreſſed by the act of the 37th year of the next reign of Henry VIII. for the general diſſolution of all ſuch chantries and other religious foundations; and the ſcite and revenues of it, then valued at 9l. 19s. 8½d.[1] were ſold, in the 2d year of king Edward VI. to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt. Since which they have continued in a like ſucceſſion of owners with that place, down to Sir Horace Mann, bart. the preſent proprietor of them.

BETENHAM is a manor, ſituated cloſe to the north-eaſt boundary of this pariſh, and is now uſually called *Betnams-wood*, having *a ſtreet*, or *hamlet of houſes* adjoining to it, at the eaſt end of which the large manſion of it is ſituated. It was a place of ſome note formerly, for giving name to, as well as being the reſidence of the family of Betenham. Stephen de Betenham was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Henry VI. and left three ſons, from the eldeſt of whom deſcended thoſe of Shurland, in Pluckley. John, the youngeſt ſon, inherited this manor by his father's gift, and reſided here. He left three daughters his coheirs; Elizabeth, married to William More, of Benenden; Alice, to Nicholas Dering; and Thomaſine, to John Fiſher, of Maidſtone, who became entitled to this manor in equal ſhares, and on a partition of their inheritance, it became the ſole property of the former of them, who afterwards reſided here. He was the ſecond ſon of Walter More, of Benenden, and left a ſon Nicholas, who was of Wigmore, in Eltham, and married Clara, daughter of Nicholas Tooke, eſq. of Goddenton, but he died without iſſue in 1556, anno 4 queen Mary, and gave all his lands, by will, to the ſons of his couſin John More, of

[1] Survey Augtn. off. See Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memoirs, vol. ii. coll. p. 93.

Pluckley,

Pluckley, by one of whom this manor was alienated to Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor in 1568, who died poſſeſſed of it two years afterwards, from whoſe ſecond ſon Sir Henry Rowe, lord-mayor, deſcended the Rowes, of Shaklewell, and Muſwell-hill, in Middleſex; and from the fourth Robert, was deſcended Sir Thomas Rowe, ambaſſador to the porte, &c. who died in 1644. Sir Thomas Rowe, lord-mayor, bore for his arms, *Sable, a chevron, charged with three bezants, between as many cinquefoils*; which coat was afterwards varied by his different deſcendants, who ſtill retained *the cinquefoil*, as the principal bearing of their arms. But one of his deſcendants, in the reign of king James I. ſold it to Mansfield, from which name it was conveyed to Hendley, in which family it continued down to William Henley, eſq. of Otham, who died poſſeſſed of it a few months ſince, and his heirs now poſſeſs it.

COURSEHORNE is a manor, ſituated leſs than a mile eaſtward from the church, and is eminent for having been for above four hundred years, as appears by evidences both private and public, the inheritance of the family of Hendley, or as they afterwards ſpelt themſelves Henley, and in an eſcheat roll of the 17th of king Edward III. No. 92, Gervas Hendley, of this place, appears to have been one of the jury, on an inquiſition taken after the death of Sir Richard Handloe, who it ſeems died poſſeſſed of lands at Buckhurſt, in this pariſh. After which it continued the manſion and reſidence of them, down to Sir Walter Hendley, ſergeant-at-law, a man of eminent repute in the reign of king Henry VIII. who was born here, having procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the acts of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. He died in the 6th year of the latter reign, leaving three daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, married to William Waller, eſq. of Groombridge, and afterwards to George Fane, eſq. of Badſell, Helen, firſt to Thomas Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgebury; ſecondly to Sir George Somerſet, and thirdly to Sir

Thomas

Thomas Fane, of Burſton, and Anne to Richard Covert, eſq. of Slaugham, in Suſſex. Upon which this ſeat deſcended to his brother Thomas Hendley, eſq. who reſided here, as did his ſeveral deſcendants, till Bowyer Hendley, having purchaſed Gore-court, in Otham, removed thither. His grandſon William Henley, eſq. of Gore-court, died poſſeſſed of it a few months ago, and his heirs are now entitled to it.[k]

BUCKHURST is an eſtate here, which had once owners of its own name; but in the reign of Edward III. it was poſſeſſed by the family of Handloe, one of whom, Sir John de Handloe, died poſſeſſed of it in the 17th year of that reign, as appears by the inquiſition then taken. After this family was become extinct here, it became the property of Drayner, or Dragener, as it was ſometimes ſpelt, in the reign of Henry VII. Another branch of whom ſettled at Smarden. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a feſs nebulee, between three cloſe helmets, argent, plumed, or.* Stephen Drayner poſſeſſed it in the next reign of Henry VIII. and his deſcendant William Drayner ſold it, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Alexander Couchman, in whoſe deſcendants it continued at the reſtoration of king Charles II.[l] At length, after ſome intermediate owners it was ſold to Cooke, in which name it remained till John Cooke, eſq. of Swifts, in this pariſh, not many years ago, paſſed it away by ſale to Pearce, of this pariſh, who now poſſeſſes it.

GREAT SWIFTS is a manſion ſituated about a quarter of a mile north-eaſtward from the end of the town, on the knoll of a hill, it was antiently the property of the Courthopes. Alexander Courthope, of this pariſh, died poſſeſſed of it in 1525, as appears by his will; but after this family had poſſeſſed it for a great length of

[k] See Otham, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 516.

[l] See pedigree of Couchman, Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619, and Herald's off. marked C. 16, fol. 111.[b]

time,

time, it was ſold to one of the family of Cooke, a younger branch of thoſe of Middleſex. John Cooke, eſq. ſheriff in 1745, reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1747, bearing for his arms, *Gules, three pales azure over all, three eagles, argent, crowned and garniſhed, or.* He was ſucceeded in this ſeat by his eldeſt ſon, of the ſame name, who died in 1782. Although he left iſſue, yet having, during his life-time, ſold the reverſion of this ſeat to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, gent. of Rye, he became poſſeſſed of it, and afterwards ſold it to Thomas Adams, eſq. who has made great alterations in it, and now reſides here.

The abbot and convent of Beyham were poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, in the dennes of Swetlynden and Rodelynden, in the reign of Edward III. of the gift of John de Chivene, and John de Kayneſham, vicar of Cranbrooke; and in the 2d year of Edward III. the abbot, &c. had *free-warren* for his lands in this and other pariſhes in Kent and Suſſex.

James Benynden, of Bettenhams Wode, in this pariſh, died in 1469, as appears by his will, poſſeſſed of a great houſe called *Sparrowhall*, at Bethamyſwode, and a houſe called Caſtetanys, lying in the denne of Bettenham, in Cranbrooke.

The archbiſhop, in the reign of Henry VIII. was poſſeſſed of lands here, called *Charleymore*, and Betnams wood; which were particularly excepted and reſerved to him in the great deed of exchange, which archbiſhop Cranmer made with the king in his 31ſt year; in which he conveyed to the king all other his lands and tenements, except advowſons, in this pariſh.

CHARITIES.

JOHN ROBERTS, ESQ. of Glaſſenbury, by his will in 1460, ordered, that houſing and grounds be purchaſed, for ſeven poor men of Cranbrooke to dwell in; every poor man to have 13s. 4d. yearly, as likewiſe 13s. 4d. yearly to repair their houſes, his right heirs to have the election of them, who ſhould be of this pariſh, and if not found here, then of the pariſhes adjoining; his kinſmen, if they had need thereof, to be provided before any other;

other; the ſame to be paid out of his manor and lands of Deryngdale, in Suſſex; and he ordered, that five marcs ſhould be raiſed out of his goods, for ſeven years after his deceaſe, to be diſpended in the cloathing of twelve poor men and women with gowns, hoods, and coats.

Mr. Alexander Dence, as appears by private evidences, about the year 1573, gave a farm in that part of this pariſh called *Swattenden*, now let at 14l. per annum, to be diſtributed by the feoffees, according to their diſcretion, to indigent people, receiving no relief of the pariſh.

Sir Thomas Roberts, knight and baronet, of Glaſſenbury, by will gave 10l. to the overſeers of this pariſh, to increaſe the ſum of money appointed for the ſtock of the poor, either to buy land, or to remain for ever to that uſe, except their whole ſum might be employed towards erecting a houſe of correction there, for then he would have it beſtowed for that uſe.

The grammar school here, commonly called *queen Elizabeth's grammar ſchool*, was founded and endowed by Simon Lynch, gent. of this pariſh, by deed in the year 1574, and the queen granted a charter of incorporation to it; by which it is veſted under the management of thirteen truſtees, freeholders of this pariſh, of which the vicar is always to be one. It is endowed with a houſe and land in Cranbrooke, and a farm at Horſemonden, the whole of the annual produce of 75l. The Rev. Mr. Greenall is the preſent maſter of it.—The ſchool, which bears a good reputation, is free for all the boys in the pariſh, who, by a late regulation, have claſſical books given them by the truſtees. There are generally from twenty to thirty boarders in the maſter's houſe. The family of Lynch had been reſident here ſome time; one of whom, William Lynche, was of this pariſh, and was anceſtor of thoſe of Groves, in Eaſt Kent. He died in 1480, poſſeſſed of much property in it, and was buried in the church-yard here.

Mr. Samuel Dence, in 1573, founded *a writing-ſchool* here, which is at preſent endowed with a ſchool-room for teaching children, a ſeparate dwelling for the ſchoolmaſter, under the ſame roof, and the intereſt of 160l. put out by the churchwardens. And he is ſuppoſed to have left by will land, now of the annual produce of 18l. veſted in fifteen feoffees, to be diſtributed yearly among indigent perſons receiving no relief from the pariſh.

Mr. Samuel Hayward, left by will in money 100l. the intereſt to be diſtributed equally among five poor widows receiving the ſacrament, now veſted in the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, and of the annual produce of 4l.

Mr. Joseph Willard, left by will in 1770, for the benefit of the poor belonging to the Anabaptiſt meeting, three houſes, veſted

veſted in five truſtees, inhabitants of this pariſh, and of the annual produce of 7l. 18s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are not more than about 135; caſually about twenty.

CRANBROOKE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church is dedicated to St. Dunſtan, confeſſor, and is very large and handſome. It conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels. The pillars on each ſide of the middle iſle are beautifully ſlender and well proportioned. The weſt end has a gallery over it, ornamented with painting. The pews are uniform, and made of wainſcot, and the pavement black and white marble. The high chancel is well ceiled, and decorated with paintings. The eaſt window is full of fine ſtained glaſs, many of the figures of it being entire, and richly ornamented as to their drapery, &c. There are ſeveral ſhields of arms remaining in it, among which are thoſe of Wilsford, Guldeford, quartered with Halden, within the order of the garter, and archbiſhop Bourchier, being thoſe of the ſee of Canterbury, *impaling firſt and fourth, Bouchier, ſecond and third, gules, a feſs between twelve billets, or.* Archbiſhop Teniſon, in 1710, was a benefactor in repairing of the high chancel.[m] Againſt the eaſt wall of the ſouth chancel is a very high and broad pyramid of white marble, on which there is a full account of the family of Roberts, inſcribed by a moſt pompous ſcheme of pedigree, with the numerous coats of arms properly emblazoned. At the weſt end is a ſquare tower ſteeple, in which are eight bells and a ſet of chimes. On the weſt ſide of the tower were formerly carved in the ſtone-work, though now decayed by time, the arms of Berham, Bettenham and Wilsford, in antient times owners of lands, as has been already mentioned, in this pariſh. In the ſouth iſle over

[m] See Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 3929. [v]

the

the vault, in which the remains of the Bakers and their deſcendants lie, is a ſuperb pyramid of white marble, on which are the names and the dates of their deaths, and at the top of it their arms. It was erected by John Baker Dowel, eſq. of Over, ſon of John and Mary, in 1736.

In 1725, part of this church fell down, but was quickly afterwards rebuilt. It was occaſioned by ſome perſons digging in the vault belonging to the Baker family, by which two ſtones, on which one of the main pillars ſtood, gave way, and the pillar cracked, ſoon after thirty or forty feet of the middle iſle fell in, by which the pews were all cruſhed, and the coſt to repair it was eſtimated at near 200l. There is a room, with a ſtaircaſe to it, adjoining the church, in which there is a large dipping-place, for the uſe of ſuch Baptiſts who are deſirous of being admitted into the eſtabliſhed church; but in ſeventy years paſt it has been but twice made uſe of for this purpoſe. It was provided by Mr. Johnſon, vicar of this church. In this church was a chantry, founded by the will of J. Roberts, eſq. of Glaſſenbury, in 1460, for a prieſt to ſay maſs here for ever. And he ordered that twenty pounds be laid out to remove the rood-loft, and ſetting it on the high chancel. And being ſo conſiderable a benefactor to this church, his figure was painted in the windows of the north iſle, kneeling, in armour, with his helmet lying by him, before a deſk, with a book on it, and an inſcription, to pray for him and his wife, and his ſon Walter, and his three wives. Walter Roberts abovementioned, by his will 13 Henry VIII. directed Thomas his ſon to find a prieſt to celebrate divine ſervice at St. Giles's altar in this church, for the ſouls of his father, mother, his wives, and his own; for which ſervice he ſhould have ten marcs yearly, payable by his heirs for ever, out of his lands in this pariſh and Gouchurſt. And he gave further to this church towards the

making

making of the middle isle, one half of all the timber of that work.

The church of Cranbrooke was part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury, to which it was appropriated in the 6th year of Edward III. with the king's licence; and the same was afterwards confirmed by pope Clement VI. at which time there appears to have been a vicarage endowed here. The archbishop continued owner of the appropriation of this rectory, and of the advowson of the vicarage till the reign of Henry VIII. when archbishop Cranmer, by his deed, anno 31 Henry VIII. granted the rectory, among other premises, in exchange, to that king, reserving the advowson of the vicarage to himself and his successors. Soon after which the king settled it by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whose possessions it now remains.[n] In 1644 Sir John Roberts was lessee, at the rent of 33l. 6s. 8d. per annum. The present lessee is Mrs. Lawson.

When the vicarage of Cranbrooke was endowed, I have not found; but in 1364 and 1371, the portion of the vicar was augmented, and in the latter year the prior and convent of Christ-church, Canterbury, confirmed the confirmation of archbishop William, of the donation of his predecessor archbishop Simon, of 6000 of *tawod* granted to the vicar of Cranbrooke, of the tenths of *silve cedue* belonging to the church of Cranbrooke.

It is valued in the king's books at 19l. 19s. 4½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. 11½d. In 1578 here were 1905 communicants. On a survey taken in 1648, after the abolition of deans and chapters, it appeared that there was a parsonage-house, an orchard, little garden, two great barns, and other buildings; and that the late

[n] Augtn. off. Deeds of Inrolment and Exchange, box marked A. 14[a]. Ratified and confirmed by the convent, A. 14[b].

dean

dean and chapter, in 1636, demiſed to John Roberts, eſq. theſe premiſes, and all manner of tithes of corn and graſs, for twenty-one years, at 33l. 6s. 8d. per annum, but that they were worth, over and above that rent, 228l. 13s 4d. per annum. The leſſees to repair the chancel and the market-croſs of the town.

There is no part of this pariſh which claims an exemption of tithes; but there is a ſmall and irregular *modus* upon all the lands in it, in lieu of vicarial tithes. There are no tithes paid *ſpecifically* for hops, though there are upwards of ſix hundred acres planted in this pariſh, as being included in the above-mentioned *modus*.

The glebe land conſiſts of the ſcite of the vicarage, the garden, and about three quarters of an acre of meadow. There are ſome old houſes belonging to the vicarage, which, when the taxes and repairs are deducted, produce very little clear income.

Anno 1314, a commiſſion was iſſued for ſettling a diſpute between the rectors of Biddenden and Cranbrooke, concerning the bounds of their reſpective pariſhes.

CHURCH OF CRANBROOKE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop...	*William Eddye*, A. M. Dec. 29, 1591, obt. 1616. *Robert Abbot*, A. M. Nov. 28, 1616, ſequeſtered March 9, 1643.[o] *John Saltmarſh*, in 1645.[p] *William Goodridge*, ejected 1662.[q] *John Cooper*, A. B. Nov. 21, 1662.

[o] Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 183. Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 431, faſti p. 177.

[p] Likewiſe rector of Braſted, which he was put into by the parliament, being a bigotted enthuſiaſt.

[q] Ejected by the Bartholomew Act. Calamy's Life of Baxter.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Charles Buck*, inducted 1668, obt. 1706.
	John Johnſon, A. M. inducted April 25, 1707, obt. Dec. 15, 1725.[r]
	Joſeph Diſney, A. M. Dec. 23, 1725, obt. Aug. 3, 1777.[s]
	Richard Podmore, LL. B. Dec. 3, 1777, the preſent vicar.[t]

[r] See his life, Biog. Brit. vol. vii. append. p. 111. He was firſt vicar of Boughton Blean and Hernehill, then curate of St. John's, Margate, and vicar of Apledore, with Ebony. He lies buried in the church-yard here, cloſe to the wall of the veſtry. He was a very learned man, and publiſhed many books, ſermons and treatiſes.

[s] He ſucceeded his predeceſſor in the vicarage of Apledore with Ebony, and died here far advanced in years, inſomuch, that the vicar, clerk, and ſexton, made together the amount of 254 years; an inſtance of the healthineſs of this place. The clerk, Samuel Jenner, died in 1782, æt. 96 and upwards.

[t] He was before vicar of Sittingborne. In Nov. 1777, a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding the vicarage of Apledore with Ebony, together with this vicarage.

FRITTENDEN

LIES the next pariſh north-eaſtward. So much of it as is in the borough of Stephurſt, is in the hundred of Barkley, and the reſt of it is in the hundred of Cranbrooke. The liberty of the court of the bailiwic of *the Seven Hundreds* claims paramount over it, and part of it is within the manor of Hollingborne; but there are ſeveral other ſmall manors likewiſe ſubordinate to it. It is wholly in *the diviſion* of Weſt Kent.

THIS PARISH is very narrow from eaſt to weſt, and contains about ſeventy houſes. It has an unpleaſant and forlorn aſpect. The ſoil is a deep, ſtiff clay, very wet and unkindly for tillage, inſomuch that, in a rainy ſeaſon, the occupiers have but little produce from their lands, which conſequently keeps them very poor. The ſouthern part of it is entirely covered with coppice wood; beſides which, the ſhaves are frequent, and the hedge-rows broad round the fields, which have

quantities of large oak trees interſperſed throughout them. The roads, from the ſoil, except in the drieſt ſeaſons, are ſo deep and miry, as to be almoſt impaſſable; though it lies ſo obſcure, that there is but little traffic through it. The village, which is but ſmall, ſtands on a hill near the middle of the pariſh, and the church cloſe to it. One of the ſtreams from Cranbrooke runs acroſs the pariſh north-eaſtward, and turns a corn-mill belonging to David Papillon, eſq. late of Acriſe, and there was formerly another ſouthward of it, the ſcite of which is ſtill called *the Old Mill.* Near the preſent mill, not half a mile north-weſt from the village, is a green called Frittenden-brook, which the occupiers of the houſes round it ſtock at their pleaſure; and on the other ſide of the ſtream is another, called Singſted-green. Sir Horace Mann is owner of more than half of this pariſh.

THERE WAS formerly a family of the name of *Webbe*, which was reſident here for many years. William Webbe was of Frittenden anno 23 Henry VI. and was deſcended from Richard Webbe, who lived anno 17 Edward II. but they became extinct here about the end of the laſt century, ending in a female heir Lucy, ſole daughter of Thomas Webbe, eſq. of this place, who married Sir William Dutton Colt, envoy to Hanover in 1692.[a] They bore for their arms, *Or, a croſs quarterly, counterchanged, gules, and ſable; in the firſt quarter, an eagle, diſplayed of the third.* The ſcite of their manſion, which has been ſome time pulled down, paſſed from the heirs of this family to Page, and Mr. Stephen Page, of Maidſtone, in 1777, deviſed it by will to Mr. John Seager, of the ſame place, brewer, the preſent owner of it.

There is a fair held here on Sept. 8, yearly, for toys, ribbons, &c.

[a] See Collins's Bar. vol. v. p. 47. Heraldic Viſtn. of Kent, anno 1619. Pedigree Webbe. Her. off. book D. 18. f. 5.

THE

THE MANOR OF COMDEN, alias *Comenden*, is ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh. It was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the priory of Leeds, where it remained till the ſuppreſſion of that priory, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands; who in his 32d year, granted it to Walter Hendeley, eſq. attorney of his court of augmentation, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and he, two years afterwards, alienated it to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, in Cranbrooke, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down in the ſame ſucceſſion as that place, till it was ſold, in like manner with it, to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. who is the preſent owner of it.

BEWPER was once accounted a manor here, and, with *Great* and *Little Ferhurſt*, was part of the revenues of the abbey of Faverſham; before which, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, it was the property of Roger de Leyborne, who owned it in the reign of Edward I. and then got the tenure of it changed from ſergeantry to knight's ſervice. This eſtate continued among the poſſeſſions of that abbey till the ſurrendry of it, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown; but it had been demiſed by the abbot and convent, in the 29th year of that reign, for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 2l. 19s. 3d.* to Henry Wylford, in which ſtate it then came into the hands of the crown, and was granted, ſubject to that demiſe, in the 35th year of that reign, to Sir Thomas Moile, who, not long after, paſſed away his intereſt in it to Robert Prat, and his ſon Mr. Francis Prat, in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, conveyed it, by fine, to Mr. Edward Bathurſt, who, in the ſame reign, ſold it to Sir Richard Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, and he ſeems to have become entitled to the actual poſſeſſion of this eſtate, which continued in his deſcendants, in the ſame manner

* See Bailiffs Accounts, Augtn. off. Jacob's Faverſh. p. 190.

as Siſſinghurſt, till it was alienated to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. who is the preſent owner of it.

WALLINGHURST and BUCKHURST, are two ſmall obſolete manors in this pariſh, which, by ſome means that I cannot at preſent diſcover, were come into the hands of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. who, in his 29th year, granted them to Sir Thomas Cromwell, lord Cromwell, afterwards created earl of Eſſex, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 31ſt year of that reign, on whoſe attainder the year afterwards, they returned again to the crown, whence they were, the ſame year, granted to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, in whoſe deſcendants they continued down, with that ſeat, till they were ſold with it, to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

UPPER PEASRIDGE, alias POUND-FARM, is a manor here, which was antiently part of the extenſive poſſeſſions of the great family of Badleſmere, in which it remained till Bartholomew de Badleſmere forfeited it, for treaſon, to the crown, in the 15th year of king Edward II. as appears by the inquiſition, which was not taken after his death till the 2d year of Edward III. Notwithſtanding this, his young ſon Giles de Badleſmere found ſo much favour, that in the 7th year of that reign he had poſſeſſion granted of his inheritance, though he was not then of age. He died in the 12th year of that reign, *ſ. p.*[x] upon which his four ſiſters became his coheirs, the eldeſt of whom marrying John de Vere, earl of Oxford, on a partition of their eſtates, he in her right, became entitled to it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 34th year of that reign;[y] and in his deſcendants this manor continued till the reign of king Henry VI. when Richard de Vere, earl of Oxford, paſſed it away by ſale to St. Leger, in which name it

[x] See an account of the Badleſmeres, vol. vi. p. 469.
[y] See more of the Veres, vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 474.

remained

remained till the reign of Philip and Mary, when it was ſold to Lone, deſcended from thoſe of that name in Lancaſhire, in which name it remained for ſeveral deſcents; at length it was alienated to Weſton, of Cranbrooke. John Weſton, clothier, of that place, died poſſeſſed of it in 1694, as did his ſon of the ſame name, in 1714; his ſon John Weſton, eſq. of Wilſley-green, in Cranbrooke, died poſſeſſed of it a few years ago, leaving Elizabeth his wife ſurviving, and ſeveral children by her. She now reſides at Upper Wilſley, in Cranbrooke, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS IDENDEN, by will in 1566, gave, for the benefit of poor maids marriages, for the relief of poor houſholders, and for ſuch deeds of charity as ſhould be thought moſt needful, at the diſcretion of the churchwardens and four honeſt men, choſen from time to time by the pariſhioners, a houſe and land, containing twenty-ſix acres, now veſted as above, and of the annual produce of 21l.

THE ABOVE TRUSTEES purchaſed in 1641, of Richard Webbe, of this pariſh, for the uſe of the poor above-mentioned, a meſſuage, and cloſe by the church-yard gate, now veſted in the ſame truſtees, and of the annual produce of two guineas.

AN ACRE OF LAND adjoining to the church yard, was given to the poor by perſons unknown, and of the annual produce of 1l. 2s. 6d.

The poor relieved annually are about ſixty; caſually 140.

FRITTENDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſpire ſteeple, in which are ſix bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary. In the chancel is a monument for the Rev. Henry Bagnall, rector, 1761, arms, *Barry of four, or, and ermine; over all, a lion rampant, azure*; and a memorial for Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Robert Perry, gent. of this pariſh, obt. 1646, æt. 17; arms, *On a bend, three ſpears.*

It is a rectory, the patronage of which was for ſome time owned by the Bakers, of Siſſinghurſt, and next by the family of Webbe, of this place. William Webbe, eſq. of Frittenden, was patron of it at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, as was his ſon Richard at the latter end of king James I. but they do not ſeem to have continued ſo long afterwards, and in the reign of Charles II. William Daines, of London, was become entitled to it. In later times it became the property of Bagnall, and Mr. Henry Bagnall, clerk, rector of this pariſh, died poſſeſſed of it in 1761, leaving by Judith his wife, eldeſt daughter of Anthony Paull, gent. of High Halden, two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, his coheirs, in whom the intereſt of it ſeems at this time to be veſted.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 15l. 18s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 1½d.

In 1578 there were communicants here one hundred and fifty ſix.

CHURCH OF FRITTENDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
William Webbe, gent. of Frittenden	*Edward Hargrave*, July 3, 1594, obt. 1619.[a]
Richard Webbe, gent.	*Sanderſon Webbe*, A. B. Dec. 23, 1619, obt. 1620.
	Richard Bonde, A. M. Nov. 2, 1620.
	William Dell, May 20, 1635.[a]
	Robert Clarke, obt. 1666.
Wm. Daines, gent. of London. ...	*Robert Newton*, A. M. Jan. 23, 1666, obt. March 20, 1725.[b]
	Thomas Bagnall, A. M. Oct. 30, 1725, obt. 1726.

[a] He lies buried in the chancel, where his inſcription remains on braſs, but partly hid under the altar-rails.

[a] Preſented by the king, being vacant for *ſimony*. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 772.

[b] He lies buried in the chancel, within the altar-rails. He died æt. 85.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Wm. Daines, gent. of London....	*Henry Bagnall*, A. M. May 6, 1726, obt. March 28, 1761.[e]
	Henry Frend, A. B. Oct. 3, 1761, the preſent rector.

e He lies buried in the chancel, as mentioned above.

STAPLEHURST

IS the laſt pariſh to be deſcribed in this hundred, being ſituated the next north-weſt from that of Frittenden. So much of it as is in the north borough, the boroughs of King's Franchiſe and Faircrouch, or Lovehurſt, is in the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds, and hundred of Cranbrooke; and another part of it is in the hundred of Marden; all which above-mentioned is in the lower diviſion of the lath of Scray.

The reſidue of this pariſh is in the lath of Aylesford, viz. that part of it which is in the hundred of Eyhorne, and that part likewiſe called Detling borough, which contains in it ſix or ſeven houſes, is in the hundred of Maidſtone.

The liberty of the court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds claims paramount over that part of this pariſh which is in the hundred of Cranbrooke, ſubordinate to which there are ſeveral ſmall manors, or rather manor farms in it. It is within *the diviſion* of Weſt Kent.

THE PARISH *of Stapleburſt*, though healthy like its neighbourhood, is, excepting the village of it, an unpleaſant ſituation, having a gloomy and dreary appearance; the country is low, flat, and miry; the houſes diſperſed at diſtances from each other, and along the broad green ſwerds, and ſmall forſtals in it. The ſtream which comes from Cranbrooke runs along the ſouthern boundary of it, as the Hedcorne ſtream to-

wards Stylebridge does along the eaſtern and northern parts of it. The ſoil is in general a wet clay, intermixed with marle at different places, and in the ſouthern part of it ſome ſand. The high road from Maidſtone over Cockſheath, and by Stylebridge to Cranbrooke and Tenterden, leads through it, being like the reſt of the high roads in theſe parts fabricated of ſand; the bye roads are equally bad, and nearly impaſſable as the neighbouring ones in wet weather and winter. There is but very little wood in it.

The village, or ſtreet of Staplehurſt, is built on each ſide of the great road, at the 47th mile-ſtone from London, being the only part of this pariſh which can be called tolerably pleaſant and dry, being ſituated on the ſide of a hill, from the knoll of which it continues to the bottom of it, having the church at the ſouth end of it, and the parſonage-houſe juſt below it. The houſes are moſtly old-faſhioned and large timbered; moſt of them ſhops, but there are three or four good modern built houſes interſperſed among them, which ſtand pleaſantly on the hill, having a fine view over the Weald ſouthward.

The pariſh contains about eighty-eight houſes, and not quite a thouſand inhabitants. The rents of it are about 3000l. per annum. There are two meeting-houſes; one for the Baptiſts, the other for the Preſbyterians.

At the entrance of the village, on the hill, at a ſmall diſtance from the high road, on the eaſt ſide of it, is a large antient manor-houſe, called *Loddenden*, ſituated within the borough of its own name. It was lately the property of Mr. Edward Uſborne, deceaſed, and now of his widow, who lives in it.

THE MANOR OF STAPLEHURST was once part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Fremingham, or Farningham, as they were uſually called. John, ſon of Ralph de Fremingham, of Loſe, died in the 12th year of king Henry IV. poſſeſſed of it, and leaving no iſſue, he

he by will deviſed it to certain feoffees, who next year aſſigned it over, according to the directions of it, to John, ſon of Reginald de Pimpe, and his heirs male, with remainder to Roger Iſle, as being neareſt of blood to him.

John Pimpe died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 9th year of king Henry V. and in his deſcendants it continued down to Reginald Pimpe, eſq. who, about the 12th year of Henry VII. conveyed it by deed to John Iſley, eſq. His grandſon Sir Henry Iſley, (whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of 2 and 3 Edward VI.) together with his ſon William Iſley, being both attainted for the rebellion raiſed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, their lands and eſtates became forfeited to the crown, and Sir Henry was executed at Sevenoke; but this manor ſtaid with the crown but a very ſmall time, for the queen granted it that year, together with lands here, which had been formerly belonging to the abbey of Boxley, and on the ſuppreſſion of it had been granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, and come to the crown on his attainder at the time above-mentioned, to Sir John Baker, her attorney general, in whoſe deſcendants they continued, in a like ſucceſſion as Siſſinghurſt, already deſcribed, in the adjoining pariſh of Cranbrooke, till they were ſold in 1752 to Galfridus Mann, eſq. whoſe ſon Sir Horace Mann, bart. is the preſent owner of them.

Newsted is *a manor* in this pariſh, which was annexed to the free chapel erected here by Hamon de Crevequer, and inveſted with ſeveral privileges; which gift, with all its franchiſes, was confirmed to it in the 41ſt year of Edward III.[d] But this chapel, with all others of the like ſort, being ſuppreſſed, and their revenues given to the crown, by the act paſſed anno 1 Edward VI the king, not long afterwards, granted this

[d] See the firſt book of compoſition kept in the Regiſter's office at Rocheſter.

manor

manor to Sir Edward Wotton, knt. one of his privy-council, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Thomas, lord Wotton, who died in 1630, and before his death had ſettled it in marriage upon his eldeſt daughter and coheir married to Henry, lord Stanhope, ſon and heir of Philip, earl of Cheſterfield. After which, ſhe, by her feoffees in truſt, paſſed it away to Mr. Robert Oliver, of Leyborne, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, leaving an only daughter and heir Juliana, ſhe carried it in marriage to Edward Covert, eſq. of Suſſex, who likewiſe left one daughter and heir, and ſhe marrying Mr. Henry Saxby, entitled him to it. Soon after which it was alienated to Hales, and Mr. James Hales, of Rocheſter, in 1730, conveyed it by ſale to Mr. Thomas Mercer, of Hawkhurſt, whoſe ſon Mr. William Mercer died poſſeſſed of it ſome few years ago, and his ſon John Dunmoll Mercer, now of Hawkhurſt, is the preſent owner of it.

This eſtate conſiſts of two farms, adjoining to each other, called *Great* and *Little Newſted*, the latter of which claims an exemption of tithes. On this farm are the remains of a moat, and there is ſome appearance of a building having antiently ſtood within it.

There has not been any court held for it for many years.

HENHURST, as it is now called, was in antient times known more properly by the name of *Engehurſt*, as appeared by ſome old dateleſs deeds relating to the bounds of ſome lands in this pariſh, in which they were mentioned to be ſituated *juxta terras Oſberti de Henghurſt ſupra dennam de Enghurſt*, and from this denne did that antient family of Enghurſt, or Henhurſt, take the firſt origin of its name, bearing for their arms, as appeared by ſeveral ſeals, for their paternal coat, *Barry, of ſix pieces*; and having continued in poſſeſſion of this place from the reign of Edward II. till that of Henry VI. at length Henry Henghurſt, in the 23d year of it, ſettled it, by his feoffees in truſt, on his kinſman John Naſh,

in

in which name it continued in the reign of Henry VII. and was then alienated to Sir William Kempe, of Ollantigh, ſheriff anno 20 Henry VIII. and he died poſſeſſed of it at the latter end of that reign. His ſon Sir Thomas Kempe, alienated it to Thomas Roberts, who held it of the manor of Weſt-court, in Detling, and died poſſeſſed of it anno 5 and 6 Philip and Mary. At length one of his deſcendants John Roberts, alienated it to Henry Moody, who died before the middle of king James I.'s reign, and left an only daughter Sybell, who carried the manor of Henhurſt in marriage to Thomas Luſher, who, before 1634, had alienated it to Samuel Hovenden, gent. who bore for his arms, *Chequy, argent, and ſable, on a bend, gules, three lions heads eraſed, or*, and died ſoon after the death of king Charles I. by one of whoſe daughters and coheirs Elizabeth, it was carried in marriage to Patrick Tyndall, gent. whoſe ſon Thomas was poſſeſſed of it at the latter end of the reign of Charles II.[e] His heirs alienated it to Mr. John Love, whoſe grandſon leaving an only daughter and heir, ſhe entitled her huſband Mr. John Waller to the poſſeſſion of it; but the remainder, on failure of iſſue by them, is veſted in her kinſman Mr. John Love, of this place.

SPILSILL-COURT was once, as appears by antient deeds, the reſidence of a family of that name, who, before the end of king Edward II.'s reign, were extinct here, and it was become the property of Stangrave, of Stangrave, in Eatonbridge; for Sir Robert de Stangrave, at his deceaſe in the 12th year of Edward III. held ſome eſtate at Spilſill, but about the end of that reign the Maineys were become owners of it; in which name it continued down to Walter Mayney, ſecond ſon of John Mayney, eſq. of Biddenden, who kept his ſhrievalty here in the 13th year of queen Eli-

[e] The above account is entirely taken from the court-rolls of Weſt-court manor.

zabeth.

zabeth.[f] His deſcendant, in the reign of king James I. ſold it to Mr. John Sharpye, clothier, who reſided here, and died in 1613. His ſon, of the ſame name, who died in 1617, left an only daughter Frances, married to Mr. George Thomſon, of London, in whoſe right he became poſſeſſed of it; and in his deſcendants it continued till it was ſold to Nicholas Toke, of Maidſtone, by whoſe daughter Conſtance it went in marriage to Mr. William Uſborne, gent. of this pariſh, deſcended of anceſtors of long ſtanding in theſe parts, who bore for their arms, *Quarterly, firſt, and fourth, ermine, of five ſpots; ſecond and third, azure, a croſs, or*;[g] and his ſon Nicholas Toke Uſborne, gent. now of Staplehurſt, is the preſent owner of this eſtate.

AYDHURST, uſually called *Little Aydhurſt*, is a manor here, lying about three quarters of a mile north-weſt from the church, the manſion of which has been ſome time gone to ruin. It was formerly the property of the family of Lambe, of Sutton Valence, one of whom, Thomas Lambe, gent. poſſeſſed it in 1692, whoſe daughter and heir carried it in marriage to Thomas Peene, junior, and he ſold it to Jeremy Parker, whoſe deſcendant Auguſtine Parker, in 1752, paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. John Rawlins, of Maidſtone, whoſe widow Mrs. Rawlins, at her deceaſe within theſe few years deviſed it by her laſt will to Mr. George Prentice, timber-merchant, of that place, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There is no court held for this manor, which is held of that of Sutton Valence, and is deſcribed in the rolls by the name of *part of the denne of Adhurſt*.

WIDHURST, alias LOWER PAGEHURST, by which latter name it is uſually called, is a manor, ſituated at a very ſmall diſtance ſouthweſt from that laſt deſcribed.

[f] Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1574. Pedigree Mayney.

[g] Pedigree of this family in the hands of Mr. Uſborne, beginning in 1405

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It was ſometime ſince owned by Mayo, who deviſed it by will to Mary his wife, for her life, and ſhe having remarried Mr. John Philcocks, entitled him to it for that time, but on her deceaſe it became divided in ſhares among her ſeveral children, and they are now reſpectively entitled to it. A court baron is held for this manor.

LOVEHURST is a manor, which lies about a mile and a quarter ſouthward from Lower Pagehurſt, and is of ſomewhat more conſiderable account than thoſe laſt mentioned, giving name to a ſmall borough in this hundred. This manor was given among other premiſes, in the reign of Henry II. by Robert de Thurnham, by the deſcription of all his land at Lofherſte, with its appurtenances, to the priory of Combwell, in Goudhurſt, at that time founded by him,[h] and it remained part of the poſſeſſions of it till the 27th year of Henry VIII. when it was ſuppreſſed by the act then paſſed, as not having revenues to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds.

This manor remained but a ſmall time in the crown, for the king, in his 29th year, granted it to Thomas Culpeper, gent. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice; but he did not continue poſſeſſed of it long, for it appears by the eſcheat-rolls, that it was again in the crown in the 34th year of that reign, when the king granted this manor, with its appurtenances, to Sir John Gage, to hold in like manner. He ſold it to Thomas Wilsford, eſq. of Hartridge, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, had poſſeſſion granted of it in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth. Soon after which he alienated it to Mr. John Baker, from which name it paſſed in that ſame reign, to Stanley; at length, after ſome intermediate owners, it came into the name of Johnſon, one of which, about fifty years ago, gave it by

[h] See the confirmations of it in Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 270.

will

will to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in London, part of the revenues of which it continues at this time.

The borough of Lovehurſt has a court leet of itſelf, holden at the manor of Lovehurſt, and the inhabitants of it owe no ſervice to the court leet for the hundred of Cranbrooke; but at this court leet of Lovehurſt, a conſtable for that hundred may be choſen out of this borough.

AT A SMALL DISTANCE from the ſouth end of the village of Staplehurſt is *Iden-green*, on which ſtood, till within theſe few years, the manſion of THE MANOR OF IDEN. This manor was formerly the property of Chiffinch, from one of which name it paſſed to Brian Fauſſett, eſq. of Heppington, whoſe ſon the Rev. Mr. Bryan Fauſſett ſold it, about twenty years ago, to Mr. Thomas Simmons, gent. the preſent owner of it.

There was a court held for this manor about ſeventy years ago, on Iden-green, under an oak, and ſome years afterwards in the manſion; but the oak being felled, and the houſe taken down, none has been held ſince, nor probably will be again.

MAPLEHURST and EXHURST, are *two manors* here, which in antient times were of no ſmall account, the former of them being ſituated within the bounds of one of thoſe thirteen denberries which Kenewulf, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of Kent, gave to Wernod, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, Canterbury, at the time he gave to that monaſtery the manor of Lenham, being called in that grant *Mapulterhurſt*. This eſtate was in the reign of Edward I. in the poſſeſſion of the family of St. Leger, and Thomas de St. Leger, in the 29th year of that reign, had a grant of *free warren* for his lands at Mapelherſt;[1] and in his deſcendants it continued till it was at length ſold to Roberts, or Robeſart, one of which name, Sir Lewis

[1] Rot. Cart. ejus an. N. 15.

Robeſart,

Robeſart, died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of king Henry VI. How long it continued in that name, or who were the ſucceſſive owners of it from that time, I have not found; but in later times they both became the property of Speke, one of whom, in 1720, ſold them to David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe, in this county, whoſe ſon David Papillon, eſq. late of that place, is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

LANCELOT BATHURST gave by will in 1639, 150l. for the ſupport of a ſchoolmaſter, to inſtruct the ſons of the poor in reading, writing, and accounts, which, with 40l. raiſed by the contribution of the pariſhioners, purchaſed a farm, rented at 10l. per annum, which the ſchoolmaſter receives, and is obliged to teach ten boys for it.

MAJOR JOHN GIBBON, who was born and baptiſed in this pariſh, gave by will in 1707, the remaining term in three Exchequer annuities of 70l. value (after the death of three relations) to the churchwardens and overſeers of this pariſh, for the educating of poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and binding them apprentices to handicrafts and other trades. Philips Gibbon, eſq. ſurvivor of the three, dying in 1762, there were then forty-two years to come unexpired, which being ſold, by virtue of a decree in chancery, and the money laid out in the purchaſe of three per cent. conſolidated annuities, produced a dividend of 50l. per annum, which is applied by the truſtees appointed by the ſaid court, according to the teſtator's intention.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sutton.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is a large handſome building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a tower ſteeple, with a beacon turret at the weſt end, in which are five bells. On the outſide of the ſteeple, over the weſt door, is a coat of arms, viz. *A lion, rampant*; on the right ſide another coat, impaled, but defaced; on the left, one, being *a croſs, engrailed*, over a dormant window on the roof, on the ſouth ſide in the church, is a curious antient canopy or ceiling of woodwork, in ſquare compartments,

ments, on which are carved deſigns of ſheers, ſuch as are uſed by clothiers, and a crown, and a portcullis, &c. By the emblem of the ſheers, it is ſuppoſed to have been put up by ſome one exerciſing that trade. The ſouth chancel is ſaid to have belonged to Spilſill court, there is a tomb of Bethersden marble in it, on which were the figures of a man between his two wives, that on the left hand only remains; it probably belonged to one of the family of Mayney. In the church-yard are ſeveral tomb ſtones for the family of Love, moſt of the inſcriptions of which are obliterated, and one for Edward Simmons, obt. 1735.

The earlieſt patron I find of this rectory is, John Kempe, biſhop of London, who died anno 4 king Henry VII. poſſeſſed of one acre of land in this pariſh, with the advowſon of the church of Staplehurſt annexed, held of the king, as of his manor of Marden, as was found by inquiſition; and that Thomas Kempe was his kinſman and next heir. He was of Ollantigh, knight, and was the biſhop's nephew, and died poſſeſſed of it, holding it by the like tenure. His ſon, of the ſame name, paſſed it away to Sir Richard Baker, who was poſſeſſed of it in 1578, and he ſoon afterwards ſold it to Martin Culpeper, M. D. of Oxford, who, in the beginning of the next reign of king James, alienated it to Robert Newman, S. T. P. in whoſe deſcendants it continued ſeveral years; but in the reign of Charles II. John Clayton, eſq. was owner of it; at length, about the time of queen Anne's reign, it was ſold to the maſter and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time.

It is valued in the king's books at 26l. 5s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 12s. 7d. In 1578 there were four hundred and forty communicants here; in 1640, five hundred and eight, when it was valued at 160l. per annum.

There

There is no glebe land belonging to the rectory beſide the ſcite of the houſe, garden, and forſtal in the front of it.

In the Lambeth regiſters are articles of agreement between Robert Newman, clerk, D. D. rector, and his pariſhioners, concerning tithes in 1604; and a further order by archbiſhop Abbot, concerning the ſame, in 1607, in the library there, among the *Cart. Miſcell.*

There are *three farms* in the borough of Lovehurſt, in this pariſh, which pay the rector *a modus* of one ſhilling, in lieu of all tithes.

CHURCH OF STAPLEHURST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Robert Newman, S. T. B. April 29, 1591, obt. 1612.[k]
Millicent, widow of ſaid R. Newman, pro hac vice	*Robert Browne*, A. M. Dec. 30, 1612, ſequeſtered 1642.[l]
	John Sloper, reſigned 1645.
Robert Newman, gent.	*Henry Keat*, A. M. Dec. 15, 1645.
	Daniel Poyntell, ejected Auguſt, 1662.[m]
John Cleyton, eſq.	*Stephen Lowton*, A. M. Nov. 7, 1662, obt. 1684.
The Archbiſhop.	*Joſeph Crowther*, A. M. Aug. 27, 1684, obt. 1719.
Maſter, &c. of St. John's college, Cambridge.	*John Bowtell*, S. T. P. Dec. 22, 1719, obt. 1752.[n]
	Michael Burton, D. D. March 2, 1754, obt. March 3, 1759.
	John Taylor, S. T. P. Aug. 20, 1759, obt. Dec. 29, 1784.
	Thomas Thompſon, A. M. 1785 obt. 1786.[o]
	Henry Grove, A. M. 1786, the preſent rector.

k His will is in the Prerog. office, Cant. It appears by it, that he was of New College, Oxford, to the fellows of which ſociety, preaching at St. Paul's Croſs, London, he bequeathed 10l. per annum for ever.

l Walk. Suff. Clerg. pt. ii. p. 203.

m Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286. Kennet's Chron.

n Fellow of St. John's college, and vicar of Patrixborne.

o Head-maſter of the king's ſchool at Rocheſter, and vicar of Hoo.

THE HUNDRED OF BARKLEY

LIES the next north-eaſtward from that of Cranbrooke. In the 20th year of king Edward III. it is ſpelt *Berdekely*.

This hundred, which is within the lower diviſion of the lath of Scray,

CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE GREATEST PART OF THE PARISH OF

BIDDENDEN,

With the church, and part of the pariſhes of BENENDEN, CRANBROOKE, FRITTENDEN, HALDEN, HEDCORNE, and SMARDEN, the churches of which are in other hundreds. One conſtable has juriſdiction over it.

BIDDENDEN

IS the next pariſh eaſtward from Frittenden. That part of it which is in the boroughs of Ibornden, Woſenden, Hevenden, Omenden, Stepherſt, and Wachenden, is in the hundred of Barkley; and the reſidue of it, being in the borough of the Outbounds of Smithſditch, is in the hundred of Cranbrooke. The borſholder of the above-mentioned borough of Woſenden, is choſen at the court-leet held at Burham, in this county; and the borough of Wachenden has a court-leet of itſelf, holden in this pariſh, at which the borſholder of that borough is choſen; ſo that neither of theſe two borſholders laſt-mentioned are choſen at the court-leet held for this hundred, nor do the inhabitants of them attend at that court; but at it there may be choſen a conſtable for the hundred out of either of theſe boroughs.

The

The deans of Biddenden and Spelhurſt, in this pariſh, are held of the manor of Shurland, in Pluckley; the liberty of the manor of Wye claims over the borough of Wachenden; and the manor of Godmerſham extends into this pariſh, which is in *the diviſion* of Weſt Kent.

THE PARISH is much the ſame, as to the appearance of the country, as thoſe in this neighbourhood laſt-deſcribed, having ſome gentle riſes in it; the ſoil too is much the ſame, having plenty of marle throughout it, the ſouthern and weſtern parts are covered with coppice woods, the large oak trees are numerous throughout it, as well there, as in the hedge rows. It is populous, containing about 2000 inhabitants, of which about a fifth part are diſſenters, there are no clothiers remaining in it, though the trade formerly flouriſhed in this equally with the adjoining pariſhes. The village, uſually called in like manner as moſt others in the Weald, *the town* of Biddenden, having the church and parſonage on the weſtern ſide of it, ſtands rather towards the ſouthern part of the pariſh, on the high road from Tenterden to Aſhford, which is here joined by that from Cranbrooke. There are three principal hamlets, which are diſperſed at different parts of the pariſh, called Woſenden-green, Stroud-quarter, and Standen.

There is a fair, formerly held on the day of St. Simon and St. Jude, now on Nov. 8, for Welſh cattle chiefly, and another on Old Lady day.

BIDDENDEN PLACE, or, as it was afterwards uſually called, THE PLACE-HOUSE, ſtands at the ſouth end of the town, and was antiently the reſidence of an old family, who took their ſurname from it; after which the Mayneys were the next who ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of it, and reſided here likewiſe, being, as well as that great man Sir Walter de Mayney, ſo noted in hiſtory both for his valour and piety, deſcended from Walter de Meduana, or Mayney, who came into

England with the Conqueror, and, as appears by the red book in the exchequer, held twenty knights fees in this county, and appears by his arms, *Or, three chevronels, ſable*, to have been the elder branch of this family; thoſe of Biddenden and Linton bearing, *Per pale, argent and ſable, three chevronels, between as many cinquefoils, all counterchanged* Sir John de Mayney reſided here in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, as did his ſon, of the ſame name, who died poſſeſſed of this ſeat, with other lands contiguous to it, in the 50th year of that reign; and from him it deſcended down to John Mayney, eſq. of Biddenden, who left two ſons, John, who ſucceeded him here, and Walter, who was of Staplehurſt, and ſheriff anno 13 Elizabeth, the lands of both whom were *diſgavelled* by the act of 2 and 3 king Edward VI. John Mayney, the eldeſt ſon, reſided here, and was ſheriff anno 7 Elizabeth, 1566, in which year he died, leaving two ſons, Anthony and Walter; the former of whom was father of Sir Anthony Mayney, who, in that reign, having purchaſed a ſeat at Linton, removed thither,[p] and alienated this ſeat to Sir Edward Henden, one of the barons of the exchequer in the reign of Charles I.[q] whoſe arms are in the ſemicircular window of Grays-Inn hall, of which he was a member, being *Azure, a lion paſſant, between three eſcallop ſhells, or*; who dying *ſ. p.* in 1662, was buried in the chancel of this church, having given it by will to his nephew Sir John Henden, ſheriff in the 22d year of that reign, who reſided here, as did his deſcendants down to William Henden; but he having, in the reign of king George I. diſſipated his patrimony, pulled down the greateſt part of this ſeat, and left the poor remains of it, conſiſting of only three or four rooms, and a very few acres of the old garden and park, to his ſon William,

[p] See vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 367.
[q] His will is in the Prerog. office, Cant.

and

and he ſold it to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. the preſent proprietor of it.

ALMOST oppoſite the Place-houſe is A MANSION, formerly the ſeat of the Taylors, from whom it paſſed to Mr. Jenkin Hague, whoſe nephew, of the ſame name, now owns it. And at the north end of the town is another, called BIDDENDEN-HOUSE, formerly the eſtate of the Pattenſons, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a feſs, ſable, three fleurs de lis, or*; in which name it continued down to Mr. Joſias Pattenſon, who deviſed it to his eldeſt ſon of the ſame name. He married Elizabeth, the eldeſt of the two daughters and coheirs of Felix Kadwell, eſq. of Rolvenden, by whom he had Kadwell Pattenſon, of the Gate-houſe, in Rolvenden, who died *ſ. p.* Margaret, Ellen, Joſias Pattenſon, eſq. now of Brooke-place, in Aſhford, and Mary, who married Samuel Munn, of Haſtings, by whom ſhe had Samuel, late of Aſhford, gent. and Ellen, married to William Jemmett, gent. of Aſhford. The Pattenſons bear for their arms, *Argent, on a feſs, ſable, three fleurs de lis, or.* After his death his heirs alienated it to Mr. Peter Berry, who afterwards ſold it to Mr. Stephen Elmſtone, the preſent owner of it.

THE FAMILY OF POMFRET was for ſeveral generations poſſeſſed of a good eſtate in this pariſh. The manſion in which they reſided is a large old houſe, near the town. It formerly belonged to Edmund Steed, gent. who died in 1664, and afterwards to Vincent Quilter, by whoſe daughter and heir it came by marriage to Pomfret, in one of whoſe deſcendants it continues at this time. Many of them lie buried in the ſouth part of the church-yard, where their tombs are yet remaining, with their arms on them, being *Quarterly, argent, and gules, a bend, ſable*; a branch of the family of Seyliard, who intermarried with the Boddenhams, likewiſe reſided here during the laſt century, bearing for their arms, *Gules, a chief, ermine.*

ALLARDS is an eſtate in this pariſh, which had on it an antient ſeat, which for many generations was the manſion of a family of the ſame name, one of whom was Gervas Allard, who was admiral of the weſtern ſeas in the 34th year of Edward I. and in his deſcendants it continued till the reign of Charles I. when Francis Allard, gent. of this place, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, ſhe carried it in marriage to Terry Alderſey, gent. of Swanton-court, in Bredgar, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1678, and bequeathed this eſtate to his ſecond ſon Mr. Henry Alderſey, of Maidſtone, whoſe deſcendant ſold it to Thomas Tong, ſurgeon, of Milton, from whom it paſſed by ſale to Mr. John Hooker, gent. of Brenchley, and his deſcendant John Hooker, eſq. now of Broadoak, in that pariſh, is the preſent owner of it.

CASTWISELL is an eſtate here, ſituated at the boundary of this pariſh, next to Cranbrooke, which was once accounted a manor, and had in very early times owners of the ſame name, as appears by ſome antient deeds without date, relating to it, in which John de Caſtwiſell is a witneſs at the *teſte* of them. But before the reign of Edward IV. the Moiles were become poſſeſſed of it; in the 6th year of which Sir Walter Moile, of Eaſtwell, granted to Reginald and William Sands, all thoſe lands, tenements, rents, and ſervices, which Simon Gidenden lately held of him, as of his manor of Caſtwiſell. His grandſon Mr. Thomas Moyle (afterwards knighted in the 29th year of Henry VIII.) conveyed it to Stephen Rogers, gent. whoſe deſcendant Mr. Jonathan Rogers owned it at the reſtoration of Charles II. At length, after it had continued for ſome time in his deſcendants, it became the property of Sir Henry Fermor, bart. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1734, without lawful iſſue. Since which it has remained veſted in the truſtees of his will, for the uſes mentioned in it.

LESSENDEN

LESSENDEN is an eſtate here, about a mile and a half northward from the church, which was formerly the reſidence of a family of the name of Boddenden, or Boddenham, one of whom, William Boddenden, died poſſeſſed of it in 1579, leaving by his firſt wife a ſon William, who was afterwards knighted. He bore for his arms, *Azure, a feſs, between three cheſs rooks, or*, and lies buried in the chancel of this church. His ſiſter Jane having married Bernard Randolph, of this pariſh, clothier, he by that alliance became afterwards poſſeſſed of this eſtate, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1628, and was buried by his wife in the chancel of this church. His eldeſt ſon William was of Burton, in Kennington, where his poſterity afterwards remained John, the third ſon, went to Virginia, where his deſcendants ſtill continue; and Edmund, the fifth ſon, travelled into Italy, and took the degree of M. D. at Padua, and on his return was incorporated into the univerſity of Oxford in 1628; afterwards he practiſed phyſic at Canterbury, and dying in 1649, was buried in St. George's church there, leaving a numerous iſſue, one of whom was Bernard, author of the account of the Archipelago. Herbert, the fourth ſon, ſucceeded him in this eſtate, whoſe grandſon Herbert Randolph, eſq. was recorder of the city of Canterbury, and died poſſeſſed of Leſſenden in 1724, leaving a numerous iſſue by his two wives. By the firſt he left only two ſurviving children, Herbert; and Mary, who married Chriſtopher Packe, M. D. By his ſecond wife he had eight children, Thomas, D. D. late preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford; George, M. D. of Briſtol; Francis, D. D. principal of Alban hall, Oxford; and Charles, bred to the law; and four daughters, of whom a further account may be ſeen under Aldington. They bear for their arms, *Gules, on a croſs, argent, five mullets pierced, ſable.*

Herbert Randolph, clerk, the only ſon by his firſt wife, ſucceeded him here. He died in 1755, leaving

iſſue only by Catherine his firſt wife, daughter of Edward Wake, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, one ſon Herbert, and a daughter Mary. Herbert Randolph, the ſon, is of Wiltſhire, and is in holy orders, and married Elizabeth Adcock, of Aſhford; he is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

ON THE NORTH SIDE of the pariſh is a ſeat, called IBORNDEN-HOUSE, which, with the greateſt part of the denne in which it is ſituated, has been, from the very beginning of the laſt century, the eſtate and reſidence of the family of Pattenſon. Roger Pattenſon, clothier, came out of Yorkſhire, and purchaſed this eſtate, with ſeveral others in this and the adjoining pariſhes, and built three ſeveral houſes in Biddenden. He died about 1638. His deſcendant Joſias Pattenſon, left two ſons, Joſias, late of Biddenden houſe, and William, the latter of whom inherited Ibornden, in which he was ſucceeded by his only ſon Mr. William Pattenſon, the preſent proprietor of it.

The denne of Ibornden, or *Iberden*, as it is ſometimes ſpelt, is held of the manor of Aſhford. It lies in the weſtern part of this pariſh, a little more than a mile north-weſt from the church.

AT ABOUT HALF A MILE northward from the village, is THE BOROUGH OF STANDEN, in which is *a hamlet of houſes*, on the high road; this has formerly been a place of ſome note, and now belongs to Mrs. Knight, the widow of Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, for her life; remainder to Edward Auſten, eſq. now of Godmerſham park.

RIVER-HALL is a ſeat in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, near Stroud Quarter, which has been for more than a century in the poſſeſſion of the Beales, formerly clothiers here. Richard Beale, clothier, of Biddenden, reſided here in the beginning of Charles II.'s reign, and his grandſon Mr. Richard Beale is the preſent owner of it, and reſides in it. They bear for

their

their arms, *Sable, on a chevron, or, between three griffin's heads eraſed, argent, as many eſtoiles, gules.*

WHITFIELD-HOUSE is near the above, taking its name from the owners of it. Thomas, ſecond ſon of Clement Whitfield, the ſecond ſon of John Whitfield, of Tenterden,[r] poſſeſſed it in king James I.'s reign, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John, who was of Biddenden, gent. and died in 1695, and in his deſcendants it continued till it was ſold, not many years ſince, to Mr. Jenkin Hague, whoſe nephew, of the ſame name, now poſſeſſes it.

AT THE *corner of this pariſh*, among the woods, lies THE MANOR OF WACHENDEN, *in the borough* of its own name, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Battel, moſt probably at its firſt foundation in the reign of the Conqueror, at leaſt they were owners of it in the reign of Edward II. as appears by the patent rolls of the 7th year of that reign; and in the church cheſt here, there is an antient deed, dated anno 8 king Henry IV. wherein the abbot and convent acknowledge to have received four pounds of Thomas Brickenden, for his ferme of their manor of Wachendenne, which continued part of their revenues at the time of their diſſolution, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, among the reſt of their poſſeſſions, into the hands of the crown; whence it was granted to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, one of whoſe deſcendants ſold it to Henden; from which name it paſſed to Sir John Norris, of Hemſted, at whoſe death in 1767, it came to his ſon John Norris, eſq. whoſe truſtees alienated it to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. of Hemſted, in Benenden, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

A court leet is held for this manor.

[r] See Heraldic Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, called *the Bread and Cheese Land*, lying in five pieces, were given by perſons unknown, the yearly rents to be diſtributed among the poor of this pariſh. This is yearly done on Eaſter Sunday in the afternoon, in 600 cakes, each of which have the figures of two women impreſſed on them, and are given to all ſuch as attend the church; and 270 loaves, weighing three pounds and an half a-piece; to which latter is added one pound and an half of cheeſe, are given to the pariſhioners only, at the ſame time.

There is a vulgar tradition in theſe parts, that the figures on the cakes repreſent the donors of this gift, being two women, twins, who were joined together in their bodies, and lived together ſo till they were between twenty and thirty years of age.—But this ſeems without foundation. The truth ſeems to be, that it was the gift of two maidens, of the name of Preſton; and that the print of the women on the cakes has taken place only within theſe fifty years, and was made to repreſent two poor widows, as the general objects of a charitable benefaction. William Horner, rector of this pariſh in 1656, brought a ſuit in the Exchequer, for the recovery of theſe lands, as having been given for an augmentation of his glebe land; but he was nonſuited. They are altogether of the yearly value of about 31*l.* 10*s.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, of Cranbrooke, by his will in 1569, gave a parcel of woodland in this pariſh, upon the denne of Etilte, containing by eſtimation ſeven acres, which he purchaſed of John Pattynden, and ordered, that the profit that ſhould come of it, whether it be wood or otherwiſe, ſhould always be employed to the uſe of the poor people of this pariſh; to be diſtributed to them by the churchwardens, at their diſcretion, from time to time for ever.

A ſum of money, ariſing from the ſale of the timber on the above-mentioned land in 1733, was laid out in the purchaſe of a houſe and farm in Bredgar, of the yearly rent of 8*l.* per annum, by deed of feoffment.

MRS. HOOPER, of Cranbrooke, widow, in 1682, gave 20*l.* with which was purchaſed Tripe-lane houſe, and one field adjoining, of the yearly rent of one guinea, to be diſtributed among twenty-one widows. The houſe is now made into two dwellings for poor people.

JAMES STONE, of Cranbrooke, in 1722 gave by will 2*l.* per annum, payable out of Highpoles farm, in this pariſh, to be diſtributed among ſixteen poor widows, or decayed houſekeepers, on the 1ſt of November for ever, by the overſeers of the poor.

DR. JOHN BANCROFT, rector of this pariſh, and in 1732 biſhop of Oxford, gave a ſet of communion-plate to this church.

A new

A new workhouse has been built for the uſe of the poor within theſe few years.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ninety; caſually 36.

WILLIAM, or JOHN MAYNE, eſq. of this pariſh, by a deed of feoffment in 1522, founded A FREE LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL in it, and endowed it with a ſchool-houſe, garden, and certain payments out of lands in this pariſh, Tenterden and Bethersden, of the yearly value of 20l. 3s. 4d.[a] The management of it, and the appointment of the maſter, is under the direction of Mr. Richard Beale, of this pariſh, with other feoffees. The Rev. Mr. Pitman is maſter of it. The archbiſhop of Canterbury is viſitor of this ſchool; which juriſdiction has not been exerciſed for many years. For want of this interpoſition, this endowment has been much abuſed, and the whole of it is now made a ſinecure. There is a deputy, who is a decayed tradeſman, put in by the maſter, who lives in the ſchool houſe, and with whom he ſhares half the ſalary. There have been no children taught in it for ſome time paſt.

BIDDENDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, ſtands on an eminence, cloſe at the weſt end of the village, with the parſonage-houſe on the north ſide of it. It is large and well-built, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, having a handſome ſquare tower at the weſt end, with a beacon turret at one corner. In it are ſix bells, and a ſet of chimes. There is a ſmall veſtry room on the north ſide of the great chancel, in which lies buried Sir Edward Henden, baron of the exchequer, anno 1662, and ſeveral of the family of Randolph and Everden; in it is a memorial

[a] Among the Harleian MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a tract concerning the foundation of this ſchool. No. 368-15.

for

for Richard Allard, alderman of Rocheſter, 1593. In the north chancel there is a braſs plate, fixed to the wall, for Sir William Boddenden and his wife, having the figures of them and their children, and an inſcription to their memories. This chancel belonged to the Mayneys, of whom there are monuments in it, and does now to Sir Horace Mann. The ſouth chancel is ceiled with wainſcot, in pannels, at the corners of each of which are carved and painted different devices and arms; among others are the arms of the ſee of Canterbury, impaling Warham, *Argent, three birds volant, ſable*, and *portcullis, &c.* Alice Bedlyngſton, by her will in 1463, ordered her feoffees, out of the money ariſing from the ſale of a piece of land in this pariſh, to make a new window on the ſouth ſide of this church; and it appears that in the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, there was a new iſle building to this church, by the ſeveral legacies left towards it.

On the outſide of the ſteeple are three ſhields of arms, carved in the ſtone-work, viz. firſt, *A ſaltier*; ſecond, *A bend, ſiniſter*; and third, *A fret*. In the church-yard are buried ſeveral of the family of Beale.

This church is a rectory, and was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, where it ſtill continues, the archbiſhop being *the preſent patron* of it.

It is valued in the king's books at thirty-five pounds, and the yearly tenths at 3l. 10s.

In 1578 there were five hundred and forty-five communicants here, in 1640 there were four hundred, and it was then valued at one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. It is now of the annual value of about two hundred and forty pounds.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF BIDDENDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Thomas Scott, esq.	*John Whetcombe*, A. M. June 10, 1579, obt. 1609.
The Archbishop.	*John Bancroft*, S. T. P. April 7, 1610, obt. 1640.[t]
	George Wilde, LL. B. Feb. 19. 1640, resigned.
The King.	*Moses Lee*, Sept. 4, 1660, obt. 1681.[u]
The Archbishop.	*Giles Hinton*, S. T. P. Jan. 23, 1681, obt. 1702.[w]
	Elias Sydal, S. T. P. March 5, 1702, resigned 1704.
	William Trent, June 12, 1704, obt. Jan. 15, 1740.[x]
	Walter Walker Warde, B. D. June 9, 1740, resigned 1747.[y]
	John Mather, A. M. inducted March 12, 1747, obt. 1794.
	W. P. Warburton, 1794, the present rector.

[t] He was afterwards, in 1632, made bishop of Oxford, and held this rectory *in commendam*. He was buried at Cuddesdon.

[u] Before him William Horner was rector here, during the usurpation. See Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

[w] He was before vicar of Faversham.

[x] He lies buried in the south chancel here, æt. 64, where there is a monument to his memory.

[y] In 1741 he was presented to the vicarage of Marden, which he held with this rectory by dispensation, and was afterwards rector of Great Chart, which he resigned for the rectory of Chiddingstone; which last he held with that of Withiam, in Sussex. He had been likewise rector of Hayes, and vicar of Downe, in this county.

THE

THE

HUNDRED

OF

GREAT BARNEFIELD,

LIES on the other, or ſouthern ſide of the hundred of Cranbrooke; and here it ſhould be obſerved, that Great and Little, or Eaſt and Weſt Barnefield, are in fact but two half hundreds, and formerly had their ſeparate names of the *eaſtern half hundred*, and the *weſtern half hundred of Barnefield*; which diviſion was occaſioned by their lying in two different laths.

The hundred of Great Barnefield lies in *the lower diviſion of the lath of Scray*,

AND CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE GREATEST PART OF THE PARISH OF

HAWKHURST,

With the church of it, and part of the pariſh of CRANBROOKE, the church of which is in another hundred. One conſtable has juriſdiction over it.

HAWKHURST

LIES the next pariſh ſouthward from Cranbrooke. A ſmall part on the ſouthern ſide of it, called Ha- ſelden, conſiſting of two houſes, and a ſmall quantity of land to each, is in the hundred of Shoyſwell, and county of Suſſex, and the reſidue of it is in the county of Kent. So much of it as is in the borough of Hawk- hurſt, alias South Borough, or in the North Borough, is in the hundred of Great Barnefield. So much of it as is in the Eaſt Borough, is in the hundred of Sc- brittenden

brittenden; and the reſidue in the borough of Crothall, being a very ſmall part of it, is in the hundred of Cranbrooke.

The borough of Hawkhurſt above-mentioned, has a court leet of itſelf, where the borſholder of that borough is choſen; and the inhabitants of it owe no ſervice to the court leet holden for the hundred of Great Barnefield: but at that court an inhabitant of this borough may be choſen conſtable of that hundred; the liberty of Wye claims over this borough. It is in *the diviſion* of Weſt Kent.

THE MANOR OF SLIPMILL, alias MOREHOUSE, which includes *the denne of Hawkhurſt*, was antiently eſteemed as one of the appendages belonging to *the royal manor of Wye*, the liberty of which extends over the greateſt part of this pariſh, and paſſed as ſuch with that manor, in the gift made of it by William the Conqueror, to the abbey of Battel, at the firſt foundation of it in the year 1067.[a]

In the reign of king John, Odo, abbot, and the convent of Battel, granted by charter, to which there is no date, to the owners of the lands in this pariſh, within the liberty of their manor of Wye, by the name of his men of Hawkhurſt, *the ville of Hawkhurſt*, at a certain rent in money, hens, and eggs. And afterwards the abbot and convent, anno 14 Edward I. granted to them, by the name of their tenants of Hawkhurſt, all the tenements there which they held of his fee, in certain dennes therein mentioned, to hold at a yearly rent, reſerving ſuit to their court of Wye, from three weeks to three weeks, by two men only.

King Edward II. in his 5th year, granted to the abbot and convent, a market to be held here weekly on a Wedneſday, and a yearly fair for three days, on

[a] See an account of this abbey, Willis's Parl. Abbies, vol. i. p. 32.

the

the vigil, the day, and the day after the feaſt of St. Laurence.

In which ſtate this manor continued till the ſuppreſſion of this abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the manor of Wye, into the hands of the crown, whence the royalty, with the quit-rents at Hawkhurſt appendant to that manor, which ſtill continued there, was granted, by the name of *the manor of Morehouſe*, with its appurtenances, anno 33 Henry VIII. to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His deſcendant Sir Henry Baker, knight and baronet, anno 17 king James I. conveyed his intereſt in it to Henry Carey, lord Hunſdon, lord of the manor of Wye, which had been granted to his grandfather of the ſame name, by queen Elizabeth, in her third year. He was afterwards created viſcount Rochford, and earl of Dover; ſoon after which he ſold both the manor of Wye, and this of the denne of Hawkhurſt, alias Morehouſe, with their appurtenances, to Sir Thomas Finch, knight and baronet, of Eaſtwell, who, on the death of his mother in 1633, ſucceeded to the titles of viſcount Maidſtone and earl of Winchelſea. In his deſcendants theſe manors continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who died in 1769, without iſſue male, and by his will deviſed them, among the reſt of his eſtates in this county, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

At the court baron held for this manor, now ſtiled *Slipmill*, otherwiſe *Morehouſe*, the alterations of tenancies, and the apportioning of the rents formerly paid to the abbey, and now to the proprietors of Wye manor, are preſented; two beadles are elected, to gather the rents; and a reeve is likewiſe choſen. All which privileges are in conſequence of the grant of the 14th of Edward I. above-mentioned.

THE

THE WHOLE PARISH *of Hawkhurſt* is ſituated exceedingly pleaſant and healthy. It is in length from north to ſouth about four miles, and in breadth three, from eaſt to weſt. It is well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, the ſouthernmoſt and largeſt of which, called here Kent-dyke, and the ſtream itſelf the river Kent, or Kennet, runs into the river Rother juſt below Sandhurſt, ſeparating this pariſh from that of Salehurſt, and the counties of Kent and Suſſex.

This pariſh, till about the time of king Charles I. was divided from Salehurſt, in Suſſex, by a bridge, called Kent-bridge, under which this river then ran about ſix rods at the narrow entering into the way beyond the preſent bridge; which old bridge being taken away, and the river being turned to run under the preſent one, the broad place between this laſt and the narrow place, is now accounted to be in Salehurſt, in Suſſex, but is really in Hawkhurſt, in Kent.

The market, granted as above-mentioned, anno 5 Edward II. has been long ſince diſuſed; it was formerly kept upon the green at the moor, oppoſite the ſeat of Elfords, where a market-croſs once ſtood, and near it was a ſmall houſe, called St. Margaret's croſs, long ſince demoliſhed, in which the corn unſold was put; and this place is yet called *the market-place*. But the fair is ſtill held yearly, near the church, on the day of St. Laurence, Auguſt 10, and the day following, for cattle and pedlary ware. There was formerly another fair kept in this pariſh on St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14, in the field at the next gate beyond Moor-houſe, at a place where once ſtood a pound; but it has been a long while diſcontinued.

In the hedge of Beaconfield, near Beacon-lane, leading between Fourtrowes and Foxhole, ſtood a beacon and watch houſe, long ſince taken down.

There is hardly any wood in this pariſh, excepting in the weſtern part, adjoining to Goudhurſt, which is entirely covered with part of the Fryth woods; the

ſoil is in general clay, abounding with marle, and in the northern part there is much ſand; though few pariſhes have a greater diverſity of ſoil. It is ſtill very populous, the preſent inhabitants being computed to be about 1500, and formerly, whilſt the cloathing manufacture flouriſhed in this and the neighbouring pariſhes, was much more ſo. There is not one clothier left here now; but there is a worſted-maker, who conſtantly employs one hundred people in ſpinning.

There are two principal villages, one called *Highgate*, built on high ground on each ſide the great road leading from Lamberhurſt and Stonecrouch through this pariſh ſoutheaſtward to Newenden and the county of Suſſex, which road is joined here by another principal one from Maidſtone through Staplehurſt and Cranbrooke hither. On the north ſide of this village are ſituated the ſchool and alms-houſes, founded by the will of Sir Thomas Dunk, as will be mentioned hereafter. *The other village*, which is the more antient one, ſtands about half a mile ſouthward of the other, on another hill of equal height, having a deep valley between, moſt of which is a kind of heath or common, interſperſed, the greateſt part of it, with cottages and gardens to them, which makes a pleaſing pictureſque view from every part of both. In this latter village ſtand the church, and the miniſter's houſe, and at a very ſmall diſtance eaſtward of the church, is the antient family ſeat, ſurrounded with pleaſure-grounds, called ELFORDS, which once belonged to a family named Caſtleman, one of whom, Walter Caſtleman, anno 34 Henry VI. ſold it to William Conghurſt, one of whoſe deſcendants paſſed it away to Roberts, and John Roberts died poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, and lies buried in this church. His ſon Edmund Roberts alienated it, in the 12th year of that reign, to Richard Boys, gent. who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1605. He lies buried in this church, as do moſt of his

his deſcendants, in whom, reſident here, this ſeat continued down to Samuel Boys, eſq. of Elfords, who died in 1772, leaving two ſons, Samuel, now of Hawkhurſt, eſq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Gatland, eſq. of Suſſex, by whom he had one daughter Elizabeth, and William, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Richard Harcourt, eſq. of Wigſell. Samuel Boys, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded his father in this ſeat, and kept his ſhrievalty here in 1782, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. He bears for his arms, *Or, a griffin, ſegreant, ſable*, but it appears by their graveſtones, that they bore it *within a bordure*, being the ſame coat as that borne by the family of this name in Eaſt Kent; though I cannot make out any connexion between them.

AT A SMALL DISTANCE further ſouthward is LILSDEN, which at leaſt as early as the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the property of the Chittendens, eminent clothiers here, in which name it continued down to John Chittenden, gent. in which name it ſtill continues.

On the great road from Lamberhurſt above-mentioned, and at the weſtern extremity of this pariſh, is *Siccoks*, commonly called *Seacocks-heath*. On this heath, but in the pariſh of Etchingham, in Suſſex, is a ſeat lately belonging to the Rev. Mr. Robert Gunſley Ayerſt, and on the ſame road, a ſmall diſtance eaſtward, is a good houſe, which was formerly the property of Mr. James Pott, who in 1681 alienated it to Redford, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to Thomas Redford, eſq. who now reſides in it; and at much the ſame diſtance ſtill further eaſtward, is a ſeat belonging to the Bakers. George Baker died poſſeſſed of it in 1740, and his ſon John Baker, eſq. receiver-general for the county of Kent, rebuilt it, and gave it the name of *Hawkhurſt-lodge*. He died unmarried, and by his laſt will deviſed it to his brother Mr. Geo. Baker, ſurgeon, of Canterbury, deſcended of anceſtors who bore for their arms, *Argent,*

three keys, a caſtle triple towered, ſable. Several of whom lie buried in the church-yard here. He was ſucceeded in his eſtate here by John Baker, eſq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, who married one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. Tatterſal, of Stretham, in Surry, and he is the preſent owner of it.

At a ſmall diſtance ſtill further eaſtward is the village of Highgate, in which is *Hawkhurſt-place*, formerly a ſeat of good account, though now only a farm-houſe. It has been for many years the property of the Peckhams, of Eridge, in Suſſex, and now belongs to Henry Peckham, eſq. and on the north ſide of the road is a manſion called FOWLERS, which is particularly deſerving notice, as having been the property and reſidence of Richard Kilburne, eſq. author of the ſurvey of this county, publiſhed in 1659. He was a man of ſome eminence in his profeſſion as a lawyer, having been five times principal of Staples-inn, and of as worthy a character, both as a magiſtrate and an hiſtorian. He died in 1678, and lies buried in the north chancel of this church. The Kilburnes originally were of Kilburne, in Yorkſhire, whence they came into Cambridgeſhire and Eſſex. Richard Kilburne above-mentioned, was the youngeſt ſon of Iſaac Kilburne, of London, third ſon of John Kilburne, of Saffron Walden, in Eſſex. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, azure, between three bald coots, proper.*[d] Richard Kilburne, eſq. left an only daughter and heir Anne, who entitled her huſband Thomas Brewer, eſq. of Weſt Farleigh, whoſe ſecond wife ſhe was, to the poſſeſſion of it. He had by her two ſons John and Philip, and a daughter married to Davis. John, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him at Weſt Farleigh; and Philip, the youngeſt, had this ſeat at Hawkhurſt; but he died by a fall from his horſe, unmarried, in 1721, upon which it came to his eldeſt

[d] Their pedigree is entered in the Viſitation of London, by St. George, Richmond, in 1634.

brother

brother John, of Weſt Farleigh, who died in 1724, leaving an only daughter Jane, who ſurviving both her huſbands, died *ſ. p.* in 1762, and by her will deviſed this ſeat, among the reſt of her eſtates, to her kinſman John Davis, D. D. ſon of Davis abovementioned, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1766, and was ſucceeded in it by his only ſon Sir John Brewer Davis, knt. the preſent proprietor of it.[e]

NEAR *the eaſt end* of Highgate, a little to the north of the high road, lies a ſeat called TONGS, which was formerly the ſeat of the Dunks, who were great clothiers here. Simon Donke died poſſeſſed of it in 1512, anno 4 Henry VIII. as did his deſcendant Thomas Duncke in 1617, and from him this ſeat continued down to Sir Thomas Dunk, who reſided here, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1718, was buried in the middle iſle of this church,[f] and by his will gave it to William Richards, gent. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1733, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Mr. John Davis, gent. of this pariſh, one only daughter and heir Anne, who carried it in marriage to George Montague Dunk, earl of Halifax, who, reſerving the fee of the manſion itſelf only, paſſed the poſſeſſion of it away by leaſe for one thouſand years, at the yearly rent of ſixpence, with the fee ſimple of the offices, as well as of the lands belonging to it, to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, of Rye, and he ſoon afterwards conveyed his intereſt in it to William Jenkin, eſq. who reſided here, and died in 1784; ſince which it has been ſold by his executor to David Langton, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

About three quarters of a mile northward from Tongs, lies WOODSDEN, formerly the property of the Springetts, one of whom, Robert Springett, died poſ-

[e] See more of the Brewers and Davis's, vol. v. p. 141.

[f] There are ſeveral wills of this family in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

ſeſſed of it in 1619, and they continued here down to John Springett, who died in 1733;[g] and his ſon alienated it to the Norris's, of Hemſted, in Benenden, from whom it paſſed in like manner as that ſeat to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

CONGHURST is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, next to Sandhurſt, into which pariſh likewiſe it extends, which once was the property and reſidence of a family of the ſame name, whoſe ſtill more antient ſeat, now called *Old Conghurſt*, the moat and ſcite of which are ſtill viſible, was at no great diſtance from it, nearer to the county of Suſſex, which being burnt by the Danes, they erected a manſion here, where they afterwards reſided. But in the reign of king Henry VIII. Mildred, daughter and coheir of George Conghurſt, eſq. of Conghurſt, carried this ſeat in marriage to Thomas Scot, who was deſcended from John Scot, of Halden, in the reign of Henry VI. His grandſon, Henry Scot, of Halden, left two ſons, Henry, the eldeſt, was of Halden, and anceſtor of the Scots, of that place, of the pariſh of Hayes, and of Langley, in Beckenham; and Thomas, the ſecond ſon, married the coheir of Conghurſt, and had two ſons. From the eldeſt, George, deſcended the Scots, of Conghurſt; and from Thomas, the youngeſt, thoſe of Sutton-at-Hone, and of London. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a croſs-croſlet fitchee, ſable*, quartered with the arms of Conghurſt, *Azure, three congers heads, eraſed feſſway, or.*[h] Thomas Scot abovementioned, began to build this ſeat, but he died in 1533, and was buried in the Lady's chancel, in this church, leaving the finiſhing of it to Mildred his wife, after whoſe death their ſon George Scot ſucceeded to it, and in his deſcendants it continued for ſome gene-

[g] Several of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant.

[h] There are pedigrees of Scot and Conghurſt, both in the Heraldic Viſitations of 1574 and 1619.

rations

rations afterwards, till at length it was alienated to Weller, in which name it remained for ſome years, and till Capt. Weller, of Rolvenden, conveyed it by ſale to Ruſſell, of London, whoſe heirs ſold it to Mr. John Piper, and he is the preſent owner of this antient ſeat, now occupied only as a farm-houſe.

There has not been any court held for this manor for many years.

A BRANCH *of the family of Courthope* lived at *Netterſhall*, in the northern part of this pariſh. Henry Courthope, gent. died poſſeſſed of it in 1743, and lies buried in this church. By a female heir of this name this eſtate went in marriage to Charles Moore, eſq. who gave it with one of his daughters to John Froſt, eſq. and he lately ſold it to John Boddington, eſq. ſince deceaſed, whoſe heirs are now entitled to it. The WOODGATES, lived at *Henſill*, of whom there are ſeveral tombſtones remaining of them in the church-yard here. They bore for their arms, *On a chevron, cotized, three trefoils ſlipt, between three ſquirrels, ſejant.* It was purchaſed of the Woodgates, by Richard Harcourt, eſq. of Wigſell, and by Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, came to Wm. Boys, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of it; and the POPES reſided at *Hockeridge*. Theſe Popes were a younger branch of thoſe of Halden, and bore the ſame arms, *Or, two chevrons, gules, on a canton, a mullet.* It is now only a ſmall farm-houſe, though it gives name to one of the dennes of the manor of Glaſſenbury. It was lately the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper, of Beckley, in Suſſex, and now of Mr. William and Richard Foſter. There was a branch of the family of Pix reſident here a long while, who bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs between three croſs-croſlets, fitchee, or*; many of whom lie buried in this church; an elder branch to thoſe of Crayford. They had formerly large poſſeſſions in this pariſh, and reſided at a houſe called *Pixes-hall*, in Highgate. From this family this ſeat was purchaſed by

John Ruſſel, gent. whoſe only daughter and heir Mary carried it in marriage to John Knowler, eſq. recorder of Canterbury, whoſe two daughters and coheirs, were married, Anne to Henry Penton, eſq. and Mary to William, lord Digby, who in their wives right, became entitled to it.[1]

THE FAMILY OF BARRETT, from whom thoſe of Belhouſe, in Eſſex, deſcended, was poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, upon the denne of Cecele, by grant from Simon de Cecele and John Retford, anno 23 Edward III.

CHARITIES.

HENRY PARSON and WILLIAM NELSON, by deed anno 22 Edward IV. conveyed to the uſe of this pariſh for ever, a meſſuage and an acre of land, adjoining to the church-yard, called *the church houſe*, the rent whereof is employed towards the reparation of the church.—Kilburne, in his Survey, p. 134, ſays, upon part of this land was erected an alms houſe, and another houſe, uſually called the ſexton's houſe, the ſame having been, from about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, uſed for the habitation of the ſexton.

THOMAS IDDENDEN deviſed by will in 1556, ſeveral meſſuages and lands at or near Highſtreet, in this pariſh, to be for ever employed for pious uſes, and are now of about the annual value of 23l. 10s. being veſted in the churchwardens and four other truſtees, the produce of which is given away at Chriſtmas yearly, in gift-money.

THOMAS GIBBON, by deed anno 15 Elizabeth, granted to truſtees for ever, an annuity of 43s. 4d. per annum, out of his meſſuage and three pieces of land upon the denne of Amboldeſhurſt, containing ſeven acres; which annuity was purchaſed of him by the pariſhioners, to be employed towards the maintenance of the church.

SIR THOMAS DUNK, by will in 1718, gave the ſum of 2000l. to be laid out in building and endowing a free ſchool and ſix alms-houſes at Highgate, for ſix decayed houſekeepers, three men and three women; the ſchoolmaſter to receive 16l. and the alms-people 6l. each per annum. The ſchool and alms-houſes were accordingly erected and endowed, by William Richards, eſq. his executor; (the ſurplus of theſe ſums, after the compleating of the buildings, being laid out in the purchaſe of a

[1] There is a pedigree of them in the Heraldic Viſitation of Kent in 1619, in MSS. C. 16, fol. 131b.

farm,

farm, now let at 70l. per annum); who, to make the building and endowment more complete, added to the 2000l. about 600l. of his own money, and further by his will ordered, that a further ſum, not exceeding 250l. ſhould be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, the income of which ſhould be employed to augment the ſalary and penſions payable to the maſter and alms-people. In purſuance of which bequeſt, George Dunk, earl of Halifax, who married Anne, only daughter and heir of William Richards, (as being the repreſentative of the executor of Sir Thos. Dunk, as perpetual viſitor) in 1753, in conſideration of the ſaid 250l. and 70l. raiſed from the ſale of timber from Tilden, the eſtate ſettled before on this charity, conveyed to the truſtees of it, and their ſucceſſors for ever, being the miniſter of Hawkhurſt, and ten others, a meſſuage and land lying near Fourtrows, in this pariſh and in Sandhurſt, of the yearly rent of 17l by which means the ſalary of the ſcoolmaſter was augmented to 20l. per annum, and the alms-people to that of 7l. per annum each.

WILLIAM BIRCHETT, of this pariſh, appears by his will, proved 1508, to have been a good benefactor, both to the poor and church of Hawkhurſt.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about two hundred and fifty, caſually fifty.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, ſtands on the ſouthern ſide of the village of Hawkhurſt. It conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, having a tower ſteeple, with a beacon turret, in which are ſix bells. It was founded by the abbot of Battel, in the reign of king Edward III. whoſe arms, as well as his ſon's, were in the windows of it; and the windows throughout it were filled with much curious painted glaſs, almoſt all which was demoliſhed in the civil wars of the laſt century, and there are now hardly any figures left in the windows; there are two or three, much defaced, in two of them in the north iſle, and two ſhields, one, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *A ſword, argent*; ſecond and third, *A crown, or.* The other, *Fretty, azure, fleurs de lis, or.* An account of the former ſtate of them may be ſeen at large in Kilburne's ſtate of this pariſh in his ſurvey. The font

ſeems

ſeems very antient, and has four ſhields of arms; firſt, *A croſs*; ſecond, *A ſaltier*; third, *A chevron*; and the fourth is hid againſt the pillar.

In the church are many graveſtones of the family of Boys, one of John Roberts, inlaid with braſs, before the pulpit; of Thomas Iddenden, 1556; of Humphry Scot, and many others; and in the church-yard ſeveral tomb-ſtones for the Bakers, Davis's, Woodgates, &c.

It was formerly eſteemed a rectory, and the advowſon of it was part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey before-mentioned, the rector paying to the ſacriſt of it five ſhillings yearly, as an acknowledgment; in which ſtate this church continued till the ſuppreſſion of that abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who, within a few months afterwards in the ſame year, granted the patronage and preſentation of it to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice,[k] and he ſold it ſoon afterwards to Sir William Peke, who, in the 37th year of that reign reconveyed it to the king, who ſettled this rectory or parſonage as an appropriation, by his dotation-charter in his 38th year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, to take place after the death of Henry Simonds, then rector of it; ordering, nevertheleſs, by it, that they ſhould preſent an able clerk to the ordinary, who ſhould be named perpetual vicar of this church, and ſhould bear all ordinary and extraordinary charges, except the reparation of the chancels, and that he ſhould have a dwelling, and a yearly penſion of 12l. 10s. 10d. and ſhould pay the king yearly for his tenths 25s. 1d. and be charged with firſt fruits; but it does not appear that any act was done by the dean and chapter in conſequence of this towards the endowment of a vicar at that time, and it has ever ſince

[k] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 7. Augtn. off. box E. 94.

been

been preſented to by them as a donative, and ſerved as a perpetual curacy. In which ſtate it continues at this time.

In the year 1534, during the time this church was a rectory, it was rated in the king's books at 36l. 13s. 4d. but ſince it has ceaſed to be ſo, no firſt fruits have been paid, and it has paid only 11s. 8d. as a ſtipendiary. The valuation of it in the king's books, made after the above-mentioned grant of the appropriation and advowſon to Chriſt-church, Oxford, is, according to the proviſion made then by the king in it, for the ſupport of a vicar, under the notion of which it is there rated at 12l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 5s.

After which the dean and chapter, anno 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, granted to Sir William Peter eight pounds per annum, to be paid out of the parſonage towards the ſupport of the vicar or incumbent; and in the reign of James I. the ſtipendiary incumbent had of the dean and chapter a ſalary of twenty pounds per annum, the profits of the Eaſter book, then of ſome value, ſome rooms in the parſonage-houſe, called the vicarage-rooms, a ſmall croft, called the vicarage-croft, and the herbage of the church-yard; all which together were of ſo inconſiderable a value, that upon this living being ſequeſtered about 1642, no one could be found who would ſerve it, but the place was deſtitute of a paſtor for more than fourteen months; after which the pariſhioners were obliged to provide a miniſter themſelves, which not being able to bear, the charge of an augmentation was procured from the ſtate, which in a few years afterwards was likewiſe taken away, and the former allowance only left to the miniſter; which, by reaſon of the Eaſter book becoming of no value, was in 1659, at the moſt, but twenty-four pounds per annum.

This ſlender income of the incumbent, induced Sir Thomas Dunk, an inhabitant of this pariſh, to make

an

an addition to it; which he did by his will in 1718, by which he gave 200l. to be employed with the like ſum of queen Anne's bounty in the purchaſe of lands, in fee ſimple, to the augmentation of the living of the miniſter of this pariſh, and his ſucceſſors for ever; with which ſums, land lying near Seacocks-heath, of about twenty pounds per annum value, was purchaſed, ſituated in Pepper-mill-lane, and at Delminden-green. And it was again augmented in 1767, by 200l. of queen Anne's bounty; to which was added 200l. more paid by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. from Mrs. Taylor's legacy, and fifty pounds given by the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, Oxford; which ſums, amounting to 450l. were lately laid out in the purchaſe of a ſmall farm, called Roughlands, lying near the church. So that the profits of it, at the time of this donation, amounting, according to a recent certified valuation, to 27l. 2s. 6d. (which aroſe from the penſion of twenty pounds payable by the leſſee out of the parſonage and ſurplice-fees, the miniſter having no right to any tithes whatever) are now almoſt double to what it was heretofore, but they are yet by no means adequate to ſo laborious a cure of ſouls.

In 1578 here were communicants ſix hundred and eighty; in 1640 fourteen hundred.

The parſonage is held by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Chriſt-church, in Oxford, by Mr. Braborne. There was a ſuit between Sir John Wildegos, leſſee of the parſonage, and John Gibbon, pariſhioner here, in the eccleſiaſtical court, touching the manner of tithing; and Gibbon, in Michaelmas term, anno 5 Jacobi regis, obtained a prohibition thereon out of the king's bench, which was tried at Lent aſſizes at Rocheſter that year, and a verdict was found for Gibbon, and in Eaſter term following judgment was given accordingly *in Banco Regis*; and the ſuggeſtion and depoſitions are entered *Trin. 4 Jac. Regis.* Rot. 692.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF HAWKHURST.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter of Chriſt-church, Oxford.	*Robert Watſon*, obt. 1617.[l] *Edward Goodwin*, 1617, ſequeſtered 1642.[m] *George Hall*, about 1648. *Ephraim Bothell*, from 1657, ejected 1662.[n] *Jonathan Pleydell*, 1662 to 1691. *Benjamin Horner*, 1692 to 1697. *Richard Saunders*, in 1702. *John Naſh*, 1725 to 1727. *Thomas Willis*, 1727 to 1728. *Thomas Glover*, 1729 to 1737.[o] *William Taſwell*, 1738 to 1739. *William Pyſing*, 1739 to 1748. *Richard Parry*, D. D. 1748 to 1751. *John Chawner*, A. M. 1751, obt. 1797. *Arnold French Pinkhurſt*, A. M. the preſent curate.

l Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.
m Kilb. Surv. p. 128.
n He was ouſted by the Barthol. act. See Calamy's Life of Baxter.

o He lies buried in the high chancel. He is called vicar on his graveſtone.

THE HUNDRED OF SELBRITTENDEN

LIES the next eaſtward from that of Barkley. It is written in Domeſday, *Selebriſt hundred*, and afterwards in other antient records, *Selebrichtindene*. In the 20th year of Edward III. it is ſpelt *Selbrightinden*.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISH OF

SANDHURST,

With the church, and part of the pariſhes of BENENDEN, HAWKHURST, and NEWENDEN, the churches of which are in other hundreds. One conſtable has juriſdiction over it.

SANDHURST,

SANDHURST

IS the next pariſh eaſtward from Hawkhurſt. *The manor of Aldington* claims over ſome part of this pariſh, as does the manor of Acriſe over another part of it.

THIS PARISH lies on the ſouthern edge of this county, adjoining to Suſſex, from which it is ſeparated by the ſtream called the Kennet, or more uſually Kent Dyke, which riſes near Tyſehurſt, in that county, and juſt below that place falls into the river Rother. It is near four miles from eaſt to weſt, and near three from north to ſouth. The ſoil of it in the north-eaſt and ſouthern parts of this pariſh is a ſtiff and heavy tillage land, which has underneath plenty of marle, in which parts there is much iron ore; the weſtern part being more hilly, is a light and gravelly ſoil. The church ſtands nearly in the centre of the pariſh, on the knoll of a hill, and the parſonage-houſe at no great diſtance northward from it. Between the parſonage and the church is a large forſtal, containing the principal part of the eſtate mentioned below, called Twiſden borough. It was formerly a playſtool, or common play-ground for the pariſhioners, and a fair was kept on it; but the Turners, lords of the manor, laid claim to it, and it has been for ſome time accounted their property, and now accordingly belongs to Mr. Blackburn. The great high road from the weſtern parts of this county, through Newenden, to Haſtings and the county of Suſſex, leads through this pariſh ſouth-eaſtward, on it are ſituated three greens, *Field-green*, *Cowbeach-green*, and *Ringlecrouch-green*; on the former is a houſe and eſtate, which has been for many years the reſidence of the Wardes, who bore for their arms, *In chief, a lion, rampant; in baſe, a croſs flory, a creſcent for difference;* the

the laſt of them, Mr. John Warde, died in 1778, leaving three ſons and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. John Collins, by whom ſhe had a ſon Mr. Edward Collins, who has ſince taken the name of Warde, to whom his grandfather by will, diſinheriting his three ſons, gave the whole of his eſtates, among which were this at *Field-green*, and *the manor of Riſeden*, in this pariſh, which formerly belonged to John, earl of Ewe, (who died in 1171); for it appears by the regiſter of Horton priory, that he by his charter, without date, gave all his land of Ryſdenne, in Sandhurſt, which Goldwin held of him, to that priory; and by another charter, Adelize his wife confirmed the ſame; and by another, Canon, then prior of that houſe, and the convent of it, quit-claimed to Alexander de Spondenne, the property of a certain drofdenne, in the denne of Riſedene, in this pariſh; Mr. Edward Collins Warde is the preſent owner of them. *The farm of Ringlecrouch*, near the green of that name, was the property of Thomas Blackmore, eſq. of Hertfordſhire, who died in 1789, and his heirs now poſſeſs it. On this green there is a meeting-houſe for baptiſts, the congregation of which is very large; and a little further eaſtward is a capital meſſuage called *Frenchurſt*, and formerly *Frinchinhurſt*, to which formerly belonged the mill called *Hope mill* here, and it appears by the eſcheat-roll anno 4 Henry VII. that Thomas Pulter then died poſſeſſed of a capital meſſuage, called Frechinghurſt, and one water-mill, called Hope-mill, in Sandhurſt, held of the prior of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury; the former of them belongs now to Mr. John Collins, and the latter to the earl of Thanet. And farther on the ſame road is *Hernden manor*, belonging to John Peckham, eſq. of Salehurſt.

In this pariſh is an eſtate, called *Silverden*, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hudſon; and in the ſouth-eaſt part of it two farms, called *Upper* and *Lower Boxhurſt*, the former belonging to Mr. Joſeph Fowle, the latter to Mr.

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Mr. Thomas Burt, both of Sandhurſt; and in the weſtern part of it next to Hawkhurſt, is a ſeat, called *Downgate*, which belonged to the Turner eſtate, and afterwards to Mr. Blackburn.

A fair is annually held here on May 25, for cattle and pedlary wares. It was till within theſe few years held on Dec. 6, St. Nicholas's day, the patron ſaint of the church.

THE MANOR OF SANDHURST was given by Offa, king of Mercia, in the year 791, to Chriſt Church in Canterbury, and was, ſoon after the time of the conqueror, held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice, by the family of Criol; of them it was, in the reign of king Edward II. held again by Hugo de Combe, whoſe ſucceſſor in it was John de Betherinden, whence it came to be called *the manor of Sandhurſt, alias Betherinden*, and in the eaſt window of the north chancel here were formerly the effigies and arms of one of this family, and in Downe church, was once a memorial for John Bederenden, once citizen, woollen-draper, and chamberlain of London, who died in 1445. By a female heir of this name it came into the family of Fitzherbert, alias Finch, in which it continued till the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Herbert, ſon of Vincent Finch, who lies buried in this church,[a] ſold it, with the antient manſion of *Sandhurſt-place*, now uſually called OLD-PLACE, (at preſent only a farm-houſe) to Pelham, from which name it was alienated to Fowle, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron gules, on a chief of the ſecond, three mullets pierced of the firſt.* In which one of them, Sir John Fowle, of Sandhurſt, in his will, proved 1637, mentions certain lands which he had here, called the Coomes, which were his grandfather's, whereon was a houſe, ſince his death built,

[a] His will, proved 1524, is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

which

which were held of the king by knight's ſervice,[b] and in his family it remained till it was paſſed away to Turner, whoſe deſcendant Robert Turner, eſq. in 1784, paſſed it away by ſale to John Blackburn, of London, eſq. the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

ALDRINDEN, which lies at the north weſt part of this pariſh was once accounted a manor of ſome note here, being held of the manor of Acriſe, and had owners of the ſame ſirname, in which it continued till Roger de Aldrinden, as appears by the private deeds of it, leaving an only daughter and heir Chriſtian Aldrinden, ſhe paſſed it away by ſale, in the 22d year of king Edward III. to John Selbrittenden, who not long after alienated it to Thomas atte Bourne, and he held it, as appeared by an old court-roll in the 1ſt year of Richard II. and from him it deſcended down to John Bourne, who dying in the 4th year of king Edward IV. ſettled it by will on Joane his female heir, married to Thomas Allard. They had one ſon, Henry, whoſe ſon John Allard, alienated his right in it by ſale, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. to John Twyſenden, or Twiſden, gent. as the name ſoon afterwards was ſpelt, whoſe anceſtors reſided at TWISDEN BOROUGH, upon the denne of Twiſden, in this pariſh, a place noted for having been, in very early times, the inheritance of this family, who reſided here at the time they were ſtiled in Latin deeds, according to the quaint language of thoſe times, *de Denna Fracta*, and from them this place obtained their name, by which it is called to this day.

His deſcendant Mr. William Twiſden, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, ſold it to Thomas Downton, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1623, and was buried in this church, and his deſcendant Richard Downton, eſq. owned it at the reſtoration of king

[b] In Heraldic Viſitation of Kent in 1619, is the pedigree of Fowle, of Sandhurſt.

Charles II. and bore for his arms, *Argent, on a chief indented, ſable, three goats heads, eraſed.* After which it paſſed into the family of Dunk, and from thence to Richards, whence by Anne, only daughter of William Richards, eſq. it went in marriage to George Dunk, earl of Halifax, who ſoon afterwards ſold it to Collier, and his daughter marrying Mr. Henry Jackſon, of Haſtings, in Suſſex, he is, in her right, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

CHARITIES.

SIR JOHN FOWLE, of this pariſh, in 1632, gave by deed to the poor of it a piece of ground, with a malt-houſe on it, ſince burnt down, and now called the Malt-houſe Platt, containing three quarters of an acre upon Ringlecrouch-green, on which it has a right of common. It is now let at 34s. per annum, and is veſted in truſtees, the produce of which is diſtributed by the directions of the donor, once in two or three years in cloaths, chiefly in gowns, to poor widows of this pariſh.

THOMAS DOWNTON, ESQ. of Sandhurſt, deviſed by will to the poor of this pariſh 10l. to be lent to them by the direction of four of the ſufficienteſt men of it, giving ſecurity for the paying of it again, at ſuch time as they ſhould appoint, ſo to continue to the pariſh for ever.

THERE IS AN ALMS-HOUSE, conſiſting of three or four dwellings, by whom given is not known, but ſuppoſed by one of the family of Fowle.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about one hundred and ſixty, caſually fifty.

SANDHURST is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is built of ſand ſtone. It conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, with a ſquare tower, in which are five bells. It was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and continues ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

It is a rectory, and valued in the king's books at twenty pounds, and the yearly tenths at two pounds.

In

In 1578 here were communicants two hundred and eighteen, in 1640, two hundred and eighty. When it was valued at 110l.

There are about ten acres of glebe land. The parſonage-houſe has lately been handſomely repaired, and fitted up by the preſent rector Mr. Huſſey.

CHURCH OF SANDHURST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, ſede vac.	*John Whetcombe*, A. M. July 16, 1583, obt. 1609.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Simpſon*, A. M. Jan. 22, 1609.
	William Maſter, S. T. P. reſig. 1626.
	John Simpſon, S. T. P. May 15, 1626.[c]
	Thomas Buckner, S. T. B. reſig. 1632.
	Walter Drurie, A. M. April 3, 1632, obt. 1680.
	Samuel Atwood, A. B. Dec. 9, 1680, obt. 1696.
	Charles Maude, A. M. Jan. 17, 1696, obt. 1722.
	Henry Hodſon, A. M. Jan. 1722, reſigned 1753.
	Henry Hodſon, A. M. Nov. 16, 1753.[d]
	William Huſſey, A. M. Oct. 3, 1781, the preſent rector.[e]

[c] In 1626 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding Aldington with this rectory. Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 874.

[d] Son of the former rector, and rector alſo of Thurnham by diſpenſation.

[e] Brother to Edward Huſſey, eſq. of Scotney.

THE TOWNSHIP AND PARISH OF NEWENDEN

LIES adjoining to Sandhurſt eaſtward. It was called in Latin, *Noviodunum*. Lambarde ſays, in Saxon, *Nifeldune*, that is, the low or deep valley. Leland calls it

Noviodunum, which word is framed out of the Saxon, *Niwandune*, and ſoundeth as much as the new hill.[f] But it moſt probably took its name from its being raiſed on the ſcite of ſome more antient town, perhaps built in the time of the Romans, of whom there are many *veſtigia* in and about this place.

Part of this pariſh is in the hundred of Selbrittenden, the reſt of it, called THE TOWNSHIP OF NEWENDEN, is exempt from any hundred, having an officer of its own, called the bailiff, whoſe power is much the ſame here as that of high conſtable in other parts of the county, and is appointed merely to prevent this diſtrict merging into the juriſdiction of the hundred; and this bailiff has an under bailiff ſubordinate, who is the ſame as a borſholder in other parts.

AT A SMALL DISTANCE north-eaſtward from the preſent village of Newenden, it is conjectured by many, among which are Lambarde, Camden, and Selden, that *the ſtation* and *city* of the Romans ſtood, called by Pancirollus, in his *Notitia Provinciarum*, ANDERIDA, and ſometimes *Anderidos*; by the Britons, *Caer Andred*, and afterwards by the Saxons, the caſtle of *Andred*, or *Andredceaſter*; being ſituated in the immenſe foreſt which extended from hence for the ſpace of eighty miles into Hampſhire. It was called by them *Andredwald*; by the Britons, *Coit-Andred*; and now by us, *the Weald*. This was one of thoſe ports where the Romans placed their *caſtra riparenſia*, for the defence of the coaſt againſt the piracies of the Saxon rovers. And here they placed a detachment of ſoldiers, under the command of the honourable the count of the Saxon ſhore, diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Præpoſitus numeri Abulcorum*; for hither at that time the river Limen, long ſince called the Rother, was ſufficiently navigable. After the Romans had deſerted Britain, this place ſeems to have been ſtill accounted a port of

[f] See Lambarde's Peramb. p. 219. Dict. 240.

great

great ſtrength by the Britons, and to have been uſed by them as one of their principal places of refuge, when harraſſed by the Saxons. Hengiſt, the Saxon king of Kent, died in 488, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Eſcus, during the three firſt years of whoſe reign there was a general truce between the Saxons and Britons; at the end of which Ella, a famous Saxon chief, who had come over from Germany, with a large company of Saxons, on the invitation of Hengiſt, and had placed themſelves in Suſſex, having received a ſtrong reinforcement out of Germany, renewed hoſtilities, and went and beſieged the Britons in this their principal port of *Andred-ceaſter*, which at length, after a vigorous defence, was taken by ſtorm. But the Saxons were ſo much enraged at the loſſes and fatigues it had occaſioned them, that they put all the inhabitants to the ſword, and totally demoliſhed the city itſelf.[g] In which deſolate ſtate it afterwards continued, a monument of curioſity to future ages, till at length it was granted, by the name of *Andred*, by king Offa, to Chriſt-church, Canterbury.

There are two places here, by which the remains of the antient ſtation may ſtill be diſcovered; the one is called *Caſtle-toll*, and is a raiſed piece of ground, containing about twenty acres, ſituated on a point of land between the river Rother and Haydon ſewer, about a mile and a quarter eaſt-north-eaſt from Newenden church, and about two miles ſouth-weſt from Rolvenden. On the eaſt ſide of it are the remains of a deep ditch, and bank, which ſeem to have been continued quite round it.

The other lies at a ſmall diſtance from the above, north-north-eaſt, and is a piece of ground raiſed much higher than the former; this was encompaſſed with a double ditch, the traces of which are ſtill viſible in

[g] Chron. Sax. ad an. 490. Flor. Worc. p. 545. Hen. Hunt. lib. 2. Matth. Weſtm. ad an. 492.

ſome places, and within the innermoſt of them is ſomewhat more than an acre of land. The ſhape is a ſquare, with the corners a little rounded; and at each corner, within the area, is a circular mount of earth. When Dr. Plot viewed this place in 1693, the *valla* were then very lofty, and he was informed by an antient countryman, who had often ploughed upon this hill, that both the mounts and the *valla* were then at leaſt four feet lower than when he firſt knew the place; ſo that in a proceſs of time it is moſt probable they will be reduced by the plough to a plain level with the adjoining lands. The plain remains of ſuch ſtrong entrenchments, together with the circumſtance of ſeveral Roman coins having been found from time to time in and about this place, gives no ſmall weight to the opinion of thoſe, who have placed the ſcite of the antient *Anderida* here at Newenden.

THE MANOR *of Newenden* was given by Offa, king of Mercia, by the name of *Andred*, to the monks of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, for the feed of their hogs, being in the vaſt wood or foreſt then called *Andred*, or *the Weald*. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was accounted part of the archbiſhop's demeſnes, and was held of him by one Leofric, being then taxed at one ſuling, and eſteemed as an appendage to Saltwood, and in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the year 1080, it is thus deſcribed, under the title of the archbiſhop's lands:

In Selebriſt hundred the archbiſhop himſelf holds Newedene. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is .... There are twenty-five villeins, with four borderers having five carucates. There is a market of forty ſhillings all but five pence. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth one hundred ſhillings, when he received it twelve pounds, and now ten pounds, and yet the bailiff paid eighteen pounds and ten ſhillings.

After

After which, anno 21 Edward I. it appears that Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, had claimed an exemption for his tenants here from ſervice in the hundred court, and from ſuch taxations as were uſually made; but upon trial it was given againſt him.

In which ſtate this manor continued till the 51ſt year of Henry VIII. when Thomas Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by deed that year, and inrolled in the Augmentation-office the year afterwards, conveyed it in exchange, among other premiſes, to that king; and after the death of king Charles I. anno 1648, the powers then in being having ſeized on all the royal eſtates, this manor, as one of them, was ſold to Hugh Peters,[h] with whom it continued till the reſtoration, when it returned to the crown, and remained there, till at length it was granted to the earl of Aylesford, in whom the fee of it was afterwards veſted by act of parliament. His deſcendant Heneage Finch, earl of Aylesford, conveyed it, together with the fiſhery belonging to it, (which extends on the river Rother from New Barn, at the eaſtern extremity of this pariſh, to Odiarne Oak, about a mile beyond Bodiam weſtward) by ſale in 1760 to Mr. Samuel Biſhop, of Loſenham, in this pariſh, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

Losenham, uſually called *Loſſenham*, is a manor and ſeat in this pariſh, about half a mile north-eaſt from the church, ſituated within the townſhip of Newenden, and within the hundred of Selbrittenden. It was antiently the ſeat of a branch of the family of Aucher, who were both eminent and numerous, as well in this county as in thoſe of Eſſex, Suſſex, Nottingham, and elſewhere, deriving their origin from Ealcher, or Aucher, the firſt earl of Kent, who had alſo the title of Duke, from his being intruſted with the military power

[h] See the ſurvey and ſale of it in Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation-office.

of this county. His deſcendant Walter Fitz Auger, a noble Briton, flouriſhed at the time of the conqueſt, and was a good benefactor to the monks of St. Saviour's, Bermondſey. His deſcendant Thomas Fitz Aucher was become poſſeſſed of this manor of Loſenham, with divers other lands in Eſſex, in the reign of king John. His deſcendant Henry Fitz Aucher is in the roll of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen, who were with Edward I. in his 28th year, at the ſiege of Carlaverock, in Scotland, and for his ſervice there was made a knight-banneret, bearing for his arms, *Ermine, on a chief, azure, three lions rampant, or.* Nicholas Aucher, eſq. reſided at Loſenham in the next reign of king Edward II. His grandſon Henry, married firſt Iſabel at Towne, by whom he had Thomas, who ſucceeded to Loſenham; and Robert, from whom deſcended thoſe of Weſtwell. And ſecondly Joane, daughter and heir of Thomas St. Leger, of Otterden, (remarried to Robert Capys) from whom came the Auchers, of Otterden, Bourne, and Nonington.[i] At length his deſcendant Henry Aucher, eſq. of Loſenham, left an only daughter and heir Anne, who, in the reign of Henry VII. carried this manor, together with that of Woods, in this pariſh likewiſe, in marriage to Walter Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgebury,[k] whoſe grandſon Sir John Colepeper, of Wigſell, in 1628, ſold them to Adrian Moore, eſq. of Egham, in Surry, in whoſe family they continued till they were alienated in 1702, to Mr. Nicholas Biſhop, whoſe grandſon Mr. Samuel Biſhop is the preſent owner of them, and reſides at Loſenham. There has not been any court held for this manor for many years.

There is a moat round the preſent houſe, which was built in 1666. Many foundations have been dug up

[i] See pedigrees in the Heralds-office, and in the Heraldic Viſitations of 1574 and 1619.

[k] See a further account of the Colepepers before, under Bedgebury, in Goudhurſt.

ſouthward

ſouthward of the houſe, and a few years ago a ſtone coffin was dug up, compoſed of four flat ſtones, perforated with ſeveral holes to let the moiſture through.

At Losenham above mentioned, Sir Thomas Alcher, or Fitz Aucher, in the year 1241, being the 26th of Henry III. founded a house, or priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for Friars Carmelites, or Carms, as they were commonly termed, being ſo called from their being brought hither from Mount Carmel, in Paleſtine; this place being moſt deſirable to them, as they affected to take up their abode in retired and ſolitary habitations. The firſt inſtitution of their order was in 1170; and they were likewiſe called White Friars from the colour of their habit. They were firſt brought into England in 1240, and were ſettled at Alnewick, in Northumberland, and Aylesford, in this county, and the next year here, and at Brunham, in Norfolk. William Stranfield, born in Kent, a Carmelite friar here, S. T. P. of Oxford, was well verſed in the hiſtory of his order, and particularly of his own houſe, of which he became prior, and wrote the hiſtory of this monaſtery of Newenden, with lectures and other diſcourſes of divinity. He died and was buried at Newenden in 1390.[1] Under the patronage of this family of Aucher, whoſe reſidence was almoſt adjoining to this priory, it continued ſafe till the general diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII. in the 27th year of which it was ſuppreſſed, as not having revenues to the clear amount of two hundred pounds per annum, and was, with all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered up into the king's hands.

The ſcite of this priory ſeems to have continued in the crown till the 5th and 6th year of Philip and Mary, when it was granted to Edmund and Henry Gilberd. It afterwards paſſed into the family of Colepeper, and from thence into the name of Moore, from which it

[1] See Stev. Mon. vol. ii. p. 167.

was

was ſold, at the ſame time with the manors of Loſenham and woods, to Mr. Nicholas Biſhop, whoſe grandſon Mr. Samuel Biſhop, of Loſenham, has now the property of it.

Kilburne, p. 198, ſays, that in this pariſh, near the priory, ſtood *a caſtle*, which was deſtroyed by the Danes in 892, and not ſo much as the ruins then remained, only the memory of it was preſerved by a place here ſtill called *Caſtle toll*.

NEWENDEN is ſituated on the ſouthern confines of this county, adjoining to Suſſex, from which it is parted by the river Rother, which flows along the ſouthern bounds of it for upwards of two miles, being the whole length of this pariſh. The high road from the weſtern parts of Kent into Suſſex, acroſs the river Rother, over which there is a modern bridge of three arches, built of brick, called Rother-bridge, leads through it ſouth eaſtward. There are but fifteen houſes in the whole pariſh.

The village, which is but ſmall, conſiſting of a very few cottages, with the church amongſt them, ſtands on this road, near Rother-bridge. It was built on its preſent ſpot in the reign of Edward I. and ſeems, from the many remains of foundations and wells, all round the church, eſpecially on the north and eaſt ſides of it, to have been formerly a place of conſiderable ſize; and the reports of the inhabitants, from tradition, of the antient and more flouriſhing ſtate of this place, are very extraordinary. The middle part of this pariſh, from eaſt to weſt, being a narrow ſlip, is high ground and arable, the reſt, being by far the greateſt part of it, is a low flat of paſture and marſh lands, the whole of it has a moſt forlorn and dreary aſpect, and is far from being healthy. About a quarter of a mile eaſtward from the village is a ſpring of water, which is a ſtrong chalybeat. It is ſituated in the marſhes, at a ſmall diſtance northward from the Rother. This water, with

oaken

oaken leaves put into it, turned blackiſh; and with powder of galls, it ſparkled and turned like Champaigne wine.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about five, caſually three.

NEWENDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, ſtands within the townſhip of Newenden. It was formerly much larger, but becoming very ruinous in 1700, a faculty was procured from the archbiſhop for the pariſhioners, to take wholly away the ſteeple and chancel, and that they might put the body of the church only in repair, and build a turret upon the top of it, to hang up one of the bells in; and that they might ſell the other two bells, with the materials of timber and ſtone remaining after they had made ſuch repairs. All which was ſoon afterwards done; ſo that the church is now very ſmall, about ſixty feet long, conſiſting of one iſle, and a very narrow one on the north ſide of it. The chancel is a ſmall room, about eight feet ſquare, on the ſouth ſide very dark, having the altar-rails acroſs it, being very mean, and unfitting for the purpoſe. There is a fine old ſtone font, ſtanding on four ſtone pillars, with capitals of flowers and antient Saxon ornaments round the top.

Over the porch of the church was a room, with iron grates to the windows, called the gaol, and was ſo to the juriſdiction of the townſhip. It was taken down about eighteen years ago, by order of the archdeacon. Thomas Twyſden, of Newenden, as appears by his will, was buried in this church-yard in 1521.

This church is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 7l. 13s. 4d. the yearly tenths of which are 15s. 4d.

In 1640 this rectory was valued at fifty pounds, and the communicants here were ſixty.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF NEWENDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Tunbridge*, obt. 1609.
	Richard White, A. M. Dec. 14, 1609.
	Thomas Brown, reſigned 1664.
	Walter Collins, Jan. 26, 1664.
	James Kay, A. M. July 18, 1668.
	David Maccorne, Nov. 2, 1677, obt. 1686.
	James Stretton, March 4, 1686, reſigned 1694.
	Thomas Fiſhenden, A. M. June 10, 1694, obt. 1737.[m]
	William Huddleſton, A. M. inducted Sept. 1, 1738, obt. June 8, 1743.
	Richard Morton, A. M. July 28, 1743, obt. October 21, 1772.[n]
	Thomas Morphett, A. M. Nov. 19, 1772, the preſent rector.[o]

m Likewiſe rector of Rolvenden.

n He was buried within the altar-rails of this church.

o And rector of Rolvenden.

THE HUNDRED OF ROLVENDEN

LIES ths next northward from that of Selbrittenden. It is written in Domeſday, *Rovindene*, and in the 20th year of Edward III. *Riolvinden*.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS PART OF THE PARISHES OF

1. BENENDEN, and || 2. ROLVENDEN.

And the churches of both thoſe pariſhes. One conſtable has jurisdiction over it.

BENENDEN

BENENDEN

IS ſituated the next pariſh northward from Hawkhurſt. That part of it which is in the borough of Benenden, is in the hundred of Rolvenden; as much of it as is in either of the boroughs of Hevenden, or Ibornden, is in the hundred of Barkley; as much as is in the North Borough, is in the hundred of Selbrittenden; and as much as is in the borough of Crothall, is in the hundred of Cranbrooke. The liberty of the court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds claims over this pariſh.

THE PARISH is in extent from eaſt to weſt about ſeven miles, and about four the other way, is ſituated moſtly on high ground, much more ſo than moſt of the adjoining country, which conſequently makes it more pleaſant, as much ſo as the generality of the ſoil and roads will allow of. It has of late years had the improvement of a turnpike road, which leads through it from Cranbrooke towards Rolvenden and Tenterden; before which, the roads were ſo deep in winter, as they ſtill continue, excepting the above road, that within theſe fifty years Sir John Norris, whilſt he reſided at Hemſted, was forced to have his coach drawn to church in the common waggon track, by ſix oxen, one before the other, as the only means of conveyance to it. The ſoil is moſtly a ſtiff clay, having plenty of marle at different parts throughout it, and in ſome parts ſand. The northern boundaries of it are much covered with coppice woods; in this part is Hemſted, ſituated on very high ground, exceedingly pleaſant, and commanding an extenſive proſpect over the neighbouring country; it ſtands in the midſt of a paddock, or park-like ground, well planted with avenues of trees; the houſe has been lately altered and modernized, and the moat round it filled up; the two wings have

have been pulled down, the right one, which ſeems to have been the gate-houſe to the more antient manſion, was of the time of queen Elizabeth; among the rubbiſh of it was found a ſilver coin of that reign, anno 1575. It was built of brick, and had two handſome octagon towers, of a grand and ſtately appearance; the left wing, by the remaining form of a large circular window, ſeemed to have been the domeſtic chapel of the manſion, the centre remaining, is a ſaſhed modern building. At a place in the park, called *the Merry Tree*, the ground is reputed to be the higheſt in all the Weald of Kent; weſtward of Hemſted there riſes a ſmall ſtreamlet, which runs on from hence towards Rolvenden, and at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward, near it, is the hamlet of Walkhurſt. The village of Benenden is ſituated likewiſe on high ground, nearly in the centre of the pariſh, and is built on each ſide of the beforementioned road.

At a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from it is the church and the vicarage; adjoining to the latter is a large green, called the Playſtool, formerly uſed as a bowling-green by the neighbouring gentry, who within memory uſed frequently to reſort to it, and at whoſe expence it was kept in order. In the ſouthern part of this pariſh, near the hamlet of Iden-green, is *Frame-farm*, formerly the property of Edward Alexander, eſq. of Bedford row, who married Levina, daughter of Sir Levinus Bennet, and their grandſon Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, paſſed it away by ſale, for which an act paſſed in 1764, to Sarah, viſcounteſs Falkland, who in 1776 deviſed it by will to her huſband Lucius, viſcount Falkland, for life, with remainder to Francis Motley Auſten, eſq. now of Sevenoake, who purchaſed lord Falkland's intereſt in it, and is the preſent owner of it.

GREAT and LITTLE alias EAST WALKHURST are two eſtates here which belonged to the priory of Chriſt-church in Canterbury, and, at the diſſolution of the

the priory in the reign of king Henry VIII. were ſettled by him, by his dotation charter anno 33 of that reign, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are now entitled to them. At a ſmall diſtance north-eaſtward from hence, adjoining to the woods, is *Pump-houſe*, formerly the reſidence of a branch of the family of Gybbon, one of whom, Edmund Gybbon, eſq. was a good benefactor to the free ſchool in this pariſh, as will be further mentioned.

The family of Sharpe reſided in this pariſh for many generations. Many of them lie buried in the ſouth porch of this church; and in the beginning of the laſt century, a branch of the Hendons lived here, and were clothiers of great repute.[p] A fair is held here on May 15, for horſes and cattle.

THE MANOR OF BENENDEN, which is ſubordinate to the liberty of the Seven Hundreds, appears by the record of Domeſday to have been among thoſe poſſeſſions which William the Conqueror gave to Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux; under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in that record:

In Rovindene hundred, the ſame Robert de Romenel holds of the biſhop (of Baieux) Benindene. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there is one carucate, and four villeins, with nine borderers having two carucates. There is wood for the pannage of five hogs, and one church. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth forty ſhillings, now fifty ſhillings. Oſier held it of king Edward.

Upon the biſhop's diſgrace about four years afterwards, this, among the reſt of his eſtates, came to the crown, of whom it was again afterwards held by the earl of Albermarle, and of him again by a family who aſſumed their name from their poſſeſſion of it. In the reign of king Edward I. John de Benendene

[p] See their wills in Preg. off. Canterbury.

held

held it, as one knight's fee, of the counteſs of Ewe, and ſhe again of the earl of Albermarle; and it was held in the 20th year of king Edward III. in like manner, by another John de Benenden. In his deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Azure, a lobſter, or*, this manner continued, till by a female heir Joane de Benenden, it went in marriage to Sir William Brenchley, chief juſtice of the common pleas, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1446, as ſhe did in 1453, *ſ. p.* and were both buried in the nave of Canterbury cathedral, in which ſhe built and endowed a chantry; on which this manor came into the poſſeſſion of Margaret, daughter and coheir of John Brenchley, eſq. by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Golding, who had been married anno 21 Henry VI. to William Moore, eſq. of this pariſh, who, in his wife's right became entitled to it.

This family of More, or De la More, as they were antiently written, had been ſeated at More-court, in Ivychurch, as early as the reign of king Henry II. and had removed from thence hither in the reign of king Edward III. on the marriage of Thomas De la More with a daughter and heir likewiſe of Benenden; by which alliance he became poſſeſſed of lands both in this and the adjoining pariſhes. After which one of his deſcendants, moſt probably William Moore before-mentioned, in the reign of king Henry VI. built for his future reſidence that ſeat here, ſince called Moore-court, which, with the manor, came at length into the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant John Moore, eſq. who married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Brent, relict of John Dering, eſq. by whom he had ſeveral ſons, from the ſecond of whom Edward, the preſent Earl of Drogheda, is deſcended. They bore for their arms, *Azure, in a chief indented or, three mullets, gules.* He alienated this eſtate in the firſt year of queen Mary, to Mr. William Watts, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 15th year of queen Elizabeth, holding

ing it of the king, as of the honour of Hereford, and in his deſcendants it continued down till it was at length ſold to Sir John Norris, of Hemſted. Since which this manor, with Moore-court, has paſſed in like manner with that ſeat, as will be further mentioned hereafter, to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. of Hemſted, preſent owner of it.

HEMSTED is a manor here, lying in Cranbrooke hundred, Hemſted bridge dividing the hundreds of Cranbrooke and Rolvenden, which about the 20th year of Henry III. as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, kept in the Exchequer, belonged to Robert de Hemſted, who had aſſumed his ſurname from it; but his deſcendants did not continue long here; for in the 7th year of Edward III. James de Echyngham, of Echyngham, in Suſſex, who bore for his arms, *Azure, frettee, argent*, was poſſeſſor of it, and that year brought his action of treſpaſs againſt the prior of Chriſt-church, and others, for entering his cloſe at Benenden, and cutting down his trees there. The latter pleaded, that the place where they grew was *a drofden*, at Knolle, in this pariſh, immediately holden of him; and that by the cuſtom of gavelkind, the lord was entitled to the great oaks, aſh, and beech; and the jury found accordingly. In the beginning of the next reign of king Richard II. Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common pleas, was become poſſeſſed of it; but favouring too much the deſigns of that prince, in the extending of his prerogative, he was, in the 11th year of that reign, attainted, and this, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown, whence it was preſently after granted to William de Guldeford, who kept his ſhrievalty at his ſeat here that year, and made great additions to this manſion. This family of Guldeford, or Guildford, as they were in after times frequently ſpelt, ſeem to have ſettled in this county very ſoon after the conqueſt, and were eminent for the conſiderable ſervices they had performed for the public; the offices or

truſt and honor which they had conferred on them, and the noble alliances they made, by which through females deſcended, among others, the Darells, Gage's, Brownes, Walſinghams, Cromers, Iſaacs, and Iſleys. They bore for their arms, *Or, a ſaltier, between four martlets, ſable.* William Guldeford, ſon of William before-mentioned, by his marriage with Joane, daughter and heir of John de Halden, became poſſeſſed of the inheritance of that family, and of their ſeat called Lambin, alias Halden, in the adjoining pariſh of Rolvenden, where ſeveral of his deſcendants afterwards reſided. Sir John Guldeford, his grandſon, was a perſon of conſiderable note in king Edward the IVth.'s reign, being comptroller of his houſhold. He afterwards eſpouſed the cauſe of the earl of Richmond, for which he was, as well as his ſon Sir Richard, attainted in parliament anno 1 Richard III. which attainders were reverſed anno 1 Henry VII. and Sir John was made of that prince's privy council. He died in the 8th year of that reign, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral. Sir Richard Guldeford, his ſon above-mentioned, having fled on his attainder, returned with the earl of Richmond, after whoſe acceſſion to the crown he had continued favors, as well as poſts of truſt and honor conferred on him, being made of that prince's privy council, and maſter of the ordnance, and in the 8th year of that reign a knight banneret, and next year ſheriff of this county, keeping his ſhrievalty at Halden, his father reſiding then at Hemſted, in which year he was made knight of the garter, as he was afterwards comptroller of the houſhold. In the 11th year of it he procured his lands to be *diſgavelled*, by a private act then paſſed ſpecially for the purpoſe. He bore for his arms thoſe of his anceſtors as above-mentioned, quartered with thoſe of Halden, *with two ſupporters, between two ſtags, attired proper, or*, which were afterwards continued to be ſo borne by his deſcendants.

He

He died about the year 1500 at Jeruſalem, where he had journeyed on a pilgrimage. He left by his firſt wife two ſons, Edward, to whom he gave his ſeat of Halden, under which a further account of him and his poſterity may be ſeen, and George Guldeford, eſq. to whom he gave this ſeat of Hemſted, where he kept his ſhrievalty in the 16th year of Henry VIII.[q] His ſon Sir John Guldeford, of Hemſted, procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the acts of the 31ſt of that reign, and the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. in the 6th year of which latter reign he was ſheriff. His eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas Guldeford, was of Hemſted, where he had the honor of entertaining queen Elizabeth in her progreſs through this county on the 20th of Auguſt, 1575. And in his deſcendants, reſidents at this ſeat, it continued down to Robert Guldeford, eſq. of Hemſted, who, anno 1 James II. was created a baronet. He removed from hence to Camber farm, in Suſſex, and having, anno 10 queen Anne, procured an act for the ſale of this manor and his other lands in this county and Suſſex, he in 1718 veſted them in truſtees, who ſoon afterwards conveyed this manor, with the manſion, and all his other lands in this county, to Sir John Norris, admiral of the Britiſh fleet, and vice-admiral of England, who had been in 1717 envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Czar of Muſcovy, bearing for his arms, *Quarterly, argent, and gules, a fret, or.* He died in 1749, after which this manor and ſeat deſcended at length down to his grandſon John Norris, eſq. who was of Hemſted, and in 1780 procured an act to veſt this eſtate, among others, in truſtees, who ſold it for the purpoſes mentioned in it; afterwards to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. ſheriff in 1786, who now reſides at Hemſted, and is the preſent owner of it.

[q] Anno 14 and 15 Henry VIII. an act paſſed for George Guldeford, eſq. to turn a road through Hemſted manor.

COMBDEN, now called *Camden*, is another manor in this pariſh, which was antiently poſſeſſed by Fulk, ſon of Ralph Bullard, who, as appears by *Teſta de Nevil*, in the exchequer, paid aid for his land here at the marriage of Iſabel, ſiſter to king Henry III. in his 20th year. He reſided here, as did his deſcendants for ſome time afterwards, but in king Richard II.'s reign it was come into the poſſeſſion of the Whitfields, an antient family deſcended from Whitfield, in Cumberland, one of whom was Sir Ithan de Whitfield, who in behalf of the confederate barons defended Boroughbridge againſt king Edward II. and in this name it continued down to Sir Ralph Whitfield, who, at his deceaſe in the reign of Charles I. bequeathed it by will to his daughter Dorothy, and ſhe carried it, with another ſmall manor here, called RIPTON, in marriage to John Fotherby, eſq. after which theſe manors paſſed into the family of Norris, and thence again in like manner as Hemſted above-deſcribed, to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

CHARITIES.

EDMUND GYBBON, ESQ. of Hole, in Rolvenden, gave by will in 1677, fifty ſhillings per annum, to be paid out of Mr. John Elphee's eſtates in Rolvenden; which money is applied by the miniſter and churchwardens to the uſe of ſuch poor as take no monthly relief.

MR. JOHN GINDER, in 1712, gave 50s. per annum to be paid out of Northlands, in Salehurſt, in Suſſex, now the eſtate of Mr. George Springet, of Hawkhurſt, to be diſpoſed of in ſuch manner, and at ſuch time as the before-mentioned bequeſts.

A SMALL HOUSE belongs to this pariſh, for poor people to dwell in; and alſo lands belonging to it, of the produce of 8l. 10s. per annum, now in the tenure of John Munn, brickmaker, called Feoffee lands, the profits to be diſpoſed of by the miniſter, churchwardens, overſeers, and feoffees, now veſted in Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq.

TWO SMALL HOUSES on Iden-green, belong to it, for poor people to dwell in, and one field, called Pariſh lands, which ſingle field is rented by Mrs. Munn, at 1l. per annum; and the money is diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens to ſuch poor as take no monthly relief.

EDMUND

EDMUND GYBBON, ESQ. of Benenden, was the principal benefactor of *a free ſchool*, in this pariſh, and lands near the Beacon-hill, eſtimated at eighty acres, towards the maintenance of a maſter of it.

JOHN GYBBON, ESQ. of Hole, in 1707, gave by will an Exchequer annuity of 14l. per annum, out of the exciſe of beer, &c. which expired in 1791, for a further augmentation to the ſaid maſter, provided he be neither vicar, curate, nor reader here; if he ſhould be ſo, then to the uſe of poor girls.

EDMUND GYBBON, ESQ. of Hole, gave a houſe and lands in this pariſh, called *Sarnden*, eſtimated at 73 acres, for the maintenance of an uſher to the ſchool. The feoffees of which, by the ſale of the timber off the lands, purchaſed a houſe and lands, eſtimated at 16 acres, near the Beacon-hill, for an additional maintenance for the uſher.

There are now to the above-mentioned ſchool a maſter and uſher, and about thirty boys, who are taught to read and write.

THOMAS BUCKLAND, in 1786, gave by will for the educating of poor male children, in money, 200l. to be veſted in the public funds, which has been ſince done in the names of the miniſter and pariſh officers.

THERE ARE *four inferior ſchools* in this pariſh, where the younger children are taught by women to read Engliſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ninety-five; caſually one hundred.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. George, conſiſts of three iſles and a chancel, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, with a beacon turret at the ſouth-eaſt corner of it.

This church was ruined by a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, on Dec. 29, 1672. It was rebuilt and finiſhed in 1678. The preſent ſteeple was built in 1715. It ſtood before apart on the north ſide of the church, at a ſmall diſtance from it; being built with ſtone at the bottom, and the upper part with wood of curious workmanſhip, having a lofty ſpire on the top of it. In the high chancel, againſt the north wall, is a monument, with the buſt in white marble, made by Sheemaker, of Sir John Norris. In the north iſle a

memorial for dame Mary, relict of Sir Edmund Forteſcue, of Bragnam, obt. 1693, and for Edward Guldeford, eſq. of Hemſted, obt. 1678, and Anne his wife, obt. 1710. In the ſouth iſle a memorial for Edmund Gibbon, eſq. of this pariſh. Walter More, lord of the manor of Benenden, by will in 1504, ordered his body to be buried in *our lady's chapel*, in this church, and gave 3l. 6s. 8d. to buy a chalice of ſilver, and gilt, to be uſed at *our lady's altar* there, and that a yearly obit be kept in this church by him who ſhould have the lordſhip of Benenden.

The church of Benenden was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Combwell, in the neighbouring pariſh of Goudhurſt, to which it was appropriated before the reign of Richard II. In which ſtate the appropriation, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, continued till the ſuppreſſion of it in the reign of Henry VIII. when they both paſſed into the hands of the crown, where they remained till the 34th year of that reign, when the king granted this rectory and advowſon to Sir John Gage, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who paſſed them away to Sir Thomas Guldeford, in whoſe deſcendants they continued, in like manner as Hemſted above-deſcribed, till they paſſed by ſale with that manor to Thomas Hallet Hodges, eſq. of Hemſted, the preſent proprietor of them.

The vicarage is a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty pounds, in the king's books, the yearly tenths of which are 2l. 15s. 3d. In 1640 it was valued at ninety pounds, and there were then communicants here five hundred. The vicarage is now about fifty pounds per annum value.

There is a *modus* of two-pence per acre upon land in this pariſh; the woodland in it is tithe-free.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF BENENDEN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	VICARS.
The Queen, by the minority of Henry Guldeford, eſq.	*Walter Jones*, A. M. April 1586, deprived 1608.
Sir Henry Guldeford.	*Vincent Huffam*, A. M. June 22, 1608, reſigned 1611.
	Richard Auſten, A. B. June 8, 1611, obt. 1643.
Sarah Sharp, of Benenden, widow, hac vice.	*Nathaniel Wilmot*, A. B. March 22, 1643.
	Joſeph Oſborne, ejected 1662.[r]
Sir John Henden.	*Nicholas Monyman*, A. M. Sept. 19, 1662, obt. 1700.
	John Fetherſtone, reſig. 1732.[s]
Sir John Norris.	*Thomas Hudſon*, Aug. 11, 1732, reſigned 1739
	John Prince, A. B. May 25, 1739, obt Aug. 1741.
The Archbiſhop, by lapſe.	*Benjamin Slocock*, D D. ind. Oct. 1741, reſig. 1744.
Sir John Norris.	*John Williams*, April 26, 1744, reſigned 1761.[t]
Dame Elizabeth Norris.	*Joſeph Dunne*, A. B. Dec. 9, 1761, the preſent vicar.

[r] He was ejected by the Bartholomew Act. See Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

[s] See Leyſdown, of which he was vicar, and reſigned it on being preſented to that of Bethersden.

[t] Afterwards rector of Ripple.

ROLVENDEN

LIES the next pariſh eaſtward from Benenden. It is univerſally called, and in general ſpelt *Rounden*. The court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds claims paramount over this pariſh.

THE PARISH of Rolvenden is pleaſantly ſituated, moſt of it in a dry and healthy country, the ſoil of it being much the ſame as that of Benenden laſt deſcribed. It had formerly the manſions of many reſpectable families reſident in it, interſperſed in almoſt every part of

it, but they are now ſeveral of them converted into farm-houſes; the high turnpike road from thence towards Tenterden leading through it. There are about one hundred houſes and five hundred inhabitants in it. The village, with the church, ſtands on high ground, nearly in the centre of the pariſh, the above road paſſing along the northern part of it; it is watered by two or three ſtreamlets, which croſſing this pariſh at ſmall diſtances from each other, run on eaſtward, and joining a ſtream from Tenterden, ſeparate the two pariſhes, and form the eaſtern boundary of this of Rolvenden. There is but little wood in this pariſh, what there is, being near the ſouthern boundaries of it.

About half a mile ſouth-eaſtward from the church, on the oppoſite ſide of the road, is a ſeat called KINGSGATE-HOUSE, which has been for ſome generations in the poſſeſſion of the family of Weller. Alexander Weller owned it in the reign of king Charles I. and his deſcendant John Weller, eſq. rear-admiral of the navy, died here poſſeſſed of it in 1772, he gave it by will to his brother Nicholas, who died in the Eaſt-Indies, and his ſon Mr. Robert Weller, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

A branch of the family of *Mapleſden*, clothiers, were ſettled here, at the manor of Mapleſden in this pariſh, in the reign of Henry VIII. which now belongs to John Beardſworth, eſq.

THE RIVER ROTHER, which divides the pariſhes of Sandhurſt and Newenden from Suſſex, and thoſe of Rolvenden, Tenterden, and Apledore, from the Iſle of Oxney, about the year 1736, was ſo ſwarved, that the proprietors of the adjoining marſh lands were obliged to purchaſe and cut a new channel through Wittreſham level, from Maytham-ferry to Blackwall on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, for the paſſage of the waters; whereupon the courſe of that river, for the ſpace of five miles or more, became inverted, and inſtead of running from Maytham to Smalhyth and Reading, in Ebony pariſh,

to

to the eaſt, now runs from thence to Maytham weſtward, and thence goes into the new channel.

Many commiſſions were iſſued formerly, on the complaints of ſeveral of the owners of lands hereabouts, for the ſafety of the marſhes in this and the adjoining pariſhes, and to oblige the other reſpective land owners to repair and keep the banks, &c. againſt the ſea, from the reign of king Edward I. to that of king Henry VI. and among others, thoſe eſpecially near the ſea coaſt, between Smalhede and Mayhamme; between the latter and Newenden, and Bodiſham bridge, and between Maytham and a certain place called the Pendyng, in Rolvynden and Tenterden, all which may be ſeen at large in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Imbanking, &c. p. 40, 42, 47, 83.

SUBORDINATE to *the court of the Seven Hundreds* is the MANOR OF LAMBIN, alias HALDEN, which is ſituated in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, and had the former of thoſe names from the antient proprietor of it, Lambin de Langham, who held it by knight's ſervice, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, in the 20th year of Henry III. His deſcendants continued in the poſſeſſion of it till the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, when it went by purchaſe into the family of Halden, who fixed their name on it, in addition to its former one of Lambin; and William, ſon of John de Halden, died poſſeſſed of it in the 50th year of that reign, and lies buried in the nave of this church. His ſon John de Halden died in the reign of Henry IV. and was buried near his father, leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, who carried this manor in marriage to William Guldeford, eſq. of Hemſted, whoſe deſcendants, though they continued poſſeſſed of their more antient ſeat of Hemſted, in the adjoining pariſh of Benenden, yet removed to this manſion of Halden, and made it their principal reſidence, and from time to time kept their ſhrievalties here. At length Sir Richard Guldeford, knight-banneret and of the garter,

died

died poſſeſſed of it about the year 1500, leaving by his firſt wife, two ſons, Edward, to whom he gave this manor of Halden; and George, to whom he gave that of Hemſted. Sir Edward Guldeford, the eldeſt ſon, was a man of much eminence and diſtinction, being marſhal of Calais, lord warden and conſtable of Dover-caſtle. He had a ſon Richard, who died in Spain, *ſ. p.* and a daughter Jane, who became her brother's heir, and married Sir John Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland, who in her right became entitled to this manor; which he appears to have been poſſeſſed of in the 28th year of Henry VIII. Soon after which, either by purchaſe or exchange, it came into the hands of the crown, where it ſtaid ſome time; the manſion and park continuing in the king's own occupation; and the demeſne lands of it being demiſed for a term by the king to Sir John Baker, his attorney-general; to whom this manor of Halden itſelf, (the ſcite of the manſion, together with the demeſne lands belonging to it being excepted) was granted ſome years afterwards in fee. The park was *diſparked* by Sir John Baker ſoon after his grant of it. In the mean time king Edward VI. in his firſt year, had granted the manor of Halden, with its appurtenances, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of Sir Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, attainted, to John, earl of Warwick, which on his attainder in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, came again into the hands of the crown, and was then granted to Sir John Baker as above mentioned Since which this manor continued in his deſcendants, in like manner as Siſſinghurſt, in Cranbrooke, till it was at length ſold with it, not many years ago, to the truſtees of Sir Horace Mann, bart. who is the preſent owner of it.

There are twelve dennes which hold of this manor of Lambyns-court, alias Halden; and on the court-day there are elected twelve officers, called beadles, to collect the rents of aſſiſe or quit-rents due from them to it. Theſe dennes lie in Rolvenden, Benenden, Sandhurſt,

hurſt, High Halden, Woodchurch, Tenterden, Stone, and in Witterſham.

BUT THE SCITE OF THE MANSION OF HALDEN, alias LAMBYNS-COURT, together with the greateſt part of the demeſne lands of this manor, which had been demiſed for a term to Sir John Baker as above-mentioned, were afterwards granted in fee to Sir Henry Sidney, who had married Mary, eldeſt daughter of John, duke of Northumberland, and he died poſſeſſed of theſe lands in the 28th year of queen Elizabeth. His ſon Sir Robert Sidney, created earl of Leiceſter, ſold them, at the latter end of that reign, to Sir Thomas Smith, of London, ſecond ſon of Cuſtomer Smith, of Weſtenhanger, whoſe grandſon Robert Smith, eſq. of Bidborough, in the reign of Charles II. alienated them to Robert Gybbon, eſq. of Hole, in this pariſh. Since which they have continued down with that ſeat, in a like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip, to John Beardſworth, eſq. of London, who is the preſent proprietor of them.

Halden place is now only a large farm houſe, ſituated about a mile and a quarter north from the church. The arms of Guldeford ſtill remain, carved in ſtone, on the ſtables belonging to it.

THE HOLE is a ſeat in this pariſh, about a mile north-weſt from the church, ſituated within *the denne* of that name. It had antiently owners of that ſurname, one of whom, Henry at Hole, in the year 1340, demiſed this place by deed to his two ſiſters Honor and Alice. How long it continued in their deſcendants, I have not found; but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was become the property of Mr. Rob. Gybbon, a wealthy clothier, who then exerciſed that trade here, as did his ſon John Gybbon, who died poſſeſſed of Hole in the 5th year of Edward VI. anno 1550, and there were ſome of this name, who held lands in this pariſh as early as the year 1340. A branch of this family was of Pump-houſe, in the adjoining pariſh of Benenden; another of it was of Frid, in Bethersden, and ended in

two

two daughters and coheirs, married to Harleſtone and Chowte, and from this branch iſſued thoſe of Charlton, in Biſhopſborne. In the deſcendants of John Gybbon above-mentioned, it continued down to colonel Robert Gybbon, who was poſſeſſed of it at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign. His ſon Major John Gybbon died in 1707, and was ſucceeded in it by his brother Robert Gybbon, eſq. who was of Hole, where he died in 1719, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Phillips, gent. of Middleſex, one ſon Phillips, and a daughter Mary, married to James Monnypenny, eſq. of this pariſh. Phillips Gybbon, eſq. ſucceeded his father in this ſeat, which he reſided at, and died here in 1762, bearing for his arms, *Azure, a lion rampant-guardant, between three eſcallops, argent*; but in the windows of the hall at Hole, the arms of Gybbon are painted in antient glaſs, *Or, a lion rampant, ſable, charged on the ſhoulder with an eſcarbuncle, pomettee and florettee of the firſt*; which glaſs was brought from the ſeat of Pumphouſe, in Benenden, where it had been for a great length of time. Guillim. p. 359, ſays, *Or, a lion rampant, ſable, between three pellets*, was borne by the name of Gybbon, and was confirmed to Edmund Gybbon, ſon and heir of Thomas Gybbon, gent. of Rolvenden, by Sir William Segar, in 1629, anno 5 Charles I. but when they altered their bearing to the preſent coat, I have not found. Phillips Gibbon left an only ſurviving daughter and heir, married to Philip Jodrel, eſq. whom ſhe ſurvived, and dying poſſeſſed of this ſeat in 1775, *ſ. p.* ſhe by will gave it, among her other eſtates in this county, in tail to Mrs. Jefferſon, who ſince marrying with John Beardſworth, eſq. of London, he is in her right, entitled to the poſſeſſion of it.

KEINSHAM, corruptly ſo called for *Caſſingham*, its proper name, was once accounted a manor here, and was in very early times held by a family ſo called from their poſſeſſing this eſtate, as well as much other land in this

this pariſh, on *the denne of Caſſingham*. William de Caſſinghame held it in the reign of Henry III.[u] in the 20th year of which he paid aid for it, together with *Orlovingden*, another inconſiderable manor here, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, at the marriage of Iſabel the king's ſiſter, as holding it by knight's ſervice, notwithſtanding which, part of it, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, appears by other certain records to have been held at that time by the ſame William de Caſſinghame, of Edmund, archbiſhop of Canterbury, *in gavelkind*; for that archbiſhop being empowered ſo to do by the charter granted by king John to archbiſhop Hubert, his predeceſſor, changed the tenure of theſe lands from *gavelkind* to *knight's ſervice*, to hold to the ſaid William and his heirs of the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, by knight's ſervice, and the rent of 10s. 2d. per annum, and the addition of the ſame liberties as other knights had of the fee of Chriſtchurch, Canterbury. He was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his ſon Ralph de Caſſinghame, who left two daughters and coheirs, Petronella, married to Nicholas Aucher; and Benet, to Bertram de Wylmyngton, againſt whom the archbiſhop brought a ſuit for cutting down his oak and beech in this and the adjoining dennes, to which they pleaded the above change of ſervice, and that the owners had conſtantly felled them. But the jury found that the trees were the archbiſhop's, and that he and his predeceſſors had always felled them, without let of the owners, and had always taken amends for any treſpaſs of this kind; and that they had in time before, and he did then, take a moiety of the pannage in the ſaid woods.

There remains at this day no footſteps of this right, the reaſon of which is well accounted for by Mr. Somner as follows, in his Roman Ports, p 112:—In the times of king Edward III. and Richard II the arch-

[u] See Regiſt. Abb. de Begham, cart. 204, 374.

biſhops

biſhops of Canterbury and prior and convent of Chriſt-church reſpectively, among other like lords and owners of the Wealdiſh dens, finding themſelves aggrieved by their tenants there and others, in cutting down and waſting their woods, which on former grants they had expreſsly reſerved from their tenants to themſelves, (though it is more probable their title to them was from the above-mentioned cuſtom) in order to free themſelves from further care and trouble on this account, entered into a compoſition, and for a new annual rent of aſſiſe, over and above the former ſervices, by indenture of feoffment, made the wood over to them in perpetuity, either to be cut down or left ſtanding at the tenants choice. Since which the intereſt of the lord ſo compounding has been gone, as to the wood itſelf, and nothing left but this rent of aſſiſe, together with the former ſervices.

And a cuſtom of a contrary nature is ſet up at preſent in moſt manors, if not throughout the whole Weald, under the name of *landpeerage*, i. e. *landowner-ſhip*; by which the owners of the lands on each ſide of the highway claim to exclude the lord from the property of the ſoil of the way, and of the trees growing on it.

Notwithſtanding the account of the coheirs of Caſſingham becoming entitled to this manor, yet the family of Caſſinghame was ſtill remaining here a long time afterwards, as appears by the will of Peter Caſſingham, of Rolvenden, proved anno 1 Edward IV. 1461, in which he mentions his principal meſſuage, in which he then dwelt, with his lands in this pariſh, upon the dennes of Caſynghame and Hachyſdene, and at Maythame.

Bertram de Wylmyngton above-mentioned, appears by the eſcheat rolls to have died poſſeſſed of lands here anno 2 Henry IV. Soon after which the Mores, of Benenden, are mentioned in the court-rolls as being owners of it until the reign of Henry VIII.

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when it was alienated in that reign by John More, eſq. to John Gybbon, of this pariſh, clothier, who by will in the 5th year of Edward VI. gave this manor, with its lands, rents, and ſervices, to his ſon John; from whom, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, as appears by the ſame court-rolls, it went into the poſſeſſion of William de la Hay, who, in the records of that time, is ſaid to have held one knight's fee of the archbiſhop in Caſſingham, in right of his wife. From this name it went, in the reign of James I. into the name of Everden, or Everinden, a branch of the Everindens, of Everinden-houſe, in Biddenden, where they are recorded by the private deeds of it to have been reſident many hundred years, until the 2d year of queen Mary, when they alienated it; and thence again, in the next reign, to Munn, from whom it paſſed, in 1685, to Attained Smith, who gave it by will to Attained and Richard Hoare, the latter of whom having come into the poſſeſſion of the whole of it, by will in 1757 ſettled it on Mr. William Gibbs, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The manor-houſe was formerly very large; but it has been moſt of it pulled down, ſo that now it makes but a mean appearance. THE LARGEST HOUSE at this time in this hamlet of Keinſham, is one which formerly belonged to John Kadwell, eſq. of this pariſh, whoſe daughter and coheir Sarah carried it in marriage to the Rev. Thomas Chamberlaine, of Charlton, near Greenwich, who was ſucceeded in it by Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, his only ſon, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

There has not been any court held for this manor for many years.

GREAT MAYTHAM is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, which was antiently held by a family who took their name from it. Orable de Maytham, who with her ſiſter Elwiſa, held much land in theſe parts, appears to have been poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Edward I. Soon after which it was become the property of John de Malmains, who died poſſeſſed of

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it anno 10 Edward II. In the 20th year of the next reign of Edward III. the heirs of Thomas Malmayns, of Hoo, held this manor by knight's ſervice. Soon after which the Carews, of Beddington, in Surry, were come into the poſſeſſion of it. Nicholas Carew, eſq. of that place, owned it at the latter end of the reign of Richard II. and in this name it continued till the reign of Henry VIII. when by the attainder of Sir Nicholas Carew, by act of parliament in the 31ſt year of that reign, it came into the hands of the crown, whence it was granted, with other lands in this pariſh, immediately afterwards, to Thomas, lord Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, on whoſe attainder next year, anno 32 king Henry VIII. it came again to the crown, and was again granted, the year after, to Sir Thomas Wyatt, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who that ſame year, with the king's licence, alienated it to Walter Hendley, eſq. and his heirs. He was afterwards knighted, and made king's ſergeant-at-law, and dying in the 6th year of king Edward VI. without male iſſue, his three daughters became his coheirs, and this manor, by the marriage of Helen, the ſecond daughter, with Thomas Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgebury, became his property, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 2d and 3d year of Edward VI. His grandſon Sir Anthony Colepeper, of Bedgebury, included this manor in a ſettlement which he made of it in 1613; and it was ſold, under the limitation of that ſettlement, by one of his deſcendants, in 1714, to James Monypenny, eſq. deſcended from an antient family of this name at Pitmilly, in Scotland, who bore for their arms, *Vert, a dolphin erect, or.* He in 1721 began the foundation of a ſeat here, within this manor and within the borough of Maytham, though not on the demeſne lands of it, which he named MAYTHAM-HALL, which his eldeſt ſon Robert Monypenny, eſq. finiſhed in 1760, and reſided here till his death in 1772. He died unmarried, and was ſucceeded in both manor and ſeat by his only

ſurviving

ſurviving brother James Monypenny, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of them, who now reſides here. There is no houſe on this manor, nor any court held for it.

LOWDEN MANOR, formerly called alſo *Little Maytham*, as being ſituated within the borough of that name, was in the reign of Edward I. held by Elwiſa de Maytham, as half a knight's fee. In the 20th year of Edward III. it was in the poſſeſſion of the family of Aucher, for Henry Aucher then paid aid for it as holding it by knight's ſervice, as did his grandſon Henry Aucher, eſq. of Loſenham, in the 4th year of king Henry IV. at the marriage of Blanch, the king's ſiſter,[u] and his grandſon, of the ſame name, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, ſhe, in the reign of king Henry VII. carried this manor in marriage to Walter Colepeper, eſq. of Bedgebury, whoſe grandſon John Colepeper, eſq. of Salehurſt, in Suſſex, alienated it in 1565 to John Wildgoſe, gent. of that place, and his deſcendant Robert Wildigos, eſq. ſold it in 1637 to Mary Barker, widow, who gave it by will to Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, in Worceſterſhire, and he in 1663 conveyed it to George Kadwell, eſq. of Gatehouſe, in Rolvenden, whoſe deſcendants Felix, John, and George Kadwell, the ſons under age of Thomas Kadwell, eſq. becoming poſſeſſed of this manor of Lowden, and other lands, of the nature of gavelkind, lying in Rolvenden, Benenden, and Sandhurſt. They by their guardians prayed a writ of partition, which was executed by the ſheriff, and this manor of Lowden, with its appurtenances, was allotted to the eldeſt of them.[w] Felix Kadwell, eſq. of this pariſh, dying in 1748, without male iſſue, by will gave this manor, with the farm and lands called Lowden, in tail male, to his grandſon Jeremiah Curteis, eldeſt ſon of Samuel Curteis, gent. by Mary his wife, his eldeſt daughter

[u] Roll in the Exchequer, called the Roll of Blanch Lands.
[w] Cl. 565. *Trin.* term 1 Jac. 2^di.

and coheir, (who died in her father's life-time) leaving three ſons, Jeremiah, before-mentioned; Samuel, and Felix Kadwell Curteis; and one daughter Sarah). Jeremiah Curteis before-mentioned, was of Rye, gent. and died *ſ. p.* upon which it came to his next brother Mr. Samuel Curteis, gent. now of Tenterden, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it

There is no houſe now remaining on this manor; but the ſcite of the antient manſion, and the moat round it, are ſtill viſible. A court baron is held for it.

FRENSHAM, as it is now uſually called, though its more proper name is *Freſingham*, or *Ferſingham*, as it was ſometimes written, was antiently accounted a manor, though it has long ſince loſt all pretenſions to one. It had been, in the 20th year of Henry III. as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, in the poſſeſſion of a family of the ſame name. John de Freſingham, or Ferſingham, which name was afterwards contracted to that of Frencham, held it then, and paid aid for it, as holding it by knight's ſervice, at the marriage of Iſabel, that prince's ſiſter; and in his deſcendants it continued till the latter end of the reign of Edward III. when it went by ſale to Northwood, though there was a family of the name of Frencham remaining here ſo late as queen Elizabeth's reign, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. In the name of Northwood it remained till that of king Edward IV. and then, as appeared by the old rolls of this manor, it was conveyed to Sir John Guldeford, of Halden, whoſe ſon Sir Richard Guldeford ſettled it on his ſecond ſon Geo. Guldeford, eſq. of Hemſted, whoſe ſon Sir John Guldeford alienated it to Mr. John Fowle, of Sandhurſt, who gave it to his ſecond ſon Alexander Fowle, and he ſold it to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1654, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon Sir Edward Hales, bart.[x] from one of whoſe

[x] Philipott, p. 296. See more of the Hales's under Tunſtall.

deſcendants

deſcendants it paſſed by ſale to Mr. Gilbert, afterwards chief baron of the exchequer, who bequeathed it by will to Phillips Gybbon, eſq. of Hole, ſince which it has paſſed, in like manner as that ſeat, to John Beardſworth, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of it. This manor is held of the manor of Swanſcombe, by caſtle-guard rent to the caſtle of Rocheſter, and is called, in the rolls of that manor, Fraxingham.

FRENSHAM, alias THE GATEHOUSE, is a ſeat here, ſituated on Lain-green, which ſeems to have been once the antient manſion and ſcite of the above-mentioned manor, from which it has been alienated many years ſince. It was once the property of the family of Pointz. Sir John Pointz owned it in 1610. His ſon Sir Robert Pointz, of Iron Acton, in Glouceſterſhire, K. B. ſold it in 1640 to George Kadwell, eſq. who had reſided here as tenant to it, as had his father Thomas Kadwell, who died in 1631. This family was originally ſpelt Caldwell, and afterwards Cadwell; one of them, John Caldwell, was of this pariſh in the reign of Henry VIII. and was a great occupier of lands in this pariſh and Benenden, as appears by the inrolments in the Augmentation-office; they bore for their arms, *Azure, a croſs formee, fitchee, between eight eſtroiles, or.* George Kadwell, eſq. before-mentioned, who purchaſed this ſeat, dying in 1660, left a ſon Thomas Kadwell, who ſucceeded him in it, and afterwards rebuilt the manſion of it, where he kept his ſhrievalty for this county in 1677. He died in 1880, leaving three ſons, of whom Felix Kadwell, eſq. the eldeſt, ſucceeded him here, and died in 1748, having had a numerous iſſue, of whom only two daughters ſurvived, who became his coheirs; of whom Elizabeth, the eldeſt, married Joſias Pattenſon, gent. of Biddenden, and Mary married Samuel Curteis, gent. of Tenterden. Joſias Pattenſon left ſeveral children, of whom Kadwell Pattenſon, eſq. the eldeſt, ſucceeded to this ſeat on his grandfather's death, and died *ſ. p.* in 1750, leaving his widow ſurviving;

ſince married to the Rev. Mr. Williams, but this ſeat, with ſeveral other eſtates in this pariſh, devolved to his brother Mr Joſias Pattenſon, of Brook-place, in Aſhford, who is at preſent entitled to it.

Since the Kadwells reſided here, more than a third part of the houſe has been pulled down, and yet there is a large houſe remaining.

FORSHAM, alias *Nether Forſham*, lies in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, and was once accounted a manor. It had formerly owners of the ſame name; for Oſbert de Forſhamme poſſeſſed it in the 18th year of king Edward I. Sir John de Forſham held it, as appears by old dateleſs deeds, in very early times. His ſucceſſor Stephen de Forſham, in the 11th year of king Edward III. found a man-at-arms for guard of the ſea coaſt; the arms they bore, appears by a deed in the Surrenden library, the ſeal appendant to which has *three croſſes, fuſilly*, the legend, S. STEPHANI DE FORSHAM. After this name was extinct here, the Northwoods ſucceeded to it, and then the Guldefords, from one of whom, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, it was ſold to Dyke, of Suſſex; from whoſe deſcendants, by their truſtees, it was alienated, at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, to Mr. Thomas Bromfield, merchant, of London; from which name it afterwards paſſed to the Moyſes, in which it continued till Mary, only daughter and heir of William Moyſe, gent. of Benenden, carried it in marriage to Moyle Breton, eſq. of Elmes, near Dover, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1735, and his grandſon the Rev. Moyle Breton, of Kennington, alienated it a few years ſince to James Monypenny, eſq. of Maytham-hall, in this pariſh, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

On this manor there were within memory, the ruins of an antient ſtone ſtructure, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the remains of a fort of ſome ſtrength, and by others to have been only a chapel, for the uſe of the antient poſſeſſors of the manſion of it.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

JOHN GYBBON, ESQ. late of Charter-houſe yard, in Middleſex, by will in 1707, gave to the inhabitants of Rolvenden, three Exchequer annuities, amounting in all to 42l. per annum, in truſt, for the churchwardens and overſeers for the time being, to expend in the ſchooling and education of boys and girls of ſuch of the poor inhabitants of this pariſh, as receive alms, or are excuſed from paying the pariſh rates, and to apply the remainder, if any, in apprenticing ſo many of the poor boys and girls as it would amount to. He further bequeathed two other Exchequer annuities, amounting together to 170l. per annum, to the ſaid inhabitants in truſt, for the churchwardens and overſeers for the time being, to expend partly in the purchaſe of wool, flax, and hemp, for ſetting the poor to work on the linen or woollen manufacture, and paying them for the ſame; and partly for cloathing boys and girls of the ſaid poor above the age of ſeven years, and poor men and women of the age of fifty years and upwards. Theſe annnities, by a decree in chancery, in 1763, were converted by ſale and transfer into three per cent. conſolidated Bank Stock, viz. the former into 9211. 4s. and the latter into 3778l. 15s. now of the annual produce of 113l. 7s 3d. and of 27l. 12s. 9d.

ALEXANDER WELLER, gent. in 1723, conveyed by deed of gift, a certain field called Well field, to the vicar and churchwardens of Rolvenden, and their ſucceſſors for ever, in truſt, that the rent of it ſhould be applied in the firſt place to the cleanſing, repairing, preſerving, reſtoring, and upon occaſion rebuilding the tombſtones erected by him in the church yard here; and the remainder, if any, to be diſtributed yearly on Chriſtmas-day, among the poor of this pariſh, not receiving alms.

EDMUND GYBBON, gent. in 1677, gave an annual rent-charge of 50s. per annum, iſſuing out of certain lands in Rolvynden, now in the poſſeſſion of John Elphen, and payable yearly on the feaſt of St. Andrew, to be diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens amongſt the poor of this pariſh, not receiving alms.

LAURENCE PETERS, in 1777, gave by will 100l. to this pariſh, the intereſt of it to be laid out, in the firſt place, to maintain the rails about his grave; and if no ſuch repairs were neceſſary, then to be diſtributed one moiety at Chriſtmas, and the other on Good Friday, in good bakers bread and good cheeſe, to the poor, veſted in the vicar and churchwardens, and of the annual produce of 4l.

A PIECE OF LAND, called the Well-field, containing five acres, now of the annual produce of 5l. for the uſe and benefit of the poor, is veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens.

The poor relieved annually are about fifty; caſually twenty.

ROLVENDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handſome, having three iſles and three chancels, and a tower ſteeple with a beacon turret at the weſt end. In the eaſt window there are remains of good painted glaſs. Kilburne, p. 131, ſays, that in the firſt of the five windows in the great chancel, was the effigies of Carew, eſq. in the ſecond, that of Sir John Guldeford; what was in the third was quite defaced; in the fourth was the effigies of Henry Aucher and Elizabeth his wife; and in the fifth that of More; all of them conſiderable owners of lands in this pariſh. The font is of an octagon form, on which are theſe coats of arms: firſt, *a bordure*; ſecond, *a bend engrailed*; third, *a ſaltier, between four martlets*; the fourth is hidden by the pews. By a braſs plate againſt the ſouth wall of the ſouth chapel of this church, it appears that it was founded by Edward Guldeford, eſq. on the day of St. Tiburtius and Valerianus, martyrs, April 14, anno 1444. In this church lie buried ſeveral of the Gybbons's, of Hole, and the Monypenny's. Clement Francham was buried, as appears by his will, anno 1533, in Skott's chancel. In the church-yard are ſeveral tombſtones of the Kadwells, and one near them for Kadwell Pattenſon, anno 1750.

The rectory of this church was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the eminent family of Cobham, with which it remained till at length it was given, about the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, being then valued at ſixty marcs, by John, lord Cobham, as an addition to the revenues of the college, founded by him at Cobham; which gift was confirmed by pope Urban VI. in his 10th year; and he at the ſame time confirmed the appropriation of this church to the uſe of the college, on the death or the ceſſion of the rector of it, reſerving, nevertheleſs, out of the rents and profits

of

of it, *a competent portion for a perpetual vicar* to ſerve in it, by which he might be fitly maintained, pay his epiſcopal rights, and ſupport the other burthens incumbent on it. In which ſtate this appropriation, with the patronage of the vicarage, remained till the reign of Henry VIII. when the maſter and brethren of the college of Cobham foreſeeing their approaching diſſolution, in the 30th year of it, with the king's conſent, ſold the ſcite with all the lands and poſſeſſions belonging to it, to George, lord Cobham, and they were, by an eſpecial clauſe in the act, anno 31 Henry VIII. excepted out of it to the lord Cobham and his heirs. Notwithſtanding which, it appears that this church, with the patronage of the vicarage, came into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter,[y] in the 33d year of his reign, ſettled them both on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, where they continue at this time.

By the ſurvey taken in 1649, after the diſſolution of the dean and chapter, this parſonage appears to have conſiſted of a barn, houſe, &c. and ſixty-eight acres and two roods of land, at the improved rent of 120l. per annum, let by the late dean and chapter, anno 14 Charles I. to Edmund Hamond, eſq. for twenty-one years, at 7l. 12s. The preſent tenants of the parſonage are Mr. Thomas and James Goble.

The vicarage is a diſcharged living in the king's books, of the clear yearly value of forty-four pounds, the yearly tenths of which are 1l. 11s. 4d. In 1578 here were communicants three hundred and ſixty. In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds. Communicants four hundred and thirty-three.

There is an augmentation of ten pounds per annum paid to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Rocheſter. There are about ſeven acres and an half of glebe land belonging to it.

[y] In this charter they are ſaid to have belonged to the late priory of Rocheſter.

CHURCH OF ROLVENDEN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter....	*William Reede*, A. B. June 9, 1591, obt. 1617.
	Samuel Cooper, A. M. Oct. 9, 1617, reſigned 1618.
	Thomas Higginſon, June 4, 1618.
	Richard Gyles, ejected Auguſt, 1662.[z]
The King, by lapſe.	*Thomas Fiſhenden*, A. M. Feb. 16, 1687, obt. April 21, 1737.[a]
	..... *Davis*, obt. Auguſt 1740.
	Daniel Chadſley, obt. Sept. 22, 1768.[b]
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter....	*Thomas Morphett*, A. M. 1769, the preſent vicar.[c]

z Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

a He lies buried in the middle iſle, and was likewiſe rector of Newenden.

b He lies buried in this churchyard.

c He had a ſecond induction to this vicarage, Jan. 1, 1773, on being preſented to the rectory of Newenden, which he holds with this vicarage and the chapel of Smallhith.

THE HUNDRED OF TENTERDEN.

THIS hundred contains within its bounds THE TOWN AND PARISH OF TENTERDEN, and part of the pariſh of EBENEY, containing the borough of Reading, the church of which is in another hundred.

This hundred was antiently accounted one of the Seven Hundreds, and was within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county, from which it was ſeparated by Henry VI. who, on account of the impoveriſhment of the port and town of Rye, in Suſſex, by his letters patent, in his 27th year, incorporated the town and hundred of Tenterden, by the name of *the bailiff and commonaltie of the town and hundred of Tenterden*, and granted that the ſame ſhould be a member annexed and

and united to that town and port, and ſeparated from the county of Kent, and that the bailiff and commonalty of this town and hundred ſhould have for ever, on their contributing to the burthens and exigencies of that port and town from time to time,[d] many franchiſes, privileges, and freedoms, and all other liberties, freedoms, and free cuſtoms which the barons of the five ports had before that time enjoyed. In which ſtate this town and hundred remained till the 42d year of queen Elizabeth's reign, when the name of their incorporation was changed to that of *the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and hundred of Tenterden*, by which it continues to be governed at this time.

THE CORPORATION conſiſts of a mayor, twelve jurats, and as many common-councilmen, a chamberlain, and town clerk; the juriſdiction of it being excluſive from the juſtices of the county. The mayor is choſen yearly on Auguſt 29. The election uſed to be in the town-hall; but that being burnt down by ſome priſoners in the priſon-room over it, it was afterwards made under one of the great old oaks, which are not far from the place, on the other ſide of the ſtreet, where it ſtood. A neat and elegant hall was finiſhed in 1792, adjoining the Woolpack Inn, in which the mayor has been elected as heretofore, and it is occaſionally uſed as an aſſembly room by the inhabitants. The mayor is coroner of both the town and hundred; there is no ſheriff; the commoners muſt be reſciants, and are choſen by the mayor and two of the jurats; the jurats are all juſtices of the peace. They hold ſeſſions of oyer and terminer, but cannot try treaſon. At the ſeſſions holden at Tenterden, Auguſt 10, 1785, two men were convicted of burglary, and executed near Gallows-green the 27th following. Both the charters of this corporation being deſtroyed by the fire of the court-hall in 1660, an exemplification of them was procured anno 12 George III.

[d] Jeake's Charters of the Five Ports, p. 69, 97, 119, 126.

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The liberty of the court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds, claimed a paramount juriſdiction over this hundred, till the incorporation of the town of Tenterden, and the annexing this hundred to it in the reign of Henry VI. ſince which the mayor and jurats have been lords of the royalty of it, and continue ſo at this time.

The pariſh is divided into *ſix boroughs*, each having a borſholder choſen yearly, theſe are Town Borough, Caſtweaſle, Boreſile, Shrubcote, Dumborne, which includes all Smallhyth, and Reading, which is wholly in the pariſh of Ebene.

THE PARISH of Tenterden lies too near the marſhes to be either healthy or pleaſant, excepting that part where the town is ſituated near the northern boundaries of it, on what may be called for this country, high ground; it is about five miles acroſs each way. The ſoil of it is various, the northern part being ſand, towards the eaſt it is a wet ſtiff clay, and towards the ſouth and weſt towards the marſhes a deep rich mould. The generality of the lands in it are paſture, but there are about one hundred acres of hop-ground diſperſed in different parts of it; there is very little wood, and that moſtly between the town and Smallhyth, a hamlet formerly of much more conſequence, as will be further mentioned hereafter, ſituated at the ſouthern boundary of it, on the road into the Iſle of Oxney, cloſe to the river Rother, which ſeparates that part of this pariſh from the iſland. About a mile and a half eaſtward is the hamlet of Reading-ſtreet, built adjoining the high road to Apledore, cloſe to the marſhes below it, on the paſſage over the Rother into Ebeney, and the Iſle of Oxney.

On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1755, between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon (being at the ſame time that the great baſon at Portſmouth was diſturbed) ſeveral ponds in this pariſh and neighbourhood, without any ſenſible motion of the earth, were greatly agitated,

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the water of them being forced up the banks with great violence, fretting and foaming with a noiſe ſimilar to the coming in of the tide, ſo as to terrify many who were near them; ſome of theſe waters flowed up three times in this manner, others circled round into eddies, abſorbing leaves, ſticks, &c. and it was obſerved that only thoſe ponds were affected, that had ſprings to ſupply the waters of them.

THE TOWN OF TENTERDEN is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh and hundred. It ſtands on high ground, neither unpleaſant nor unhealthy; the greateſt part of it is built on each ſide of the high road leading from the weſtern parts of Kent and Cranbrooke through this pariſh ſouth-eaſt to Apledore. A ſmall part of it is paved, where there is a ſmall antient market-place, built of timber; but the market, which is ſtill held on a Friday, is but little frequented, only two millers, and ſeldom any butchers attending it. It is a well-built town, having many genteel houſes, or rather ſeats, interſperſed throughout it, among which are thoſe of the Curteis's, a numerous and opulent family here, who bear for their arms, *Argent, a chevron between three bulls heads, caboſhed*;[e] the Haffendens, who have been long reſident here, and in Smarden and Halden, in this neighbourhood. Buggleſden, in the north part of Boreſile borough, in this pariſh, was very antiently, and till within theſe few years, their property and reſidence. Richard Haffenden now reſides in a new houſe, built by his father, called *Homewood*, at the weſt end of this town, and in the ſouth part of Boreſile borough. They bear for their arms, *Chequy, ſable and argent, on a bend, ſable, three mullets, or*; the Staces, who have been reſident here from the beginning of the laſt century, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, in ſeveral of which they are ſtiled gentlemen;

[e] See their deſcent in the Heraldic Viſitation for Kent, anno 1619, and MSS. in the Heralds-office, C. 16. f. 79. b.

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the Blackmores, poſſeſſed of Weſtwell houſe, a handſome ſeat at the ſouth eaſt end of the town, built by James Blackmore, eſq. in 1711, one of whoſe deſcendants afterwards becoming poſſeſſed by gift of the ſeat of Briggins, in Hertfordſhire, removed thither, where they have continued ever ſince, and this of Weſtwell-houſe is now occupied by Mr. James Blackmore, the uncle of Thomas Blackmore, eſq. of Briggins, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1789, having been thrice married. He left by his two firſt wives three ſons and two daughters; his third wife Anne, daughter of Mr. Tatnall, of Theobalds, now ſurvives him. They bear for their arms, *Argent, a feſs between three blackmoors heads ſideways, couped at the neck, ſable*; and ſeveral others, moſt of whoſe wealth, as well as that of the inhabitants of this town in general, has ariſen from its near neighbourhood to Romney-marſh, where moſt of them have ſome occupation in the grazing buſineſs.

The church ſtands on the north ſide of the town, which, with the reſt of the pariſh, conſiſts of about three hundred houſes, and two thouſand inhabitants, of which about five hundred are diſſenters, who have two meeting-houſes here, one of Preſbyterians, the other of Methodiſtical Baptiſts.

At the eaſt end of the town is *Craythorne-houſe*, which formerly belonged to the Bargraves, and then to the Marſhalls, who ſold it to the late Mr. John Sawyer, who built a new houſe here, in which he afterwards reſided, and his aſſigns now poſſeſs it. A branch of the family of Whitfield had once their reſidence in a large houſe at the eaſt end likewiſe of this town. John Whitfield reſided here, as did his ſon Herbert, who died in 1622; they were deſcended from an antient family in Northumberland, and bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend, plain, between two cotizes, ingrailed ſable, a mullet, or.* At length the heirs of Sir Herbert Whitfield, ſold this ſeat to William

liam Auſten, eſq. of Hernden, in this pariſh. Sir Robert Auſten, bart. the laſt of that name, reſided in it, and it now belongs to his heirs, and is made uſe of as a boarding ſchool for young ladies.

There is a large fair held in this town on the firſt Monday in May yearly, for cattle, wool, merchandize, and ſhop goods of all ſorts, to which there is a great reſort from all the neighbouring country. Moſt of the road, leading from the town to Smallhyth, particularly the upper part of it, known by the name of Broad Tenterden, is ſaid to have been lined with buildings on each ſide, and to have been the moſt populous part of the pariſh.

THERE ARE ſeveral places in this pariſh worthy notice, the firſt of them is HALES-PLACE, at the north-weſt end of this town, which was for many generations the reſidence of a branch of the family of Hales, who removed hither from their original ſeat, of the ſame name, in the adjoining pariſh of Halden. Henry Hales, who lived in the reign of Henry VI. was born here, and married Julian, daughter and heir of Richard Capel, of Tenterden, by which he greatly increaſed his eſtate in this pariſh. He had by her two ſons, of whom John Hales, the eldeſt, was of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, eſq. and was one of the barons of the exchequer. He had four ſons, Sir James Hales, one of the juſtices of the common pleas, who was of the Dungeon, where his deſcendants continued many generations afterwards; Thomas, who was ſeated at Thanington, whoſe deſcendant Robert was created a baronet in 1666, and was anceſtor of the preſent Sir Philip Hales, bart. Edward, the third ſon, inherited this ſeat and his father's poſſeſſions in this pariſh; and William, the fourth ſon, was of Reculver and Nackington, in this county. Edward Hales, eſq. the third ſon, who inherited this ſeat and eſtate at Tenterden, reſided at it, and left a ſon Sir Edward Hales, who was created a baronet on the

29th

29th of June, 1611. He removed his reſidence from hence to the neighbouring pariſh of Woodchurch, in which pariſh he poſſeſſed the antient ſeat of the Herlackendens, in right of his wife Deborah, only daughter and heir of Martin Herlackenden, eſq. of that place. His ſon Sir John Hales, having married Chriſtian, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir James Cromer, of Tunſtal, became poſſeſſed of the antient ſeat of the Cromers in that pariſh, where he reſided, and died in his father's life-time, in 1639, whoſe ſon Edward Hales ſucceeded to the title of baronet on his grandfather's death, in 1654, whoſe heir he was, and reſided at Tunſtal. His ſon Sir Edward Hales, bart. having purchaſed the manſion of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, reſided there, as his deſcendants have ever ſince; and from him this ſeat and eſtate at Tenterden at length deſcended down to his great-grandſon Sir Edward Hales, bart. now of St. Stephen's, who about forty-eight years ago pulled down the greateſt part of this antient ſeat, and fitted up a ſmaller dwelling or farm-houſe on the ſcite of it, which, together with the antient offices or out-buildings of the manſion ſtill remaining, continues part of his poſſeſſions.

HERNDEN, formerly ſpelt *Heronden*, was once an eſtate of conſiderable ſize in this pariſh, though it has been long ſince ſplit into different parcels. The whole of it once belonged to a family of the name of Heronden, whoſe arms, as appears by the antient ordinaries in the Heralds-office, were, *Argent, a heron volant, azure.* At length one part of this eſtate was alienated by one of this family to Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, whoſe deſcendant Sir John Baker, knight and baronet, died poſſeſſed of it in 1661; but the capital manſion and other principal parts of it remained ſome time longer in the name of Heronden, one of whom, in the reign of Charles I. alienated ſome part of it, now called *Little Hernden*, to Short, a family whoſe

anceſtors

anceſtors had reſided at Tenterden for ſome time. In the Heraldic Viſitation of this county, anno 1619, is a pedigree of this family, beginning with Peter Short, of Tenterden, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a griffin paſſant, between three eſtoiles, or.* At length one of them ſold this part of it to Curteis, whoſe grandſon Mr. Samuel Curteis is now in the poſſeſſion of it. But the remainder of Hernden, in which was included the principal manſion, ſituated about a quarter of a mile ſouthward of the town, was at the ſame time conveyed by ſale to Mr. John Auſten, the ſecond ſon of William Auſten, eſq. of this pariſh, and elder brother of Robert, created a baronet anno 1660. He afterwards reſided here, and dying in 1655, *ſ. p.* gave it by will to his nephew Robert Auſten, eſq. the ſecond ſon of Sir Robert above-mentioned, by his ſecond wife. He afterwards reſided here, and had two ſons, Robert and Ralph; the eldeſt of whom, Robert Auſten, eſq. reſided here, and left three ſons, William, of whom hereafter, and Edward and Robert, both of whom afterwards ſucceeded to the title of baronet. William Auſten, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, inherited Hernden, and in 1729, ſuffered a recovery of this, as well as all other the Kentiſh eſtates compriſed in his grandfather's ſettlement of them, to the uſe of him and his heirs. He died in 1742, and by will deviſed it to Mr. Richard Righton, who afterwards reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1772, and was buried, as was his wife afterwards, under a tomb on the ſouth ſide of the church-yard; upon which it came into the hands of his ſon Benjamin Righton, eſq. of Knightſbridge, who in 1782 conveyed Hernden, a farm called Pixhill, and other lands in this pariſh and Rolvenden, to Mr. Jeremiah Curteis, gent. of Rye, in Suſſex, who finding this antient manſion, which ſeems, by a date remaining on it, to have been built in the year 1585, being the 28th of queen Elizabeth's reign, in a ruinous condition,

condition, pulled it down; but the ſcite of it, together with the lands belonging to it, ſtill remain in his poſſeſſion.

PITLESDEN, or *Pitteleſden*, as it was antiently ſpelt, is ſituated near the weſt end of this town. It was once a ſeat of ſome note, being the reſidence of a family of that name, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a feſs, between three pelicans, or*, in whoſe poſſeſſion it continued till Stephen Pitleſden,[f] about the reign of Henry VI. leaving an only daughter and heir Julian, ſhe carried it in marriage to Edward Guldeford, eſq. of Halden, whoſe deſcendant Sir Edward Guldeford, warden of the five ports, leaving an only daughter and heir Jane, ſhe entitled her huſband Sir John Dudley, afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, to the poſſeſſion of this manor, and they, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. joined in the conveyance of it to Sir Thomas Cromwell, lord Cromwell, afterwards created Earl of Eſſex, who paſſed it away by ſale to that king, and it remained in the hands of the crown till king Edward VI. in his 7th year, granted it, with the pond of water, wear and fiſhery, with the dove-houſe belonging to it, and all its appurtenances, to Sir John Baker, one of the privy council, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, in whoſe family it continued till Sir John Baker, bart. of Siſſinghurſt, in the reign of king Charles I. conveyed it by ſale to Mr. Jaſper Clayton, mercer, of London. At length, after ſome intermediate owners, it came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. William Blackmore, gent. of this place, who at his death deviſed it to his daughter Sarah, who entitled her huſband Mr. John Crumpe, of Frittenden, to the poſſeſſion of it for her life, but the remainder, on her death, is veſted in her brother Mr. Thomas Blackmore, gent. now of Tenterden.

[f] Philipott, p. 337. See Coll. Peer. vol. ii. p. 302.

LIGHTS,

LIGHTS, formerly called *Lights Notinden*, is a ſmall manor here, which together with another called *Eaſt Aſherinden*, the name of which is now almoſt forgotten, though there was a family of this name of Aſherinden, or Aſhenden, as it was afterwards ſpelt, who were reſident in this pariſh, and were, as appears by their wills, poſſeſſed of lands here called Aſhenden, ſo late as the year 1595. Theſe manors belonged partly to a chantry founded in this pariſh, and partly to the manor of Brooke, near Wye, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury; in which ſtate they continued till the reign of Henry VIII. when, on the ſuppreſſion both of that priory and of the chantry likewiſe, they were granted by that king to Sir John Baker, his attorney-general, whoſe deſcendant Sir John Baker, of Siſſinghurſt, knight and baronet, died poſſeſſed of them in 1661. How long they continued in his deſcendants, I do not find; but the former is now become the property of Mr. William Mantell, and the latter belongs to Mr. William Children, who has lately built a houſe on it, in which he reſides.

FINCHDEN is a ſeat here, ſituated on the denne of Leigh, at Leigh-green, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of a family, who were anceſtors of the Finch's, whoſe poſterity ſtill continued till very lately in the poſſeſſion of it. They were antiently called Finchden, from their ſeat here; one of them, William de Fyncheden, was chief juſtice of the king's bench in the 45th year of the reign of Edward III.[s] though his name in ſome old law books, which appear to be of that time, is written contractedly Finch, which probably was the original name, though I do not find any connection between this family and the deſcendants of Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, ſeated at Eaſtwell and elſewhere in this county; excepting

[s] Dugd. orig. chron. ſeries, p. 50.

that they bear the ſame coat of arms. In later times I find William Finch, gent. of this place, died poſſeſſed of it in 1637, and in his direct deſcendants this ſeat continued down to Mr. William Finch, gent. who reſided in it, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1794, *ſ. p.* leaving his brother Mr. Richard Finch, of Tenterden, his next heir.

ELARDINDEN is an eſtate, which was formerly of ſome account here, and is parcel of the manor of Frid, or Frith, in Bethersden. It was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the noble family of Mayney. Sir John de Mayney, of Biddenden, died poſſeſſed of it in the 50th year of Edward III. and in his deſcendants it continued till the reign of Henry VI. when it was alienated by one of them to William Darell, eſq. whoſe deſcendant George Darell, eſq. conveyed it by ſale in the 17th year of king Henry VIII. to Sir John Hales, of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, one of the barons of the exchequer, who gave it to his third ſon Edward Hales, eſq. of Tenterden, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, of St. Stephens, near Canterbury, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

THE MANORS OF GODDEN AND MORGIEU are ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh. The former of them was once in the poſſeſſion of a family of that name, one of whom, Roger de Godden, paid aid for it in the 20th year of king Edward III. as one knight's fee, which he held here of Stephen de la Hey. Soon after which it ſeems to have paſſed into the poſſeſſion of the family of Aucher. How long it continued in this name I have not ſeen; but in the 36th year of Henry VI. the executors of Walter Shirygton, clerk, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaſter, having founded a chantry in the chapel near the north door of St. Paul's cathedral, London, which, from the founder, bore the name of *Shirygton's chantry*, they purchaſed both theſe manors towards the endowment

ment of it.[h] Theſe manors remained part of this foundation till the ſuppreſſion of it, in the 1ſt year of Edward VI. when coming into the hands of the crown, they were granted by the king, the year afterwards, to Sir Miles Partridge, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and he ſold them, in the 6th year of that reign, to Thomas Argal; and from his deſcendant they paſſed into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Colepeper, afterwards created lord Colepeper, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1660; upon which they came to his ſecond ſon John, who on his elder brother's death without male iſſue, ſucceeded to the title of Lord Colepeper, and dying in 1719 without iſſue, bequeathed theſe manors to his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Colepeper, of Hollingborne, who by will deviſed them to her nephew John Spencer Colepeper, eſq. of the Charter-houſe, being the laſt of the vaſt poſſeſſions of the different branches of this family diſperſed over this whole county. He, in 1781, alienated them to Mr. Richard Curteis, of Tenterden, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

Kenchill is a ſeat in this pariſh, which was formerly the property of the family of Guldeford, one of whom, Sir Richard Guldeford, knight-banneret, and of the garter, poſſeſſed it in the reign of Henry VIII. His ſon Sir Edward Guldeford, warden of the five ports, leaving an only daughter Jane, ſhe carried it in marriage to Sir John Dudley, afterwards duke of Northumberland, and he, about the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, conveyed it to that king, who, in his 36th year, granted it to Thomas Argal, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, on whoſe deceaſe his ſon Thomas Argal had poſſeſſion granted of it, in the 6th year of queen Elizabeth. At length, after ſome intermediate owners, it came into the poſſeſſion of Robert Clarkſon, eſq. of London, who ſold it in 1687 to

[h] See Dugd. Hiſt. St. Paul's, p. 132.

Mr. John Mantell, grazier, of Tenterden, who was one of the inſtances of the quick accumulation of riches from Romney-marſh; for in fourteen yea rshe had acquired ſufficient to become the purchaſer of this and other eſtates, which rented at 800l. per annum. He deviſed Kenchill by will, together with the manor of Eaſt Aſherinden, already mentioned before, Dumborne, and other lands in this pariſh, to his ſon Reginald, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1743, and lies buried in this church-yard. They bear for their arms, *Argent, a croſs between four martlets, ſable*, as borne by the family of Horton Monks, excepting, that the latter bore *the croſs engrailed*; and leaving no iſſue, he gave them to his nephew Mr. Edward Mantell, of Merſham, who left ſeveral ſons and daughters, who afterwards joined in the ſale of their reſpective intereſts in them to Mr. William Mantell, the then elder brother; by which means he became entitled to the entire fee of Kenchill, with the manor of Eaſt Aſherinden, and reſided at the former of them. He married Anne Marſhall, of Merſham, and died in 1789, leaving iſſue ſeveral children. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Mantell, the younger brother, re-purchaſed Dumborne, of which he is now poſſeſſed, having married in 1788 Miſs S. Horne, by whom he has one daughter.

THE HAMLET OF SMALLHYTH, commonly called *Smallit*, is ſituated ſomewhat more than three miles from the town of Tenterden, at the ſouthern boundary of this pariſh, cloſe to the old channel of the river Rother, over which there is a paſſage from it into the Iſle of Oxney. The inhabitants were formerly, by report, very numerous, and this place of much more conſequence than at preſent, from the expreſſions frequently made uſe of in old writings of thoſe *infra oppidum* and *intra oppidum de Smallhyth*; the prevalent opinion being, that the buildings once extended towards Bullen weſtward; no proof of which, however,

can

can be brought from the preſent ſtate of it, as there remain only three or four ſtraggling farm-houſes on either ſide, and a few cottages in the ſtreet near the chapel. The ſea came up to this place ſo lately as the year 1509, as is evident by the power then given of burying in this chapel-yard the bodies of thoſe who were caſt by ſhipwreck on the ſhore of the ſea *infra predictum oppidum de Smallhyth*; which are the very words of the faculty granted for that purpoſe.

At this place A CHAPEL was built, and was ſoon afterwards licenſed by faculty from archbiſhop Warham, anno 1509, on the petition of the inhabitants, on account of the diſtance from their pariſh church of Tenterden, the badneſs of the roads, and the dangers they underwent from the waters being out in their way thither; and was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The words of it are very remarkable: And we William, archbiſhop aforeſaid, of the infinite mercy of Almighty God, and by the authority of St. Peter and St. Paul the apoſtles, and alſo of our patrons St. Alphage and St. Thomas, remit, &c.

Divine ſervice ſtill continues to be performed in this chapel, which is repaired and maintained, and the ſalary of the chaplain paid out of the rents of lands in this pariſh and Witterſham, which are veſted in truſtees, who pay him the annual produce of them, the rents of them being at this time 52l. 10s. per annum, though it is ſet down in Bacon's Liber Regis, as only of the clear yearly certified value of forty five pounds. The preſent curate is Thomas Morphett, appointed in 1773.

CHARITIES.

JOHN WOOD, by will in 1560, gave an annuity of 40s. per annum, out of certain lands in Tenterden, now belonging to Sir Edward Hales, bart. payable to the churchwardens, towards the repair of the church; which gift is confirmed by a decree of the court of chancery; the lands being in the occupation of Richard Farby.

LADY JANE MAYNARD gave by will in 1660, thirty acres of land in Snave and Rucking, let at 24l. per annum, for putting out poor children apprentices, whose fathers are dead or otherwise disabled by sickness; the overplus to be given to poor, honest and aged widows of this parish, that have not been nor are likely to become chargeable to it.

MRS ANNE SHELTON, widow, by will in 1674, gave nine acres of land in Brookland and Brenset, now let at twelve guineas per annum, to the vicar and churchwardens to put out one or more children, born in Tenterden, apprentices to some honest handicraft trade.

DAME FRANCES NORTON, widow, sister of Judith, wife of Robert Austen the elder, of Heronden, esq. gave by deed in 1719, an estate, of 35l. per annum, in Hollingborne, for the joint benefit in equal moieties of this parish and Hollingborne; since which, by a commission of charitable uses, in 1748 a farm of 15l. per annum, in Hucking, has been purchased and added to it; the division of the profits of which between them, and the application of them, has been already fully related under the description of the parish of Hollingborne, in the fifth volume of this history, p. 473.

AN ANCESTOR of the family of Heyman, of Somerfield, many years since founded *the free school* in this town, for teaching the *Latin* tongue *gratis*, to so many poor children of this parish as the mayor and jurats should think proper, who are trustees of it, and appoint the master; but at present there are no children on this foundation.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, clerk, about the year 1521, gave 10l. per ann. to be paid the master of this school, out of a messuage and twelve acres of land, in this parish, now belonging to Sir Edward Hales, bart. which was confirmed by a decree in the Exchequer, anno 4 queen Anne, and then in the occupation of Thomas Scoone.

JOHN MANTELL, gent. in 1702, gave 200l. which was laid out in the purchasing of a piece of fresh marsh land, containing ten acres, in St. Maries, let at 10l. per annum, to be paid to the master of this school.

The south chancel of the church is appropriated to the use of this school.

TENTERDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mildred, is a large handsome building, consisting of two isles and three chancels, having a lofty well-built tower at the west

weſt end, which ſtanding on high ground is ſeen from the country for many miles around it. There are eight bells in it, and a ſet of muſical chimes. The two iſles and chancels are all ceiled; the north iſle is curiouſly ceiled with oak and ornamented. There are three galleries in the church. On the front of the ſteeple are the arms of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and likewiſe on a beam over the altar. In the north window a coat, *Two chevrons, gules, on a canton, gules, a lion paſſant, or.* In the ſouth window, at the bottom, *Or, a ſaltier, between four mullets, ſable*; and another, *Gules, a bend ſiniſter azure, fretted argent.* The monuments and graveſtones in this church, as well as the tomb-ſtones in the church yard, are ſo numerous as to be far beyond the limits of this volume. Among them are thoſe belonging to the families of the Aultens, Curteis's, Blackmores, Haffendens, and other families mentioned before, as the modern poſſeſſors of eſtates and manors in this pariſh.

Thomas Petleſden, eſq. by will in 1462, appears to have been buried in the chancel of St. Catherine, and gave one hundred marcs to the ſteeple here, to be paid out of his land, &c. as long as it was a werking.[1]

Till within theſe few years there hung a beacon, (a very ſingular inſtance remaining of one) over on the top of this ſteeple. It was a ſort of iron kettle, holding about a gallon, with a ring or hoop of the ſame metal round the upper part of it, to hold ſtill more coals, roſin, &c. It was hung at the end of a piece of timber, about eight feet long. The vanes on the four pinnacles were placed there in 1682. There was formerly a noted dropping ſtone, in the arch of the door-way going into the bell-loft, which has ceaſed to drop for many years. By the dropping of it, part of a ſtone, or two ſtones rather, were carried

[1] Wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

off, leaving a conſiderable riſt or hollow where the ſtones were joined. Upon the water drying in 1720, where it fell underneath, the ſtone hardened and grew ſlippery, being probably of the nature of the ſtelaſtical water in the Peak of Derbyſhire, at Poolſhole.

There is a noted ſaying, *that Tenterden ſteeple was the cauſe of the Goodwin Sands*—which is thus accounted for: Goodwin, earl of Kent, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, was owner of much flat land in the eaſtern part of it, near the iſle of Thanet, which was defended from the ſea by a great wall, which lands afterwards became part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, near Canterbury, ſtill retaining the name of Goodwin, their former owner; and the abbot being at the ſame time owner of the rectory of Tenterden, the ſteeple of which church he had then began building, had employed during the courſe of it ſo much of his care and attention to the finiſhing of that work, that he neglected the care and preſervation of that wall, inſomuch, that on Nov. 3, 1099, the ſea broke over and ruined it, drowning the lands within it, and overwhelming it with a light ſand, ſtill remaining on them, the place retaining to this time the name of the Goodwin Sands, and becoming dreadful and dangerous to navigators. Thus this ſteeple is ſaid to be the cauſe of the Goodwin Sands. This is the common tradition; how far conſiſtent with truth, ſo far as relates to theſe ſands, will be taken notice of in its proper place.[k]

THE CHURCH of Tenterden was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, to which it was appropriated in 1259, on condition of a proper portion being aſſigned for the maintenance of a perpetual vicar of it; and the official of the archbiſhop, on an inquiſition concerning this vicarage, made

[k] See Kilb. Surv. p. 263, and another ſtory of it in Fuller's Worthys, Kent, p. 65.

his

his return that it then conſiſted in all tithes, obventions, and oblations belonging to the church; except the tithes of ſheaves, corn, and hay, of which latter the vicar ſhould receive yearly four loads from the abbot and convent, and that it was then valued at eighteen marcs and more per annum.

The abbot of St. Auguſtine took upon himſelf, about the year 1295, to conſtitute ſeveral new deanries, and apportioned the ſeveral churches belonging to his monaſtery to each of them, according to their vicinity; one of theſe was the deanry of Lenham, in which this church of Tenterden was included, but this raiſing great conteſts between the archbiſhops and them, it ended in ſtripping the abbot of theſe exemptions, and he was by the pope declared to be ſubject to the archbiſhop's juriſdiction in all matters whatſoever, which entirely diſſolved theſe new deanries.[1]

This church had a manor antiently appendant to it, and on *a quo warranto* in the *iter* of H. de Stanton, and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, anno 7 Edward II. the abbot was allowed year and waſte, and cattle called weif, in his manor of Tentwardenne among others; and thoſe liberties, with all others belonging to the abbot and convent, were confirmed by letters of *inſpeximus* by Edward III. in his 36th year, and likewiſe the additional privilege of the chattels of their own tenants condemned and fugitive, within their manor here.

In which ſtate this church continued till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, when it came with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, anno 30 Henry VIII. into the hands of the crown, after which the king, by his dotation charter in his 33d year, ſettled both the church appropriate of Tenterden, with the manor appendant, and all its rights

[1] Dec. Script. col. 1697 et ſeq. See Lenham, vol. v. p. 442.

and

and appurtenances, and the advowſon of the vicarage, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of the parſonage remains. After the death of Charles I. on the diſſolution of deans and chapters, this parſonage was ſurveyed in order for ſale; when it appears to have conſiſted of one great barn, newly erected, on a cloſe of paſture of five acres; together with all the tithes of corn within the pariſh; and ſeveral rents, out of lands and tenements in Tenterden, amounting to 26s. 8d. taken in right of the parſonage, which had been let in 1640 to Sir Edward Hales, at the yearly rent of 20l. 6s. 8d. but that they were worth over and above that rent ſeventy-eight pounds. That the leſſee was bound to repair the premiſes, and the chancel of the church, and provide for the dean and officers, or pay the ſum of 33s. 4d. The preſent leſſee of it is Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephens, but the advowſon of the vicarage the dean and chapter retain in their own hands.

In 1259 this vicarage was valued at thirty marcs, and in 1342 at forty-five marcs. It is valued in the king's books at 33l. 12s. 11d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 7s. 3½d. In 1588 there were communicants five hundred and eighty-ſix. In 1640 it was valued at 120l. per annum. Communicants ſix hundred. It is now double that value.

There is *a modus* claimed throughout the pariſh, in the room of ſmall tithes.

CHURCH OF TENTERDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*George Elye*, alias *Heely*, April 26, 1571, obt. 1615.
	John Sympſon, S. T. P. Jan. 16, 1615, reſigned 1619.
	Walter Pargiter, A. M. July 5, 1619, obt. 1626.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Iſaac Bargrave*, S. T. P. Jan. 30, 1626, reſigned 1727.[m]
	Richard Seliard, A. M. April 16, 1627.
	John Gee, obt. 1639.[n]
	Humphry Peake, S. T. P. Oct. 18, 1639.[o]
	..... *Barnes*, in 1649.[p]
	George Haws, ejected in 1662.[q]
	Nathaniel Collington, A. M. Nov. 7, 1662, obt. 1682.
	Jonathan Maud, A. M. Feb. 27, 1682, obt. 1709.
	Robert Turner, A. M. Dec. 6, 1709, obt. 1723.
	Theophilus Delangle, July 31, 1723, obt. June 29, 1763.[r]
	Mathew Wallis, A. M. Dec. 1763, obt. Nov. 1771.
	William Taſwell, A. M. Nov. 1771, vacated the ſame year.[s]
	Joſeph Mathew, July 10, 1772, obt. 1796.
	John Luxmore, D. D. April 28, 1796, the preſent vicar.[t]

m In 1626 he had a diſpenſation to hold with it the vicarage of Eythorne. He died in 1642, dean of Canterbury, in which cathedral he lies buried.

n He was probably the ſon of John Gee, miniſter of Dunsford, in Devonſhire, and was firſt beneficed at Newton, near Winwick, in Lancaſhire, whence going to London he became a profeſſed Roman Catholic; but at length being moved by his father's and archbiſhop Abbot's letters, he was reunited to the church of England, and lies buried in this church. He wrote ſeveral tracts. See Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 501.

o He had been rector of Acryſe, and was afterwards preb. of Canterbury.

p Parl. Surveys, Augtn. off.

q Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

r In 1756 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding this vicarage with the rectory of Snargate.

s Minor canon of Canterbury. He was never inſtituted, the dean and chapter conſenting that he ſhould exchange it with the archbiſhop, for the vicarage of Rainham.

t Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-ſquare, London

THE HUNDRED OF BLACKBORNE

IS the laſt of the Seven Hundreds left undeſcribed, as well as the laſt in the Lath of Scray, lying the next north-eaſtward from that of Tenterden. It was antiently called likewiſe *Blacetune*.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE GREATEST PART OF THE PARISHES OF

1. HALDEN.
2. SHADOXHURST.
3. KENARDINGTON.
4. APLEDORE; *and the whole of the pariſh of*
5. WOODCHURCH.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, and likewiſe a part of the pariſhes of BETHERSDEN, SMARDEN, and WAREHORNE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. One conſtable has juriſdiction of it.

HALDEN,

USUALLY called *High Halden*, to diſtinguiſh it from the manor of Halden, in Rolvenden, of eminent account, and in antient records written *Hathewolden*, lies the next pariſh north-eaſtward from Tenterden. So much of it as is in the borough of Omenden, is in the hundred of Barkley, and the reſidue in this hundred of Blackborne. The court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds claims over part of this pariſh, and the manor of Lambyn, alias Halden, over other parts of it.

THE PARISH of Halden is ſituated very obſcurely, in as unpleaſant a part as any within this county; it is about three miles long and two broad, and has about one hundred houſes in it. It is ſo little frequented as hardly to be known beyond its own neighbourhood. The village is nearly in the centre of the

pariſh

pariſh, with the church and parſonage cloſe to it on the eaſt ſide. The ſoil is a deep ſtiff clay. The turnpike road from Tenterden to Bethersden and Aſhford, leads through it, which, as well as the reſt of the roads throughout it, are hardly paſſable after any rain, being ſo miry, that the traveller's horſe frequently plunges through them up to the girths of the ſaddle; and the waggons ſinking ſo deep in the ruts, as to ſlide along on the nave of the wheels and axle of them. The roads are all of great breadth, from fifty to ſixty feet and more, with a breadth of green ſwerd on each ſide; the hedges being filled with oak trees, whoſe branches hang over to a conſiderable extent, and render the ſurface near them damp, and the proſpect always gloomy. In ſome few of the principal roads, as from Tenterden hither, there is a ſtone cauſeway about three feet wide, for the accommodation of horſe and foot paſſengers; but there is none further on till near Bethersden, to the great diſtreſs of travellers. When theſe roads become tolerably dry in ſummer, they are ploughed up and laid in a half circle to dry, the only amendment they ever have. In extreme dry weather in ſummer, they become exceedingly hard, and by traffic ſo ſmooth as to ſeem glazed, like a potter's veſſel, though a ſingle hour's rain renders them ſo ſlippery, as to be very dangerous to travellers. The country here is low, flat and dreary, and very wet and miry, as is this whole hundred and the country northward of it, as far as the quarry hills; the farm-houſes and cottages are thinly ſcattered about, and meanly built of timber and plaiſter. There is a great deal of oak coppice wood interſperſed throughout the pariſh, having many fine large trees of the ſame kind in them.

At the weſt end of the village is a houſe, called *Halden-place*, now belonging to Mr. James Blackmore, of Tenterden. *Brickhill-houſe*, in this pariſh, was for many years the ſeat of the Pauls, who bore

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for their arms, *Argent, two bars, azure, a canton, ſable,* ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church-yard; the laſt of them, Mr. Anthony Paul, died in 1758, without male iſſue, and his eldeſt daughter and coheir Judith carried it in marriage to Mr. Henry Bagnall, rector of Frittenden, on whoſe death in 1761, it became veſted in his two daughters and coheirs; one of them married Mr. H. Frend, rector of Frittenden, and the other Mr. Bowles, of Linton, and they are now entitled to it. *Cranton-houſe,* in the north weſt part of it, now belongs to Mr. James Haſſenden, gent. of Tenterden, and there were formerly more gentlemen's ſeats in this pariſh, all which are fallen to decay, and there is not one now reſiding in it.

There is a large moat north-weſtward from the church, which ſeems very antient; but there has never been any bricks, or any other marks of a building having been here. The land of it was purchaſed of the late Mr. James Haſſenden, by the Rev. Mr. Hodſon, of Sandhurſt.

Edward Jordan, a learned phyſician, was born here, and died in 1632.[a]

THERE ARE *ſeveral ſubordinate* MANORS within this pariſh, but there are no courts held for any of them. One of them is TIFFENDEN, formerly written *Tepindene,* ſituated in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, and was antiently of ſuch note as to be recorded in Domeſday, which very few eſtates in theſe parts of the Weald were. It was then part of the poſſeſſions of Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

In Blacheburne hundred, Hugo de Montfort himſelf holds half a yoke in Tepindene, which Norman held of king Edward, and it was taxed at half a yoke. There are two villeins, with half a carucate. It was always worth, and is worth one hundred pence.

[a] See Wood's Ath. vol. 1, col. 578.

Hugo

Hugo de Montford, before-mentioned, was the ſon of Thurſtan de Baſtenberg, a Norman, who accompanying the Conqueror, was with him at the fatal battle of Haſtings, and for his ſervices was rewarded with many lordſhips in different counties, and among them with this of Tepindene. Robert his grandſon, in the 12th year of the reign of William Rufus, favouring the title of Robert Curthoſe, in oppoſition to king Henry I. to avoid being called in queſtion, he obtained leave to go on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, leaving his poſſeſſions to the king; by which means this manor came into the hands of the crown. How it paſſed from thence afterwards, I cannot find; but in much later times it came into the poſſeſſion of the the family of Auſten, of Tenterden, in which it remained till Sir Sheffield Auſten, bart. about forty years ago, alienated it, together with a farm in Woodchurch, and a conſiderable quantity of woodland, to Sir Windham Knatchbull, bart. of Merſham, whoſe uncle and heir Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. of that place, afterwards, as ſuch, became poſſeſſed of it, and his ſon of the ſame name is the preſent owner of it.

The ſcite where the antient manſion ſtood, is ſtill viſible, with a large moat round it, but there has been no houſe on it for a great length of time.

The Old House, formerly called Halden-house, is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance northward from the church, which, though it was the habitation of the Scots, of Halden, yet ſeems to have been the property of the Maneys, one of whom, Sir Anthony Maney, of Linton, appears to have demiſed to John Scot, of this place, his capital houſe, with the park and lands belonging to it, in this pariſh and Betherſden, for a term of years, with a covenant of renewal for a further length of time, at forty marcs per ann. John Scot before-mentioned, died poſſeſſed of this ſeat in the 21ſt year of king Henry VI. His grandſon

ſon Henry Scot, of Halden, died here in 1512, and was buried in the church porch, bearing for his arms, *Argent, a croſs-plate, fitchee, ſable.* He left two ſons, of whom Henry, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him at Halden; and Thomas, the ſecond ſon, marrying the daughter and heir of Conghurſt, of Hawkhurſt, inherited that ſeat, where his poſterity remained many years. Henry Scot, the eldeſt ſon, from whom deſcended thoſe of Hayes and Beckenham, reſided here in the reign of king James I. and in his deſcendants it continued till Raynold Scot ſold this ſeat, ſoon after the death of king Charles I. to Sir Edward Hales, knight and bart. whoſe deſcendant Sir Edward Hales, bart. ſold it to John Jorden, and he alienated it in 1673, to Mr. Thomas Marſhall; ſeveral of which name lie buried in this church. At length Mr. John Marſhall, gent. of Tenterden, having mortgaged it to the Rev. Ralph Drake Brockman, he took poſſeſſion of it. They died in 1781, within a few days of each other; but letters having paſſed between them, which were conſidered in law, as binding upon the heirs of the former and the executors of the latter; the equity of redemption and fee of this eſtate was conveyed, in 1782, by Thomas and William, the ſons and coheirs of John Marſhall, before-mentioned, to Mr. Brockman's executors, and his ſon, James Drake Brockman, eſq. of Beechborough, is the preſent owner of it.

HALES-PLACE is an antient well-timbered manſion, ſituated about a mile eaſtward from the church, and is eminent for having been the original ſeat of the family of Hales, in this county. Nicholas Hales was reſident here in the reign of Edward III. as were his deſcendants till about the reign of Henry VI. when they removed to the adjoining pariſh of Tenterden. After which it ſeems to have continued in this family till it was at length ſold to Waterman, in whoſe deſcendants

ſcendants it remained down to Mr. Richard Waterman, who lately reſided in it.

CHARITIES.

A FIELD OF THREE ACRES, called *the Poons field*, in this pariſh, of the annual produce of 2l. 6s. has been applied for the uſe of the poor from time immemorial.

A PIECE OF LAND at Apledore, the rent of which was regularly received and applied to the uſe of the poor till 1725, ſince which the rent has been neither received nor acknowledged, but is of the annual produce of 2s. 6d.

ONE MR. TILDEN founded A CHARITY SCHOOL here. The land with which it is endowed lies in Biddenden, of the value of 20l. per annum, and is veſted in ten truſtees. There are about fifty ſcholars, of whom about fifteen are boarders, who are taught reading and writing. The poor children of the pariſh are taught *gratis*.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about fifteen, caſually thirty.

HALDEN is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of two iſles and three chancels. The ſteeple is at the weſt end, the bottom of which is in form, five parts of an octagon, which part of it is built of upright timber planks, ſet cloſe to each other; the upper part is ſhingled, with a pointed top, it was built in king Henry the VIth.'s reign. There are five bells in it.

It is a rectory, and is part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it. It is valued in the king's books at 19l. 4s. 7d. the yearly tenths being 1l. 18s. 5½d.

In 1578 here were communicants two hundred and twenty-ſix. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum. Communicants eighty. It is now in moſt years of the yearly value of 160l. and in ſome 200l. There are five acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF HALDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Paul Chapman*, A. M. May 19, 1596, reſigned 1600.
	William Lawrie, A. M. July 26, 1600, obt. 1626.
	Richard Taylor, A. M. Feb. 20, 1626.[b]
	John Craford, clerk, obt. 1683.
	John Walker, clerk, A. M. June 15, 1683, obt. 1689.
	Abraham Walter, A. M. July 1, 1689, obt. 1712.
	Francis Jeffrys, LL. B. Nov. 8, 1712, reſigned 1713.
	Thomas Payne, A. M. Oct. 19, 1713, obt. 1759.[c]
	Benjamin Burridge, Oct. 29, 1759, obt. March 17, 1780.
	Daniel Wilcox, A. M. Sept. 8, 1780, the preſent rector.

[b] He lies buried in the high chancel. See Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 378.

[c] He had been chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Conſtantinople, and was archdeacon of Brecknock. He was the ſon of William Payne, D. D. rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, and prebendary of Worceſter.

WOODCHURCH

IS the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from Halden, and is within the court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds, which claims paramount over the denne of Ilchenden, being a great part of it; though the manors of Apledore and of Wye claim over ſome parts of it.

THIS PARISH, which ſtands rather on high ground, is about five miles in length from north to ſouth, and three miles and an half in breadth. The ſoil of it is in general a ſtiff clay, though in the ſouthern part of it

it there is ſome light land, inclining to ſand. It is exceedingly covered, throughout moſt of it, with oaken coppice wood, and the face of the country here, as well as the roads, are much like thoſe of Halden, laſt deſcribed. The village is near the centre of the pariſh, built moſtly round a green, with the church on the north-weſt ſide of it, and the parſonage-houſe. In the ſouth-weſt part of the pariſh is *Shirley-houſe* and *farm*, which formerly belonged to the family of Clarke, and afterwards to the Harlackendens, from whom it was purchaſed by Anne Blackmore, widow of John Blackmore, eſq. of Tenterden, who died in 1717; and their grandſon Thomas Blackmore, eſq. of Hertfordſhire, now owns it, with other adjoining eſtates in this pariſh. Below this farm ſouthward is a large tract of marſhes, called *Shirley*, or *Sherles moor*, being about three miles in length and two in breadth, lying in Woodchurch, Apledore, Eboney, and Tenterden, containing 1245 acres, and is what is called *the Upper Levels*, the waters of which few through Scots-float into Rye harbour. It is allowed to be the richeſt land for fatting cattle in all theſe levels. It belongs to ſeveral different proprietors, among whom Sir Edward Hales, bart. Thomas Blackmore, eſq. the dean and chapter of Canterbury, Richard Curteis, and the heirs of William Henley, eſqrs. are the moſt conſiderable.

Sir Edward Hales, bart. and Richard Hulſe, eſq. are leſſees of the dean and chaprer of Canterbury, for lands in this level, which formerly belonged to the priory of Chriſt-church there.

About three quarters of a mile northward from the church, is Redbrooke-ſtreet, at which formerly reſided a family named At-hale, poſſeſſed of lands in this and the neighbouring pariſhes.

THE MANOR OF TOWNLAND, alias WOODCHURCH, is *ſubordinate* to that of Apledore, and was part of thoſe lands and eſtates aſſigned for the defence

of Dover-caſtle, to the conſtable of which it was allotted, and made a part of his barony, which was uſually ſtiled from him, *the Conſtabularie*, being held by him of the king *in capite by barony*, by the ſervice of maintaining a certain number of ſoldiers from time to time for the defence of the caſtle. Of him and his heirs this manor was held *in capite* by the ſervice of ward to the caſtle. Ralph de la Thun held this manor and other lands in Woodchurch, by the above ſervice, in the 43d year of Henry III. in which year he died poſſeſſed of it, and from him it acquired the name of Thunland, or Townland, as it was afterwards called. After him Richard de Tunland became poſſeſſed of it, whoſe grandſon John Ate Towneland paid aid for it in the 20th year of Edward III. and in his deſcendants it continued down to Thomas Townland, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 7th year of Henry IV.[d] After which it paſſed by ſale into the family of Norton, whence it was ſold, about the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign, to the prior and convent of Leeds, who were then poſſeſſed of it, as appears by the receipt in the exchequer anno 8 of that reign, *Mich. Rot.* 35; and it remained part of their poſſeſſions till the diſſolution of the priory, in the 31ſt year of that reign, when it came into the hands of the crown; from whence it was granted that year to Thomas, lord Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, on whoſe attainder next year, this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown, where it ſtaid but a ſmall time, for the king, in his 36th year, granted it to Sir Thomas Moile, chancellor of his court of augmentation, who in the 4th year of Edward VI. alienated it to Thomas Ancos, who afterwards ſold it to Thomas Lucas, gent, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, hold-

[d] There are divers inquiſitions taken on their deaths, viz. anno 6 Edward III. anno 47 Edward III. anno 9 Richard II.

ing

ing it *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He was deſcended from William Lucas, gent. of Aſhford, who is recorded in Fuller's hiſtory, among thoſe gentry who were returned as ſuch, and qualified to bear arms, by the commiſſioners anno 12 Henry VI.[r] By the inquiſition taken after his death, it was found, that Thomas Godfrey was his nephew and next heir. He died in the 7th year of that reign, and was ſucceeded by his brother James Godfrey, who two years afterwards alienated it to Mary, the widow of Sir John Guldeford, of Hemſted, who in the 19th year of that reign ſold it to John Shellie, whoſe ſon John Shelley, eſq. of Michelgrove, was created a baronet in 1611; and in his deſcendants, baronets, this manor continued till the reign of Charles II. How long it continued in this name, I do not find; for it was now become but of very little note. At length, after ſome intermediate owners, it became the property of Mr. Gabriel Richards, and ſince his deceaſe of Mr. William Evans, the preſent poſſeſſor, who reſides in it.

THE PLACE-HOUSE, or *Woodchurch-houſe*, is a ſeat ſituated at a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from the church, and was the habitation of a family who took both their ſurname and original from it. Anchitel de Woodchurch was poſſeſſed of it about the time of the Conqueror, and gave for his arms, *Gules, three ſwords, erected in pale, argent.* His grandſon Roger de Woodchurch, is the firſt that is mentioned in the antient deeds, without date, of this eſtate, and his grandſon Sir Simon de Woodchurch, is in the regiſter of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen who accompanied king Edward I. in his victorious expedition into Scotland, where he was knighted, with many others of his countrymen. But in him the name, though not the male line, determined; for by matching with Suſan, daughter and heir of Henry le Clerk, of Munfidde, in the pariſh of

[r] See likewiſe Chauncy's Herts, p. 534.

Kingſnoth, who brought a large inheritance into his family; his ſucceſſors, out of gratitude to thoſe who had added ſo much ſplendour, and annexed ſo plentiful a revenue to their name, altered their paternal appellation from Woodchurch to Clerke; and in ſeveral of their deeds ſubſequent to this match were written, Clerke, alias Woodchurch. He left two ſons, Simon, who died without male iſſue;[f] and Clerke Woodchurch, heir to his mother's lands, as well as to his elder brother at this place, on his failure of male iſſue; which latter left a ſon Peter Clerke, alias Woodchurch, who inherited this ſeat on his father's death, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Humphry Clarke, for ſo they then wrote their name, who reſided at Buckford, in Great Chart. He ſold this ſeat, with the eſtate belonging to it, to Martin Harlackenden, eſq. of this pariſh, whoſe ſucceſſor Walter Harlackenden reſided here in the reign of James I. and his deſcendant Geo. Harlackenden, eſq. of Woodchurch, ſold it to Winifred Bridger, widow, and Laurence her ſon, the latter of whom at his death deviſed it to his ſon John, who dying *ſ. p.* his ſiſter Mrs. Winifrid Bridger, of Canterbury, ſucceeded to it, and dying in 1776, unmarried, by will gave it to the Rev. William Dejovas Byrch, of Canterbury, and Elizabeth his wife. He died in 1792, and ſhe in 1798, having ſurviving iſſue an only daughter Elizabeth, ſince deceaſed, who married Samuel Egerton Brydges, eſq. of Denton, who is now in his late wife's right become entitled to it.

Great part of this houſe has been pulled down, and the remainder of it makes but a very mean appearance, and is inhabited by ſeveral different perſons.

HENDEN is an eſtate in this pariſh, which from having had for a length of time the ſame owners as that laſt-deſcribed, was once almoſt accounted an ap-

[f] See Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619. Collins's Bar. vol. i. p. 280.

pendage

pendage to it. This place is ſuppoſed (for there are no records exiſting of it) to have been the original ſeat of the Hendens, who were in much later times ſeated at Biddenden-place, in this neighbourhood, as has been mentioned before, where they continued till within theſe few years. How long they remained poſſeſſors of it, cannot therefore be traced; but in the reign of king Richard II. the Capells, of Capells-court, in Ivychurch, were become owners of it; in the 15th year of which reign Richard Capell died poſſeſſed of it. At length, after it had continued in his deſcendants for ſome generations, it went by the marriage of a female heir into the family of Harlackenden, of this pariſh, where it remained till Deborah, daughter and heir of Martin Harlackenden, entitled her huſband Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, to the poſſeſſion of this eſtate, together with others in this pariſh and neighbourhood, and in his deſcendants it has continued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's, the preſent owner of it.

HARLACKENDEN, uſually called *Old Harlackenden*, ſituated within *the borough* of that name (which extended likewiſe over part of the adjoining pariſh of Shadoxhurſt) was for ſome hundred years the patrimonial demeſnes of that name and family, as appeared by a tomb in this church, the inſcription on which, long ſince obliterated, ſhewed that one of them lay interred there ſoon after the conqueſt. Philipott ſays, the proportion and ſhape of the characters were much like thoſe in uſe in the reigns of king Henry IV. and V. which he thinks was occaſioned by this tomb having been renewed by one of this perſon's ſucceſſors and deſcendants in one of the above reigns, and the former one might have been in old characters, ſuitable to the time in which it was firſt erected. There are none now remaining on it. Kilburne ſays, it was for William Harlackenden, anno 1081. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs, ermine, between three lions heads*

heads eraſed, or; which arms were painted in an upper window of Grays-Inn hall, and appeared to have been of long ſtanding there. In his deſcendants, reſidents here, many of whom lie buried in this church, this ſeat continued down to Thomas Harlackenden, eſq. of Woodchurch, who procured his lands to be *diſgavelled* by the acts of 31 Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI. He died in 1558.[g] At length his deſcendant George Harlackenden, eſq. of this place, alienated it to Winifrid Bridger, widow, and Laurence her ſon, whoſe heirs, in the 9th year of queen Anne, procured an act to veſt it in truſtees, and they accordingly ſold it, in 1711, to dame Sarah, widow of Sir Paul Barrett, ſergeant-at-law. She died that ſame year, and by the limitation in her will,[h] this eſtate devolved to her grandſon Sir Francis Head, bart. ſon of her firſt huſband Francis Head, eſq. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1768. After which his widow, lady Head, by virtue of her jointure, came into the poſſeſſion of it. She died in 1792, and it then devolved to the daughters and coheirs of her late huſband Sir Francis Head, and to their heirs, in the like proportions as the Hermitage, in Higham, and his other eſtates in this county, in which ſtate it remains at preſent.[i]

HENHURST is an eſtate in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, which formerly belonged to a family of the ſame name, whoſe more antient ſeat was at Henhurſt, in Staplehurſt, of which this was but a younger branch. They were likewiſe often written in old deeds both Henhurſt and Enghurſt, and continued owners of this place until the reign of king Henry VII. and then Sir Thomas Henghurſt dying without iſſue male, his

[g] See Philipott, p. 370. Harl. MSS. No. 433-259. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. col. 841.

[h] See more of her, vol. vi. p. 440.

[i] See more of the family of Head, and the coheirs of Sir Francis, under Higham, vol. iii. p. 489.

daughter

daughter and ſole heir carried it in marriage to Humphry Wiſe, whoſe daughter and heir Agnes entitled her huſband Mr. Robert Maſter to the poſſeſſion of it, who bore for his arms, *A lion, rampant, holding in his paws an eſcallop ſhell.* His ſon Mr. Thomas Maſter reſided here, but his ſon Giles Maſter quitted this reſidence and removed to Canterbury, where he died in 1644. At length it deſcended to Sir Harcourt Maſter, alderman of London, who became poſſeſſed of it for the term of his life, by the will of his father's eldeſt brother's daughter, Mary Maſter. He died in 1648. Since which it has continued in his deſcendants, one of whom, Harcourt Maſters, eſq. of Greenwich, owns it at this time.

HENGHAM, now uſually called *Great Hengham*, corruptly for *Engeham*, its original name, lies enveloped by woods, about a mile and an half northward from Woodchurch. It was once accounted a manor, and was in early times poſſeſſed by a family of the ſame name, who reſided at it, and were ſtiled ſometimes Engham, alias Edingham, in antient deeds, relating to their poſſeſſions in different parts of Romney-marſh, the latter being probably their original name, and the former one an abbreviation of it.[k] Alanus de Engham reſided here in the reign of king John, and married the daughter of Townland, of this pariſh, as did his deſcendant Moſes de Engham, alias Edingham, who by marriage with Petronell, daughter of Alan de Plurenden, greatly increaſed his eſtate in Woodchurch; and probably of kindred to this family was Odomar Hengham, eſq. who died in 1411, and lies buried in the body of Canterbury cathedral. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, ſable, between three pellets; on a chief, gules, a lion paſſant, guardant, or.* A branch of this family became poſſeſſed of Singleton, in

[k] Philipott, p. 371. There are pedigrees of this family both in the Heraldic viſitations of 1574 and 1619.

Great

Great Chart, where they rebuilt the manſion, and afterwards reſided; but the laſt reſidence of the Enghams, in this county, was at Gunſton, where they flouriſhed till the beginning of this century. At length Robert Engham, of Woodchurch, leaving two daughters his coheirs, this manor, about the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. was carried in marriage by Mary, the eldeſt of them, to Thomas Iſley, who leaving five daughters his coheirs, Mary, married to Francis Spelman; Frances, to William Boys, eſq. Elizabeth, to Anthony Maſon, eſq. Anne, to George Delves, eſq. and Jane, to Francis Haut, eſq. they, in right of their reſpective wives, became jointly entitled to it. This occaſioned a partition of this eſtate, which was afterwards called by the name of *Great* and *Little Hengham*; the former having the antient manſion and manor annexed to it. This part was afterwards alienated to William Hales, eſq. of Nackington, who poſſeſſed it in the reign of king James I. and in 1640, paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Godfrey the younger, eſq. of Lid, who conveyed it to Clerke, whence it was ſold in the reign of king Charles II. to John Grove, gent. of Tunſtall, whoſe deſcendant Richard Grove, eſq. of London, who died unmarried in 1792, by will deviſed it to Mr. William Jemmett and Mr. William Marſhall, the former of whom, on a partition of his eſtates, became the ſole proprietor of it, and continues ſo at this time. A court baron is held for this manor.

THE OTHER PART of this manor, now called *Little Hengham*, which lies adjoining to it ſouthward, is now the property of the heirs of Abbot, the Whitfields, and the Combers.

PLERYNDEN, now corruptly called *Plunden*, is ſituated in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, in the midſt of a wood, and in the denne of the ſame name. It had in early times owners, who took their ſurname from it, and continued ſo till Petronell, daughter and heir

heir of Alan de Plerynden, who bore for his arms, *Per chevron, in chief, two mullets, in baſe, a martlet*, as they appear, carved in ſtone, on the roof of Canterbury cloyſters, carried it in marriage to Moſes de Engham, in whoſe deſcendants it remained till Vincent Engham, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away by ſale to William Twyſden, eſq. of Chelmington, whoſe deſcendant Sir Thomas Twyſden, bart. of Roydon-hall, in Eaſt Peckham, about the beginning of queen Anne's reign, ſold it to Mr. John Hooker, of Maidſtone, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1717, and deviſed it to his ſecond ſon John, of Broadoak, in Brenchley, gent. who dying unmarried in 1762, deviſed it to his youngeſt and only ſurviving brother Stephen Hooker, gent. of Halden, and he alienated it to John Children, eſq. of Tunbridge, whoſe ſon George Children, eſq. of that place, is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

RICHARD BROWNE, late of Woodchurch, by will in 1562, gave to the poor of this pariſh a rent charge of 4l. 10s. per annum, on every Trinity Sunday for ever, out of a meſſuage called Webbes, in this pariſh, of the clear annual produce of 3l. 8s.

SIR EDWARD HALES, of Woodchurch, by deed in 1610, gave to the poor yearly rents out of a farm, called the Legg farm, in Kenardington.

PHEBE GOBLE, of Woodchurch, by will in 1692, gave to the poor 2l. per annum, to be paid by her heirs for ever, out of a farm, called the Bonny Cravat, in Woodchurch, (now an alehouſe) the firſt Sunday after Old Lady-day.

THERE IS A SCHOOL, for reading and writing, ſupported by contribution, in this pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ninety, caſually 45.

WOODCHURCH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is large and handſome, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, with a ſpire ſteeple, ſhingled, at the weſt end, in which hang ſix bells. The windows in the high chancel

chancel are ſmall and elegant. There are ſome very ſmall remains of good painted glaſs. In this chancel is a ſtone, with the figure in braſs, of a prieſt praying, and inſcription for maſter Nicholas de Gore, in old French; and another ſtone, with inſcription in braſs, for William Benge *Capellanus*, obt. 1437. In this church are many tombs and graveſtones of the family of Harlackenden, which have already been mentioned before. In the ſouth chancel there is a handſome tomb, of Betherſden marble, for Sir Edward Waterhous, chancellor of the exchequer, and privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, in Ireland, third ſon of John Waterhous, eſq. of Whitechurch, in Buckinghamſhire, obt. *ſ. p.* 1591, his arms on his tomb, *Or, a pile engrailed, ſable*, quartered with other coats. Kilburne ſays, in the eaſt window of this chancel, were the arms of Ellis; and in the eaſt window of the north chancel, were ſeveral effigies of the Clerkes; and in the north window of it, thoſe of William Harey; all long ſince gone. The font in this church ſeems very antient, being of Betherſden marble, ſquare, and ſtanding on four pillars.

This church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and continues ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 26l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 13s. 4d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred and ten pounds. Communicants three hundred and forty-nine. In 1729 at two hundred and thirty pounds per annum.

Among the Lambeth MSS. is a decree of archbiſhop Peckham, concerning the tithes of Woodchurch, anno 1281.[1] There are about two acres of glebe land.

[1] See Ducarel's Repertory, p. 122.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF WOODCHURCH.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Bancroft*, S. T. P. reſig. 1633.[m]
	Edward Boughan, A. M. preſented April 13, 1633, and in 1640.[n]
	Stephen Mun, obt. April 1684.
	Thomas Huxley, S. T. B. May 1684, obt. 1685.
	John Love. A. M. Oct. 1685, obt. 1688.
	Henry Hughes, inducted Jan. 1689.
	Henry Hughes, obt. 1704.[o]
	Edward Brooke, Sept. 30, 1704, obt. Feb. 28, 1729.
	John Geekie, LL. D. March 3, 1729. reſigned 1730.[p]
	Herbert Randolph, A. M. 1730, obt. Sept. 1, 1755.[q]
	Nicholas Carter, S. T. P. Sept. 1755, obt. Oct. 23, 1774.[r]
	John Courtail, inducted April 6, 1775, the preſent rector.[s]

m He was conſecrated biſhop of Oxford June 10, 1632, and dying in 1640, was buried at Cuddeſdon. See Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 544. LeNeve's Faſti, p. 228.

n See an account of him in Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. ii. p. 188. Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 544. Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 203. He acted in this pariſh as a juſtice of the peace, for which he was petitioned againſt by Preſbyterian inhabitants, anno 1640, and removed from this benefice; but was reſtored again on the reſtoration. See Ruſhworth, vol. v. p. 169. He was author of ſeveral works, a liſt of which is in Wood's Ath.

o Son of the former.

p He reſigned this rectory for Chevening. See Southfleet, vol. ii. p. 440. and Chevening, vol. iii. p. 126.

q Alſo rector of Deal, and one of the Six Preachers in Canterbury cathedral, where he lies buried.

r In 1755 he had a diſpenſation to hold this rectory with that of Ham, and was likewiſe perpetual curate of Deal chapel. He was father of the juſtly celebrated and learned Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

s And vicar of Burwaſh, in Suſſex, by diſpenſation.

SHADOXHURST

IS the next pariſh eaſtward. So much of it as is within the borough of Old Harlackenden, is in the hundred of Blackborne, and lower diviſion of the lath of Scray, and weſtern diviſion of this county, and within the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds. A ſmall part on the northern ſide of it, conſiſting of only three houſes, is in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, upper diviſion of the lath of Scray, and in the eaſtern diviſion of this county; and the reſidue, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of it, is in the lath of Shipway, hundred of Ham, and eaſtern diviſion likewiſe of this county.

The court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds claims paramount over the greateſt part of this pariſh, and the manor of Tinton over ſome of the ſouthern part of it.

This pariſh is but little frequented, being very obſcurely ſituated in a low flat country, the whole of which is much covered with coppice woods, which makes it very dreary and unpleaſant. The ſoil is a deep miry clay, and the roads are much the ſame and equally bad as thoſe of Halden and the intermediate country. The village is ſituated nearly in the centre of the pariſh, round a green, with the church at the ſouth eaſt end of it. There are about twenty two houſes in the pariſh, and the rents of it are about three hundred pounds per annum.

THE MANOR OF SHADOXHURST is *ſubordinate* to the court of the bailiwic of the Seven Hundreds. It was antiently the inheritance of a family called Forſtal, and ſometimes written At-Forſtal, who were of no mean extraction in this county; for in ſeveral antient deeds John and Richard At-Forſtal are mentioned among the witneſſes to them, and it is probable they were poſſeſſors of this manor, though the private deeds belonging

belonging to it are of no longer date than the reign of Henry V. in the 3d year of which John Forſtal paſſed this manor away by deed to Stokys, vulgarly called Stokes, in whoſe deſcendants it continued many years, until it was at length ſold to Avery Randolph, who had an eſtate likewiſe about Burham, near Maidſtone;[t] and from whoſe ſon Edward, about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, it went by ſale to Sir John Taylor, who, in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away to John Taylor, eſq. of Wilſborough, whoſe anceſtors had reſided at *Homeſtal*, in this pariſh, as early as the reign of Henry III. from whom deſcended thoſe of this name of Romney, Wilſhorough, Maidſtone, and other places in this county, and thoſe of Ireland likewiſe. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chief, ſable, two boars heads, couped of the firſt.*[u] From John Taylor above-mentioned, this manor came down to Sir Thomas Taylor, bart. of Maidſtone, ſo created in 1665, whoſe only ſon of the ſame name died under age, on which his truſtees, under his will, ſold it to John Cooke, eſq. of Swifts, in Cranbrooke, who by will deviſed this manor, with the reſt of his eſtate in Shadoxhurſt, to be ſold for the benefit of his younger children, in purſuance of which it was ſold to Sir Charles Molloy, of Greenwich, who had married Ellen his eldeſt daughter. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1760, *ſ. p.* and deviſed it by will to Charles, the ſecond ſon of George Cooke, eſq. of Lincolns-inn-fields, who has ſince, purſuant to his uncle's will, taken on him the name of Molloy, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

CRIOLS-COURT, now uſually called *Crayals*, is an eſtate in this pariſh, which was once the patrimony of the eminent family of Criol, and was one of the ſeveral ſeats of theirs in this county, which took their name

[t] His will, proved in 1561, is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

[u] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Viſitation of 1619.

from

from them. Bertram de Criol died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of king Edward I. and his ſon John dying in the 34th year of that reign *ſ. p.* left Joane his ſiſter his next heir, then married to Sir Richard de Rokeſle. His eldeſt daughter and coheir Agnes, married Thomas de Poynings, and by it entitled that family to this among the great inheritance which devolved to her in right of her mother; and in their deſcendants this eſtate continued down to Sir Edward Poynings, a man much in favour with king Henry VII. and VIII. under both of whom he enjoyed many important offices of truſt and honor. Though he left ſeveral natural children, yet it being found by the inquiſition taken after his death in the 14th year of the latter reign, that he died not only without legitimate iſſue, but without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his eſtates; this, among others of them, eſcheated to the crown,[w] whence it was granted by Henry VIII. to Mr. William Taylor, gent. of Shadoxhurſt, after whoſe death, anno 16 of that reign, without male iſſue, it came at length by entail to John Taylor, of Winchelſea, who left an only ſurviving daughter and heir Anne, who marrying Mr. William Whitfield, gent. of Patrixborne, entitled him to this eſtate of Criols-court; from whom it was, about the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign, alienated to More, and thence not many years afterwards to Thomas Taylor, eſq. owner of the manor of Shadoxhurſt, as before-mentioned, and afterwards in 1664, created a baronet. Since which it has deſcended, in the like ſeries of ownerſhip with that manor, to Charles Cooke Molloy, eſq. the preſent proprietor of them.

MINCHEN-COURT, vulgarly ſo called, but in old records written *Minikens-court*, is an eſtate here, which was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of St. James's, af-

[w] See more of the Criols, Rokeſles, and Poynings, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 143, 151.

terwards

terwards called St. Jacob's hoſpital, in Thanington, almoſt adjoining to the ſuburbs of Canterbury, founded before the reign of king John, for leprous women, of which one Firmin, if not the founder, was at leaſt a conſiderable benefactor to it, at whoſe requeſt, in the beginning of that reign, this hoſpital, and its poſſeſſions, with the conſent of archbiſhop Hubert, were taken under the cuſtody and protection of the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury.[x] This hoſpital was not diſſolved till the 5th year of king Edward VI. notwithſtanding which, this eſtate of Minchen-court had been long before that alienated from it, and in the very beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign was become veſted in the crown; for that king in his 2d year granted it to Robert Tatteſhall, eſq. to hold of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich by fealty only; and from him immediately afterwards it came by purchaſe to Sir Edward Wotton, whoſe grandſon Thomas, lord Wotton, dying in the 6th year of king Charles I. his four daughters became his coheirs; of whom Catherine, the eldeſt, carried this eſtate in marriage to Henry, lord Stanhope, ſon and heir of Philip, lord Cheſterfield;[y] upon whoſe death ſhe became again poſſeſſed of it, and quickly after transferred it by ſale to Mr. Thomas Harfleet, of Canterbury. How it paſſed afterwards, I cannot find; but in the year 1703, by the foreclоſure of a mortgage, it came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Courthope, whoſe deſcendant Alexander Courthope, eſq. of Horſemonden, dying unmarried in 1779, by will gave this among the reſt of his eſtates in this county to his nephew John Cole, eſq. of that pariſh, the preſent owner of it.

Claypits is a manor ſituated in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, near Bromley-green, which was formerly

[x] See more of this hoſpital and its foundation, in Battely's Somner, p. 41; pt. ii. and p. 173.

[y] See more of the Wottons and Stanhopes, under Boughton Malherb, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 400, 403.

in the poſſeſſion of the family of Hall, of Kennington. Sir Wm. Hall, of that place, died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king James I. and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Nevil Hall, eſq. who owned it at the reſtoration of king Charles II. After which it paſſed by ſale into the family of Twyſden, of Eaſt Peckham, baronets, one of whom alienated it not many years ago to Mr. John Horne, who by will deviſed it to his wife Mrs. Catherine Horne, of New Romney, for life. It was afterwards, in 1787, ſold to William Deedes, eſq. of St. Stephen's, whoſe eldeſt ſon of the ſame name, at Hythe, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it, together with the adjoining *manor of Biſhopſwood*.

CHARITIES.

ROBERT FARLEY gave to the poor of this pariſh, by will in 1590, 10s. yearly for ever, out of a piece of land here, called Checquers.

MICHAEL POONETT, by will in 1604, gave a piece of land, called Biſhopſcroft, to the poor for ever, now of the annual produce of 30s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about fifteen, caſually ten.

SHADOXHURST is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a very ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel. At the weſt end is a wooden building, with a ſmall turret, in which hang three bells. The whole ſeems in a ruinous ſtate.

In the north windows of the iſle are ſome remains of good painted glaſs; in one of them are two figures crowned, in one copartment, and in the other a prieſt kneeling, offering a cup to another figure, who is ſitting and crowned. In the other window is the Virgin Mary, and an angel with *ave Maria*. And there are ſome little remains of painted glaſs in the eaſt window of the chancel.

Sir

Sir Charles Molloy, captain of the Royal Caroline yacht, lies buried under a tomb in this church yard; but there is a ſuperb and elegant monument of white marble, with his buſt, and the figure of a boy weeping over it, and different emblems of war round him, erected to his memory, againſt the north wall of the chancel. In the church, on each ſide of the chancel, are hung up his banners, ſword, helmet with his creſt, &c. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a lion, rampant, between three trefoils ſlipt, ſable.* In the chancel is a memorial for John Sewell, rector, anno 1591.

This church is a rectory, and has been long part of the poſſeſſions of the crown, and remains ſo at this time, the king being the preſent patron of it.

It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly value of thirty-eight pounds, the yearly tenths of which are 15s. 3½d. In 1578 here were communicants ſeventy-nine. In 1640 there were ſixty, and the yearly value of it was ſeventy pounds.

There was an old writing, with ſeveral of the pariſhioners hands, by which they acknowledged eightpence in the noble due to the rector of Shadoxhurſt, for all acre wood; and Sir Roger Twiſden, in his treatiſe concerning the Weald, ſays, it is to be obſerved that the uſual paying of tithe-wood in any pariſh, or in many, does not make it due, if it can be ſhewed that the pariſhes paying ſtand in the Weald. And further ſays, that he himſelf has known the rector of Shadoxhurſt to claim tithe wood in ſome caſes, and quotes the above writing in confirmation of it. But there has not been, for a long time, any tithe paid for wood in this pariſh.

This rectory was augmented in 1767 by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with two hundred pounds, in conſequence of an addition of the like ſum from Mrs. Urſula Taylor's legacy, paid to them by Sir Philip Boteler, bart. with which ſums were

purchaſed lands in Shadoxhurſt of ſixteen pounds per annum.

The glebe land conſiſts of three ſmall woods, containing together about nine acres.

CHURCH OF SHADOXHURST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS
The Crown.	*William Baldwin*, S. T. P. July 20, 1617, obt. 1626.
	William Stone, May 20, 1626, reſigned 1631.
	Charles Hutchenſon, A. M. Sept. 20, 1631, reſigned 1636.[z]
	William Langley, A. M. July 30, 1636, reſigned 1639.[a]
	Nicholas Gent, Feb. 15, 1639.[b]
	Timothy Wilſon, A. M. Aug. 18, 1676.[c]
	Iſaac Satur, A. B. Nov. 24, 1690, reſigned 1717.
	John Lamb, April 1, 1717, ob. Dec. 1733.[d]
	Henry Bagnal, jun. A. M. 1734, obt. 1761.[e]
	Blemell Pollard, Aug. 4, 1761, obt. 1764.
	Robert Polhill, July 13, 1764, the preſent rector.[f]

z Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 359.
a Ibid. vol. xx. p. 137.
b Ibid. p. 398.
c He was then rector of Kingſnoth.
d He lies buried in the chancel of this church, where he has a monument to his memory.
e And rector of Frittenden, by diſpenſation in 1737.
f And vicar of Goudhurſt, by diſpenſation that year.

KENARDINGTON.

THE next pariſh ſouthward from Shadoxhurſt, a ſmall part of the pariſh of Woodchurch only intervening, is Kenardington, frequently called and written for ſhortneſs, *Kenarton*, a name ſuppoſed to be taken from one

one Cyneward, the Saxon owner of it. Moſt part of it is in the hundred of Blackborne, and the reſidue, being the ſouth-eaſt part of it, in the hundred of Ham, eaſt diviſion of the county, and within the liberty of the juſtices of the corporation of Romney Marſh. The manor of Apledore claims over the ſouthern part of this pariſh.

This is a ſmall pariſh, lying at the edge of Romney Marſh, the church here dividing the marſh from the upland, or Weald of Kent. The weſtern and northern parts of it are covered with coppice woods. The greateſt part of it, together with the village and church, is ſituated upon high ground; but the ſouthern part of it is low, and within the levels of the Marſh. Below the hill on which the church ſtands, and adjoining to it ſouth-eaſt, are the remains of ſome antient fortifications, of earth, with a breaſt-work thrown up, and a ſmall circular mount; and in the adjoining marſh below it, is another, of a larger ſize, with a narrow ridge or cauſeway ſeemingly leading from one to the other.

Theſe works ſeem to have been thrown up during the wars between king Alfred and the Danes, perhaps about the year 893, when a diviſion of them ſailed up the river Limene, or Rother, and entrenched themſelves in the adjoining pariſh of Apledore.

THE MANOR OF HORNE, alias KENARDINGTON, was part of thoſe lands aſſigned for the defence of Dover caſtle, to John de Fienes, who was conſtable of that important fortreſs, and together made up his barony, which from him was called *the Conſtabularie*, being held by him *in capite by barony*, by the ſervice of maintaining a certain number of ſoldiers for the defence of that caſtle, and of him and his heirs this manor was held *in capite* by caſtle-guard ſervice from time to time. In the reign of king John it was ſo held by the family of Normanville, or de Normania. His deſcendant Sir Thomas de Normanville, died in the 11th year of king Edward I. poſſeſſed of this manor, with that of

Cockride, in Bilſington, which he held *in capite* by knight's ſervice, together with the advowſon of the church,[s] which, on his death without iſſue male, came to his only daughter and heir Margaret, who afterwards married Sir William de Baſing, and entitled him to this eſtate, as well as a large inheritance in Rutlandſhire. He was a deſcendant of Solomon de Baſing, who was ſheriff of London in the laſt year of king John, and of Adam de Baſing, lord-mayor of London anno 36 Henry III. whoſe habitation was where Blackwell-hall now ſtands, and from whom the ſtreet, and ward thereto adjoining, had the denomination of Baſinghall-ſtreet and Baſing ward; and ſeveral of them were afterwards ſheriffs of London. He was one of thoſe Kentiſh gentlemen who accompanied the abovementioned king in his victorious expedition into Scotland, where he was knighted with many others of his countrymen, and was ſheriff in the 7th and 8th years of Edward II. bearing for his arms, *Azure, a croſs, cruſuly voided, a baton, gules.* His deſcendant Sir John Baſing afterwards became at length poſſeſſed of it, and died *ſ. p.* in the 24th year of Henry VI. upon which Alice his ſiſter, married to Thomas Mackworth, eſq. of Mackworth, in Derbyſhire, became his heir, and entitled her huſband to her inheritance both here and in Rutlandſhire, on part of which, the manor of Normanton, he and his deſcendants afterwards reſided, bearing for their arms, *Party, per pale indented, ſable, and ermine, a chevron, gules, or.* His great grandſon, George Mackworth, about the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, alienated his intereſt in this manor and advowſon to Wiſe, whoſe deſcendant Thomas Wiſe, in the 24th year of Henry VIII. conveyed them to Roger Horne, whoſe anceſtors had reſided at a ſeat of their own name in the adjoining pariſh of Apledore ever ſince the reign of king John, their manſion there

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. N. 37.

being

being called from them Hornes-place. One of them, Ralph de Horne, was one of the *recognitores magnæ aſſiſæ*, or juſtices of the great aſſize, in the reign of king John, perſons of no ſmall account before the inſtitution of juſtices of the peace. His deſcendant William Horne, of Hornes-place, was one of the conſervators of the peace in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, between three bugle horns, ſable, as many mullets, or.* At length his deſcendant Henry Horne, eſq. dying in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1565, left an only daughter and heir Benet, afterwards married to Richard Guldeford, gent. ſon of Sir John Guldeford, of Hemſted, by his ſecond wife, who in her right became poſſeſſed of them,[h] but being indicted for not taking the oath of ſupremacy to the queen, they fled the realm and were attainted of treaſon, and their lands became forfeited to the crown, their attainder, among others, being confirmed by act of parliament, where they ſeem to have remained till the death of the latter in 1597; he dying at Roan, in France, in 1586, and ſhe at Bruſſels in 1597, and were both buried at thoſe places, when the queen granted the fee of this manor and advowſon that year, to Walter Moyle, gent. of the Middle Temple, London, who died *ſ. p.* in 1599, and was ſucceeded in this eſtate by his nephew Capt. Robert Moyle, whoſe grandſon John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, ſhe carried it in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover,[i] whoſe grandſon Moyle Breton, eſq. of Kennington, dying poſſeſſed of it a few years ago, left two ſons his coheirs *in gavelkind*, the Rev. Moyle Breton, of Kennington, and Mr. Whitfield Breton, and they are now jointly as ſuch entitled to

[h] See Rot. Eſch. 16 and 18 Elizabeth.

[i] Two acts paſſed relating to the ſale of this eſtate, one anno 13 George I. and the other anno 3 George II.

this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Kenardington.

There is a fee farm of forty pounds per annum, payable out of this manor. It is *one of the lordſhips of Romney Marſh*, which entitles the owner to ſit as one of the lords there, for the management of the walls and the ſewers within it.

CHARITIES.

MARGARET LOWES, of this pariſh, in 1557, gave to the poor 40s. per annum, out of twenty-eight acres of land called the Plummer-land, between the feaſts of All Saints and Chriſtmas-day; and 5s. on the ſame days, out of the Smith farm, in this pariſh.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave by deed half an acre of woodland in this pariſh, now of the annual produce of 7s.

ANOTHER UNKNOWN PERSON gave three quarters of an acre, called Church-land, in this pariſh, now of the annual produce of 12s.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about forty-five, caſually fifteen.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel, having a ſmall pointed turret at the weſt end, in which hangs one bell. There are no inſcriptions in it. The font in this church is remarkably mean, being compoſed of brick and tile only.

This church was formerly much larger, but having been burnt by lightning in 1559, the preſent one was erected out of the ruins of the former, the foundations of which are ſtill viſible, eſpecially thoſe of another iſle on the north ſide of it; Roger Horne, lord of this manor, being a good contributor, if not at the whole charge of the building of it.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which has always been accounted an appendage to the manor of Kenardington, and it continues ſo at preſent, being in

in the joint patronage of the Rev. Mr. Moyle Breton and Mr. Whitfield Breton, lords of that manor.

It is valued in the king's books at 12l. 1s. 0½d. and the annual tenths at 1l. 4s. 1½d. In 1578 here were communicants eighty-two. In 1640, eighty-ſeven, and it was then valued at ſixty pounds per annum.

Among the Lambeth MSS. is a compoſition between the prior, &c. of St. Martin, Dover, and the rector of this pariſh, on account of tithes within the bounds of this pariſh and thoſe of Apoldre, in the 2d year after archbiſhop Becket's death; and another between thoſe pariſhes, on the like account, in 1228.

CHURCH OF KENARDINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Queen.	*Laurence Collinſon*, A. B. Dec. 5, 1590, obt. 1623.
William Style, eſq. and Mary his wife, hac. vice.	*Richard Briſtowe*, A. M. July 5, 1623, reſigned 1632.
Robert Moyle, gent.	*Richard Lightfoot*, A. B. Oct. 23, 1632, reſigned 1663.
Thomas Godfrey, eſq. and Mary his wife.	*John Collington*, A. M. Feb. 4, 1663, obt. 1682.[k]
Thomas Godfrey, eſq.	*Samuel Pratt*, clerk, March 10, 1682, reſigned 1693.
	Gideon Maude, A. M. Feb. 26, 1693.[l]
	Richard Tyſoe, A. M. obt. June 6, 1746.[m]
Moyle Breton, eſq.	*Curteis Whitwick*, A. M. Oct. 27, 1746, obt. 1753.[n]
	Robert Breton, LL. B. March 6, 1754, reſigned 1768.[o]
Whitfield Breton, gent.	*Moyle Breton*, S. T. P. Feb. 5, 1768.
Himſelf patron.	*Ibid.* 2d induction, Dec. 22, 1777, the preſent rector.

[k] Before vicar of Godmerſham.
[l] And rector of Hothfield.
[m] And rector of Ludſdown.
[n] Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, and rector of Bonnington.
[o] In 1754 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding Boughton Aluph vicarage with this rectory.

APLEDORE

APLEDORE

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-weſtward, and is the laſt to be deſcribed in the lower diviſion of the lath of Scray and weſtern diviſion of the county; though it ſhould ſeem, by the entry in Domeſday, that it was antiently accounted in the lath of Shipway, or Limowart, as it is there called. That part of it which is upon the Rhee wall, to Redhill, is in the liberty of the town and port of New Romney, and the juriſdiction of the juſtices of that town and port; and the reſidue of it is in this hundred, ſome ſmall part of which is in the liberty of Romney Marſh, and juriſdiction of the juſtices of that corporation.[p]

It was written by the Saxons, *Apuldre*, in Domeſday, *Apeldres*, and now and for a long time ſince, *Apledore*, and takes its name from its low and damp ſituation near the channel, which formerly flowed up to it from the ſea.

THE SITUATION of Apledore was formerly very different from what it is at preſent, having been in antient time *a maritime town*, to which the ſea flowed up, and large fleets frequently navigated; but the river Rother, or Limene, as it was then called, having long ſince directed its courſe from this channel, it has been for ages paſt left dry and deſtitute, both of ſalt and freſh water, and covered with paſtures and cattle, the ſtream of it flowing by a far different one into the ſea; the only water near it at this time being the ſmall rivulet or dyke, which paſſes between the main land and the Iſle of Oxney, at the eaſt end of which it now runs, juſt below Apledore, and encompaſſing the eaſtern ſide of that iſland, where, though an inconſiderable ſtream,

[p] Kilb. Survey, p. 12. See Somner's etymology of Apledore, in his Rom. Ports, p. 65.

it

it takes the name of Apledore channel, and paſſing the White Kemp ſluice, flows into Rye haven, where it meets the ſea.

This river Rother, or Limene, inſtead of its preſent courſe, formerly flowed by Newenden to Maytham, and ſo along by Smalhyth and Reading between the main land and the Iſle of Oxney to the town of Apledore, where, inſtead of turning its courſe to the ſouthward, as it does now, towards Rye haven, it kept on cloſe by Apledore ſtill eaſtward, along by where the Rhee-wall now is, where the remains of the old trench, in which this river flowed between Apledore and Old Romney, being about four miles, is plainly traced, being of large extent and breadth, though long ſince become dry and converted into paſture ground.

This river did not forſake its antient courſe all at once, but at times and by degrees, as appears by the continued means taken to prevent it, as well as againſt the inundation of the ſea, ſo early as king Henry I's time; and there happened one not long afterwards, which is mentioned both by Matthew Paris and Weſtminſter. The former, in his relation of this violent rage and ferment of the ſea, in 1250, and the inundations conſequent, ſays, that at Winchelſea above three hundred houſes, and ſome churches, were by its violence overturned; but the very year in which this change of courſe happened, appears to have been in the 15th year of Edward I. when, as Camden ſays, the ſea, raging with the violence of winds, overflowed this tract, and making a dreadful deſtruction of people, cattle, and houſes, cauſed this river to forſake its old channel, and opened a new and nearer way, as at preſent, into the ſea at Rye. And though every means were uſed afterwards by frequent commiſſions to view and ſee to the repair of theſe broken walls, yet by future tempeſts, one of which in particular happened in the 8th year of Edward III. all thoughts of the river's ever returning to its old channel, ſeem to have been given

given up; and three years afterwards, the king by his letters patent granted this old trench or channel, leading from an arm of the ſea, called Apuldre, towards the town of Romene, to the different owners of the ſoil, with licence for them to obſtruct, dam, and ſtop it up, as it had by reaſon of the ſands and other matter flowing in, been ſo filled up, that ſhips could not paſs by it; and reciting, that there was another trench leading from the ſaid arm to Romene, lately made by force of the ſea, by which ſhips paſſed to that town, as they had before uſed to do by the former one, and was more proper and ſufficient.[q]

Whilſt the river continued navigable to this town in its antient ſtate, the Danes, in the time of king Alfred, anno 893, with an intent to plunder this country, entered the mouth of it, and went up this channel with a fleet of two hundred and fifty ſail of ſhips as high as Apledore, to which at that time the Weald, or great foreſt of Andred, extended itſelf eaſtward. There are ſtrong appearances remaining to ſupport this opinion; and that the tract of land called the Dowles, in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, nearer to Romney, a further notice of which will be taken hereafter, was once covered with wood; among others, that the dean and chapter of Canterbury have a parcel of land in the weſtern part of the Dowles, which are ſaid in the records of that church to lie in Apuldore wood; and that at the depth of from three to ſix feet, there have been frequently found in different parts of this tract of land, oak leaves, acorns, birch, and willow, and the ſtalks of brakes, &c. in high preſervation, and likewiſe large trees of various kinds and ſizes, lying in different directions, and ſometimes acroſs one another; and what is worth obſervation, they appear to have been cut

[q] Dugd. Imb. p. 44. Somn. Roman Ports, 56. Reg. Roff. p. 678. Somn. Cant. p. 147. Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 240, 243.

down

down with an ax or ſharp inſtrument, and not with a ſaw; ſtrong proofs that theſe Dowles were once part of the foreſt before-mentioned, and covered with trees and wood.

At Apledore the Danes entrenched themſelves on the ſcite of a ſmall half-built fort, inhabited by a few boors, which they demoliſhed, together with the village, and built one of a larger ſize and ſtrength, and kept their rendezvous here[r] for ſome time. What became of this caſtle afterwards, I do not find; but it is probable that it was ruined by the French in 1380, who then burnt this town, and tradition reports, that on the ruins of this caſtle the preſent church was built; and the ſituation of it renders it very probable.

THE SOIL *of this pariſh* is for the greateſt part mooriſh, boggy, and fenny; though ſome of the upper or northern part of it is ſandy, with ſome coppice wood on it. It is about two miles and an half in length, and about two in breadth. It contains forty-eight houſes, and three hundred and twenty inhabitants, and near two thouſand acres of land. The village is ſituated very low, cloſe to the marſhes in the ſouthern part of it, near a quarter of a mile from the eaſtern part of the Iſle of Oxney, with the church ſtanding cloſe on the eaſtern ſide of it. The houſes are but meanly built, and moſtly inhabited by graziers, lookers, and ſmugglers. The vaſt quantity of marſhes which lie contiguous and come cloſe up to it, make it very unhealthy, and this is rendered much more ſo, by a large tract of ſwamp, called the Dowles, lying about a mile ſouth eaſtward from the village, within the marſh; they are about two miles long and more than one wide, containing about four hundred acres. One part of it is hardly ever free from water, unleſs for a month or ſo at the end of a very dry ſummer; the other part has ſome few ſpaces of ſound ground, but is wholly overflowed during the

[r] Roman Ports, p. 51. See Sax. Chron. anno 393.

winter,

winter, and in a year when fodder is ſcarce, or the ſeaſon backward, is of great ſervice to the farmers, for the graſs, having no want of rain, ſprings early, and in great plenty, and affords excellent feeding for the larger ſtock. There are ſome thoughts of draining this tract of land, which, if it can be effected, will render it a moſt fertile and valuable parcel of paſture, the ſoil of the whole of it appearing to be very rich. The large quantity of ſtagnating waters continually on this tract of land, which is almoſt an entire ſwamp, engenders ſuch noxious and peſtilential vapours, as ſpread ſickneſs and frequent death on the inhabitants of this and many of the adjoining pariſhes for ſome diſtance round it; the ſickly countenances of them plainly diſcovering the unwholeſome air they breath in.

King Edward III. in his 32d year, granted to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, a weekly market at their manor here, which has been long diſuſed, and a yearly fair on the 11th of January. There are now two fairs held annually here, on Jan. 11, and June 22.

THE PLANT, called *morſus diaboli*, *floribus albis et ſubruſis*, or devils bit, with white and bluſh coloured flowers, grows about Apledore.

THE MANOR OF APLEDORE was in early times poſſeſſed by one Eadſy, a prieſt, who, on his turning monk, had licence granted him by king Cnute, and Ælgife his queen, in the year 1032, to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed, and he accordingly gave it to the convent of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury;[s] and it remained part of the poſſeſſions of that church at the time of the conqueſt; and when archbiſhop Lanfranc ſoon afterwards divided the revenues of his church, Apuldore, in this diviſion, fell to the ſhare of the monks, and was allotted for their ſubſiſtence, or *de cibo eorum*, as the record of the

[s] See Somner's Gavelkind, p. 213. Thorn. Chron. in Dec. Script. col. 2223.

monaſtery

monaſtery mentions it. In Domeſday it is thus entered, under the title of *Terra monachorum Archiepi*, i. e. the land of the monks of the archbiſhop.

In Limowart lath, in Blacheborne hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Apeldres. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at two ſulings, and now for one. The arable land is eight carucates. In demeſne there are three carucates, and thirty-ſeven villeins, with forty-one borderers having eleven carucates. There is a church, and ſix fiſheries of three ſhillings and four-pence. There are two acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of ſix hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth ſix pounds, now ſixteen pounds and ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence.

In the 10th year of Edward II. the prior of Canterbury obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his manor of Apuldre among others. Thomas Goldſtone, prior of Chriſt-church, in king Henry the VI.th's reign, among other beneficial acts to his convent, wholly rebuilt the court lodge of Apledore, with its offices, which had been burnt down.[t] After which it continued part of the poſſeſſions of this priory till its diſſolution in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, ſettled it on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it ſtill remains.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor yearly, by the dean and chapter, which claims over all this pariſh, excepting ſuch part of it as is in the borough of Great Kenarton, and extends itſelf over the two boroughs of Townborough and Hothborough, the borſholders of which are there choſen, and not at the court leet held for the hundred of Blackborne; nor do the inhabitants of theſe boroughs owe any ſervice to the court leet of that hundred, only at that court a

[t] See Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. i. p. 246.

conſtable

conſtable may be choſen out of either of theſe boroughs for that hundred.[a] The court-lodge, together with the demeſne lands belonging to it, have been from time to time demiſed by them on a beneficial leaſe for a term of years. The Digges's were formerly leſſees of them, afterwards the Culpeper's, then the Weſtrow's, from whom the intereſt of the leaſe paſſed to the Hulſe's, with whom it ſtill continues; the preſent leſſee being Richard Hulſe, eſq. of Blackheath.

HORNES-PLACE, or *Hornes-farm*, as it is now called, is an eſtate in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, the manſion of which was for a great length of time the reſidence of a family of that ſurname, and continued ſo till they removed to the adjoining pariſh of Kenardington in the reign of Henry VII. on their purchaſing that manor, on which they likewiſe fixed their name. Michael Horne, who was ſheriff anno 7 Henry IV. held his ſhrievalty here, and probably it may be his tomb now remaining under an arch in the ſouth chancel of this church, though now much ſunk into the ground. At length this family, as has been related before, ended in a female heir Benet, daughter of Henry Horne, eſq. who carried this eſtate in marriage to Richard Guldeford, gent. who being attainted, this, among the reſt of his lands, were confiſcated to the crown, and the queen ſoon afterwards granted Hornes-place, in Apledore, with the lands belonging to it, to Philip Chute, eſq. captain and ſtandard-bearer at Bullein, who afterwards reſided here, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Sir George Choute, or Chute, bart. who dying in 1721 *ſ. p.* gave it with the reſt of his eſtates, by will, to Edward Auſten, who afterwards ſucceeded on the death of Sir Sheffield Auſten to the title of baronet. He reſided at Boxley abbey, where he died in 1760, and by his will deviſed it, in

[a] Kilb. Surv. p. 13. Among the Harl. MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, are ſeveral *cuſtumal & tenent. de Apledore ad Eccl. Cant Spect.* No. 1006.

like

like manner with that ſeat and the reſt of his eſtates, to his couſin John, ſon of Nicholas Amhurſt, eſq. who was afterwards of Boxley abbey.[w] He ſold his intereſt in this with the other eſtates adjoining, deviſed to him as above-mentioned, for the term of his life, to William Dunning, eſq. who is now in the poſſeſſion of them.

This eſtate is now called Great Horne, to diſtinguiſh it from an eſtate called Little Horne, in the adjoining pariſh of Kenardington. Great Horne ſeems, from the extenſive foundations, and the quantity of ſtones dug up, to have been very conſiderable. The only part of the antient ſtructure now remaining is, what was the chapel, which adjoined to the manſion-houſe, and ſeems to have been once an elegant and uniform building; underneath it is a vault, in which there is a well.

FRENCHAY is a manor here, which had once, as appears by old evidences, owners of that ſurname, but it was more noted for having had the family of Haut for its owners, from the reign of king Edward III. until that of king Henry VIII. when Jane, the youngeſt daughter and coheir of Sir William Haut, of Biſhopſborne, entitled her huſband Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington-caſtle, to it, who was attainted in the firſt year of queen Mary. He left a ſon George, who in the 13th year of queen Elizabeth was reſtored in blood by act of parliament, and in the 24th year of that reign had a grant of this manor from the queen. He was ſucceeded in it at his death, in 1624, by his eldeſt ſon Sir Francis Wyatt, who paſſed it away by ſale in the next reign of king Charles I. to Thomas Floyd, or Fludd, eſq. of Gore-court, in Otham, who in the year 1636 alienated it to Sir Edward Hales, knight and baronet, of Tunſtall, in whoſe deſcendants it has conti-

[w] See a further account of Sir Edward Auſten, and his deviſe of his eſtates, and the entails created under his will, under Boxley, vol. iv. p. 339.

nued down to Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephens, the preſent owner of it.

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, were in the reign of king Henry III. anno 1247, poſſeſſed of lands here, in the demeſne of Horyngbroke and Sherle moor, conſiſting of marſh and woodland. In which year the controverſy between that abbot and the prior and convent of St. Martin, Dover, who had the appropriation of this pariſh, concerning the tithes of theſe lands, was ſettled; that ſo long as the abbot, &c. held them in their own hands, they ſhould be free from tithes; but that whenever they were let to ferme, that then the prior and convent of Dover ſhould receive them as of the tenants who occupied them, and not as of the eſtate, with this reſerve, that the portion of ſheaves and rents of money belonging to the abbot, ſhould remain to him freely without tithes.[x]

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſixty, caſually ſixteen.

APLEDORE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, ſtands on a knoll of ground cloſe to the eaſtern ſide of the village, and, by report, was erected on the ſcite of the antient caſtle, demoliſhed by the French in 1380, probably within a very ſmall time afterwards, the ruins furniſhing many materials for the building of it. Before this the church, by report, ſtood in a field adjoining to Redhill bridge, which is about midway between Apledore and Reading, on the road leading to Tenterden, the field where it ſtood being called Churchfield at this time. The preſent building is but a mean one, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end, which ſeems more antient than the reſt of the church. In it hang ſix bells and a

[x] Decem. Scriptores, col. 1895.

ſmall

ſmall one. The font is an octagon, on which are three coats of arms; firſt, *A croſs*; ſecond, *Two keys in ſaltier*; third, *Three ſwords in the ſame manner*. On the ſteeple at the weſt end, on the outſide over the door, on the north ſide, *A croſs*; in the middle, France and England; and on the ſouth ſide, Canterbury impaling Warham. Henry Goulding, of Apledore, who lies buried in the ſouth pace, was, by his will, in 1569, a good benefactor to the fabric of it; as was Thomas Knelle, who was buried in our Lady's chancel. In the ſouth chancel is an antient tomb, remaining under an arch, now much ſunk into the ground, ſuppoſed to be one of the family of Horne.

This church formerly belonged to the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, to which it was given by archbiſhop Langton, in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, and was not long afterwards appropriated to it, together with the appendant chapel of Ebene; both which were confirmed by the chapter of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, with the deduction of a competent portion of ſixteen marcs to the vicar of it, for his maintenance.[y]

This church, in the 8th year of king Richard II. was valued at twenty pounds, and in this ſtate it continued till the diſſolution of the above priory in the 27th year of Henry VIII. when this priory, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, was ſuppreſſed, and, together with all its poſſeſſions, became veſted in the crown; after which that king, by his indenture in his 29th year, granted both the appropriation and advowſon of the vicarage, to archbiſhop Cranmer, and his ſucceſſors, part of whoſe poſſeſſions they remain at this time.

The leſſees of this parſonage ſeem to have been the ſame as of the demeſnes of the manor mentioned before. The preſent leſſee is Richard Hulſe, eſq. The

[y] See Ducarel's Repertory, p. 27.

vicarage of the church of Apledore, with the parochial church or chapel of Ebeney annexed, of which the archbiſhop is patron, is valued in the king's books at twenty-one pounds, and the yearly tenths at two pounds. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds. Communicants in Apledore one hundred and fifty, in Ebeney eighty.[z]

The leſſee of the rectory has been paid, time out of mind, four ſhillings per acre for wheat, and two ſhillings per acre for Lent corn, in lieu of all rectorial tithes. The vicar receives ſix-pence per acre for all uplands, and twelve-pence an acre for all moor lands in the pariſh, whether ſowed or not, which is ſuppoſed to be in lieu of all vicarial tithes, and to comprehend the tithe of hay likewiſe.

Among the Lambeth archives are ſeveral litigations concerning tithes, between this church and thoſe of Bruckland, Snargate, and Kenardington; and a compoſition between the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and the prior and convent of St. Martin, concerning tithes of lands in Horingbroke and Sherle, anno 1247. See Ducarel's Repertory, p. 29.

CHURCH OF APLEDORE, with the CHAPEL OF EBENEY annexed.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop	*John Walſall*, S. T. P. March 5, 1590. reſigned 1608.[a]
	Samuel Walſall, S. T. B. Feb. 8, 1608, reſigned 1611.[b]
	Robert Newman, S. T. P. Feb. 1, 1611, obt. 1612.

[z] See Augtn. office, deeds of purchaſe and exchange, box D. 75.

[a] Prebendary of Chicheſter, one of the Six Preachers in Canterbury cathedral, and rector of Eaſling, and died in 1617. Lel. Coll. vol. v. p. 210.

[b] Son of the former. He afterwards commenced S. T. P. was rector of Wilburgham Parva, in Cambridgeſhire, and maſter of Benet college in 1617. Lel. Coll. ibid.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Richard Sheldon*, S. T. P. Nov. 27, 1612.[c]
	John Richards, in 1646.
	John Vaughan, in 1655.[d]
The King.	*Francis Drayton*, Jan. 17, 1660, obt. 1697.[e]
The Archbiſhop.	*John Johnſon*, A. M. 1697, obt. Dec. 15, 1725.[f]
	Joſeph Diſney, A. M. April 19, 1726, obt. Auguſt 3, 1777.[g]
	Richard Podmore, LL. B. Dec. 3, 1777, the preſent vicar.[h]

c He appears to have continued vicar in 1639. He had been a convert from the church of Rome, and was of the family afterwards poſſeſſed of Aldington, in Thurnham, in this county.

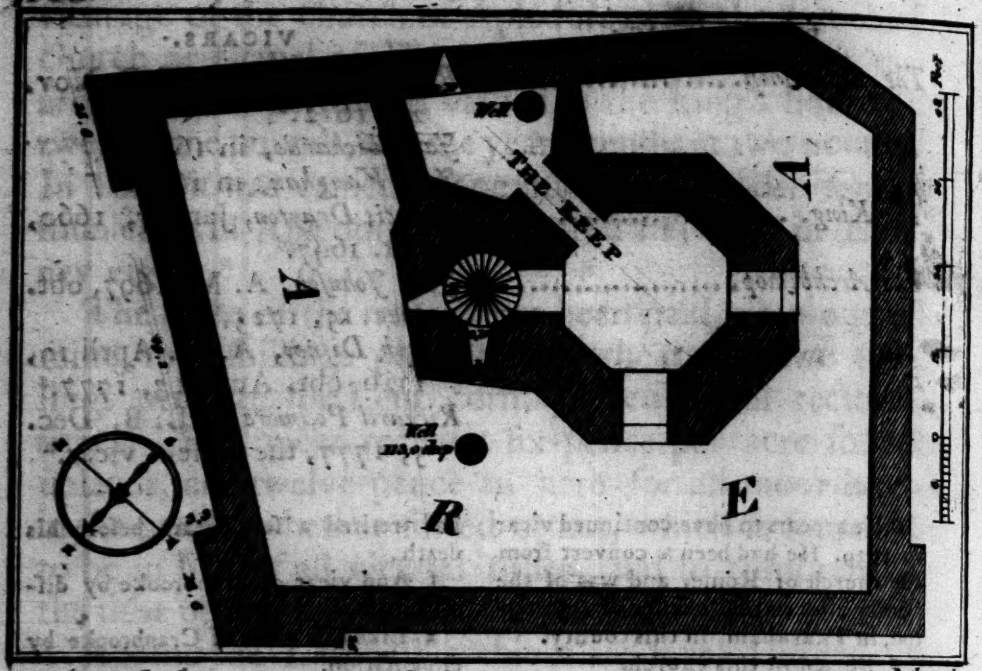
d Buried in this church.

e Afterwards rector of Witterſham, by diſpenſation. He died at St. Stephens, near Canterbury, to which he had retired a few years before his death.

f And vicar of Cranbrooke by diſpenſation.

g Likewiſe vicar of Cranbrooke by diſpenſation.

h In 1777 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding this vicarage with that of Cranbrooke.



The Ichnography of the Antient Castle of Chilham.

THE LATH OF SHIPWAY

IS the next eaſtward from that of Scray. It is ſometimes ſpelt, though corruptly, Shepway, and is called in the Book of Domeſday, *Limowart* and *Linnuart-leſt*. It is wholly within the diviſion of Eaſt Kent,

AND CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE FOLLOWING HUNDREDS:

1. FELBOROUGH.
2. WYE.
3. CALEHILL.
4. CHART and LONGBRIDGE.
5. LONINGBOROUGH.
6. FOLKESTONE.
7. HEANE.
8. STOWTING.
9. BIRCHOLTFRANCHISE.
10. STREET.
11. WORTH.
12. NEWCHURCH.
13. HAM.
14. ALOES-

14. ALOESBRIDGE.
15. ST. MARTINS POUNTNEY.
16. LANGPORT, and
17. OXNEY.

And likewiſe the CORPORATIONS of ROMNEY MARSH, FOLKESTONE, LID, NEW ROMNEY, and HYTHE.

THE FOUR HUNDREDS of *Felborough*, *Wye*, *Calehill*, and *Chart* and *Longbridge*, with the *townſhip of Aſhford*, were once eſteemed part of *the Lath of Scray*, but they have been long ſince ſeparated from it, and accounted as part of this *lath*.

The neutral hundred of Birchholt Barony, ſo ſtiled in antient records, from its being exempt from the juriſdiction of any lath whatever, being ſurrounded by thoſe pariſhes which are included in this lath, will be deſcribed in courſe with thoſe lying adjoining to it.

THE HUNDRED OF FELBOROUGH,

WRITTEN in Domeſday, *Feleberge* and *Ferleberge*, lies the next adjoining hundred eaſtward to that of Faverſham.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. CHILHAM.
2. MOLASH.
3. CHARTHAM.
4. GODMERSHAM, *and part of*
5. CHALLOCK.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes. Two conſtables have juriſdiction over it.

CHILHAM

LIES upon the river Stour, about ſix miles ſouthward from Canterbury. It is called in Domeſday, *Cilleham*; in Saxon, *Cyleham*; which ſignifies the cold place; and ſome think this place was antiently called *Julham*, or *Juliham*, i. e. the village or dwelling of

Julius, in regard to Julius Cæſar, the Roman emperor, who had ſeveral conflicts with the Britons in and near it.

THE PARISH of Chilham is ſituated exceedingly pleaſant, in a fine healthy part of the county, about ſix miles ſouthward from Canterbury, and nine from Aſhford, the high road leading through it, a little below which the river Stour runs along the eaſtern part of the pariſh, on which there is a corn mill, long known by the name of *French Mill*, belonging to Mr. Wildman, and on the height above it the noted mount of earth, uſually called *Julliberries grave*. On an eminence, almoſt adjoining to the oppoſite or weſt ſide of the road, is the village, built moſtly on the ſummit of the hill, round a ſmall forſtal, having the church and vicarage, a neat modern built-houſe, on the north ſide of it, and the antient caſtle, with the ſtately manſion and park of Chilham. On the oppoſite ſide from which there is a moſt beautiful view over the ſpacious Aſhford vale, through which the river Stour directs its courſe; a vale which comprehends within it a moſt beautiful ſcene, ornamented with ſeats, parks, towns, and churches, in the various parts of it, bounded by the majeſtic tower of Aſhford church in front, the fine down hills, the ſummits of which are well cloathed with foliage on one ſide, and the extended range of Wye and Braborne downs on the other, all together forming a moſt rich and luxuriant proſpect.

The pariſh is nearly circular, between three and four miles acroſs. The ground in it is very unequal and hilly, the ſoil of the hills being moſtly chalk, and the vales clay. There is ſome coppice wood in the ſouth weſt part of it towards Molaſh, where it becomes, among the hills, which are bold and romantic, a barren and flinty country. About a mile northward from Chilham church is the common, or ſmall heath, called Old Wives lees, over which the branch of the turnpike road goes which leads for the Aſhford road abovementioned to Faverſham. Near the lees is Lower Emſin,

Emſin, and adjoining the Blean woods. There are about one hundred and twenty houſes, and ſeven hundred and twenty inhabitants in this pariſh.

The market mentioned to be granted below, has been diſuſed time out of mind, and the fair on the Aſſumption has likewiſe been long diſuſed, but there is one held here yearly on Nov. 8, for cattle, &c.

THE MANOR OF SELGRAVE in Faverſham, having fallen to *Sir Dudley Diggs*, by eſcheat, and being alſo purchaſed by him of the heir of Sir Chriſtopher Cleve, he, by a codicil to his will in 1638, deviſed it to *charitable uſes*, ordering that it ſhould be let to ſome tenant, who ſhould pay over and above the quit-rents, twenty pounds per annum; and ſo ſoon as that ſum ſhould be raiſed, then that the lord of Faverſham, or in his abſence, the mayor, with the advice of four of the jurats, and the lord of Chilham, or in his abſence, the vicar of Chilham, with the advice of four of the beſt freeholders, ſhould chuſe a young man, and a young maiden, of good converſation, between the ages of ſixteen and twenty-four; and theſe two young men and two young maidens, on the 19th of May yearly, ſhould run a tye at Chilham, and the young man and young maid who ſhould prevail, ſhould each of them have ten pounds.

This running is ſtill kept up; ſeveral young men and maids run at Old Wives-lees, in this pariſh, yearly on the firſt of May, and ſeveral others at Sheldwich-lees on the Monday following, by way of trial; and the two which prevail at each of thoſe places run for the above-mentioned ten pounds on Old Wives-lees, on the 19th of May, among a great concourſe of the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants, who conſtantly aſſemble there on this occaſion.[i] The late Mr. Heron, as lord of Chilham, endeavoured to put an end to this diverſion, but found it out of his power.

[i] See vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 482.

CAMDEN

CAMDEN ſays, it was the current opinion among the inhabitants, that Julius Cæſar encamped here in his ſecond expedition againſt the Britons, and that thence this pariſh acquired its name of *Julham*, i e. *Julius's ſtation*, or *houſe*; and if he miſtook not, they had truth on their ſide.[k] Meaning this to be the place where Cæſar, in his Commentaries, ſays, that having marched about twelve miles he diſcovered the Britons, who were advanced to the banks of a river, and began from a riſing ground to oppoſe the Romans and give them battle: but being repulſed, they retired to a place fortified both by art and nature in an extraordinary manner. Camden ſurely ſeems to be miſtaken here; for this place is full ſixteen ſtatute miles in a direct line from Deal, which is nearly ſeventeen miles and a quarter by the Roman eſtimation; too great a difference, we muſt ſuppoſe, for Cæſar to be miſtaken in. It is more probable, that this was the place where the Britons, the next day after the attack, which they under the command of Caſſivelaun, had made on the Romans, immediately after Cæſar's return from fortifying his camp, had poſted themſelves, on the hills at ſome diſtance from the Roman camp, and haraſſed from thence their cavalry and attacked their foragers under C. Trebonius, ruſhing on them ſo ſuddenly from all parts, as even to fall in with the legions and their ſtandards. If their poſt for this purpoſe was here, the ſpot of it muſt have been at Shillingheld wood, where there are large and extenſive remains of ſtrong fortifications and entrenchments, and where the Romans afterwards, from the works already made there, and the eligibility of its ſituation, placed one of their *caſtra ſtativa*, or more laſting encampments, to which probably the ſcite, where the antient caſtle of Chilham ſtands, might be an exploratory fort.

[k] Camd. Brit. p. 238. Lamb. Peramb. p 306.

In

In the conflict before-mentioned between the Romans and Britons, Quintus Laberius Durus, the tribune, was ſlain, and is ſuppoſed to have been buried under the long barrow of earth upon the chalk-hill, cloſe on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the river here, near *French Mill*, almoſt midway between Swerdling-downs and Shillingheld, and declining towards the latter. This is now vulgarly called *Julliberries grave*, and is ſuppoſed to take its name from him, and to be a corruption from the words *Jul. Laber.* or *Julii Laberius*, i. e. the grave of Julius's tribune Laberius. It is in its preſent ſtate, from north to ſouth, one hundred and forty-eight feet, and in breadth forty-five feet. At the north end it has been cut away to dig for chalk, and has been reduced perhaps forty or fifty feet, or more. Archdeacon Battely, in his *Antiq. Rutup.* ſays, it was more than one hundred and eighty feet long, more than forty broad, high ſeven or eight, riſing to the ſummit in like ſhape as our preſent graves, and placed in length eaſt and weſt, and differing from them only in ſize. Heneage, earl of Winchelſea, a nobleman curious and well verſed in the knowledge of antiquities, ſearched by digging into this barrow, but found nothing to aſcertain its origin, whether it was Roman or Saxon, whether it belonged to Laberius, or Cilla, from whom this village is by ſome ſuppoſed to take its name.

The preſent keep or caſtle of Chilham has not the leaſt remains of Roman antiquity viſible in or about it. The conſtruction of the whole is plainly Norman, compoſed of flint, chalk, and much aſheler Caen ſtone mixed with them. It is of an octagon form, with a ſquare building on the eaſt ſide, in which is a wooden circular ſtaircaſe. It is three ſtories high, the uppermoſt of which ſeems to have had the grandeſt apartments on it; but there are no door-ways, arches, windows, or pillars left of its time of building, to form any judgment of its original ſtate; the ivy, with which it is venerably covered, and the modern uſes it has

has been altered and fitted up to,[1] having diſguiſed and altered every part of it. There are two wells in it, one filled up with rubbiſh, the other now uſed for the ſupply of the manſion. The whole area within the ditches is eight acres, and is of an oval ſhape. The keep or caſtle ſtands cloſe to the north-weſt ſide of it, on an eminence, below which the ditch is very deep, and the ſide of it almoſt perpendicular. From the top of the caſtle there is an extenſive view of the country for many miles round, excepting towards the ſouth-weſt, where the adjoining hills riſe much above it.

CHILHAM was of eminent account in the earlieſt times, and from its ſituation was moſt probably, in the time of the antient Britons, fortified, and held by them as a place of ſtrength againſt the Romans, who had ſeveral encounters in and near it with them; and afterwards, when that nation had gained a more permanent footing in this iſland, was more ſtrongly fortified by them, and made uſe of as one of their *caſtra ſtativa*, or more laſting encampments; and many Roman remains have been from time to time diſcovered in it, in the ſpot where the preſent manſion of the caſtle now ſtands, with the plain appearance of a much more antient building under the foundations of it. This appeared when Sir Dudley Digges pulled down the old manſion of Chilham, and dug the foundations deeper for the preſent houſe, when the baſis of a much more antient building was diſcovered, and many culinary veſſels of the Romans were found at a conſiderable depth. After the Romans had deſerted Britain, the Saxon chiefs ſeem to have kept poſſeſſion of it, and to have had a fortreſs or caſtle on or juſt by the ſcite of the preſent one; and in the time of the heptarchy, Widred, king of Kent, who reigned at the latter end of the 7th century, reſided at it, and made it a place of

[1] An engraving of the ichnography of it is added to this volume.

much

much greater ſtrength and defence; and Bede notices that the *villæ regiæ* of the Saxons were moſtly placed upon or near the places where the Romans had before made their ſtations and principal fortified encampments. After which, as this kingdom made but an inconſiderable figure, hiſtorians have made little mention of the ſeveral princes who reigned, or their tranſactions in it, ſo that there is no following account of this place till the invaſion of the Danes, who in one of their incurſions, probably in either the year 838 or 851, in both which they took and plundered Canterbury, ſacked and demoliſhed this caſtle, which ſeems after this to have remained deſolate till the time of the Conqueror; though the ſcite and domains belonging to it appear by the record of Domeſday to have been, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, in the poſſeſſion of Sired de Cilleham, a noble Saxon, who had large poſſeſſions in different parts of this county, and was in the battle of Haſtings, on the ſide of king Harold, by which he forfeited this eſtate to the Conqueror, who ſoon afterwards granted it to his half-brother Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the book of Domeſday:

In Feleberge hundred, Fulbert holds of the biſhop, Cilleham. It was taxed at five ſulings. The arable land is twenty carucates. In demeſne there are two carucates, and thirty eight villeins, with twelve cottagers having twelve carucates. There is a church, and ſix mills and an half, of ſix pounds and eight ſhillings, and two fiſheries of ſeventeen pence, and paſture of eighteen ſhillings and ſeven pence.

In Canterbury city there are thirteen houſes belonging to this manor, paying fifteen ſhillings, and nine acres of meadow. Wood ſufficient for the pannage of twenty hogs.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was valued at forty pounds, and afterwards at thirty pounds and forty ſhillings. Sired held it of king Edward.

Four

Four years after which, on the biſhop's diſgrace, Chilham, among the reſt of his poſſeſſions, became forfeited to the crown. After which this place was given to Fulbert, the former tenant of it before-mentioned, and with other lands then granted to him, made up together *the barony of Fulbert*, or *Fobert*, as it was vulgarly called from him, being held of the king *in capite by barony*, the tenant of them being bound by his tenure to maintain a certain number of ſoldiers from time to time for the defence of Dover caſtle, on which account he took the name of *De Dover*, making Chilham the *caput baroniæ*, or *chief ſeat of this barony*, thence called THE HONOR OF CHILHAM,[m] on which the other manors which comprehended it were dependant, which word *honor*, in antient times, uſually ſignified the lordſhip or fee of an earl or baron, and in proceſs of time, honor and barony came to be uſed as words of the ſame import; ſo that what is ſaid of an honor, is alſo to be underſtood of a barony created by the king himſelf, the chief lord of the whole realm, and could be holden immediately of no other lord. He died in the reign of king Henry I. His deſcendant Robert de Dover, died, as it ſeems, before the 6th year of king John's reign, poſſeſſed of this caſtle and honor, and was ſucceeded by Roeſe his daughter and heir, during whoſe time that king came and reſided at Chilham caſtle, in order to treat of a reconciliation with archbiſhop Langton She married firſt Richard, ſon of Roger de Chilham, afterwards called Richard de Dover; ſecondly, Richard le Fitzroy, natural ſon of king John, and laſtly, William de Wilton. By inquiſition taken after her death, anno 56 Henry III. ſhe was found to die poſſeſſed of the manors of Chilham, Northwood, Kingſton, and Rudelingweald, all belonging to the barony of Chilham, to which barony

[m] See Lamb. Peramb. from pat. anno 15 Johan, p. 1, m. 8.

were

were appendant the five churches of Rudelingweald, Kingſton, Northwood, Charlton, and Hothfield, in this county. Richard de Dover, her ſon, died afterwards *ſ. p.* and John, earl of Aſceles, or Athol, in Scotland, ſon of Iſabel his ſiſter, by David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, was found to be his heir; though her ſecond huſband Alexander Baliol, in her right, took poſſeſſion of this caſtle and manor, which by the courteſy of England he held during his life. She died at Chilham in 1292, and was buried in the undercroft of the cathedral of Canterbury, where her monument yet remains, with her effigies lying at full length on it, and three ſhields of arms, two of them, *three cinquefoils, two and one*; and the other, *the arms of the Iſle of Man.* He died in 1305, anno 34 king Edward I. and it appears that he had ſummons to parliament among the barons of this realm on his poſſeſſion of this barony, and in right of it, as he had ſeveral times afterwards, the writs being directed, *Alex. de Balliolo Dno de Chilham.*[n] And in the 19th year of the above reign, he and his wife Iſabel, obtained a grant of a market here, on a Tueſday weekly, and a fair on the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin Mary.

John, earl of Athol, above-mentioned, having been guilty of ſeveral acts of treaſon in the wars of Scotland, againſt king Edward I. was in the 34th year of that reign, hanged at London, and in order to make his puniſhment exemplary and public, in proportion to the greatneſs of his birth, he was hanged upon a gallows fifty feet high, and taken down when half dead, and beheaded, and his body thrown into the fire; a puniſhment ſo inhuman, as rarely to be practiſed in this kingdom,[o] and his lands were confiſcated

[n] See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 462, 525. Rymer, tom. ii. p. 74, 248, 343.

[o] Camden, p. 238. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 95.

to

to the crown, where this caſtle and manor ſtaid till king Edward II. in his 5th year, granted the fee of it, together with the hundred of Felebergh, among other lands, to Bartholomew de Badleſmere, who, from his greatneſs and poſſeſſions was ſtiled, the rich lord Badleſmere of Ledes; but in the 15th year of that reign, having joined with the diſcontented barons, and refuſing queen Iſabel entrance into his caſtle of Leeds, his lands were ſeized, and he himſelf, being ſoon afterwards taken, was executed. Upon which the king, in regard of the eminent ſervices of David de Strabolgie, ſon of John, earl of Athol, before-mentioned, granted him that year, being his 15th, for the term of his life, the caſtle, manor, and honor of Chilham, part of the poſſeſſions of Iſabel de Dover his grandmother; and on his being reſtored to the poſſeſſion of this honor, he was frequently ſummoned among the barons of this realm, by reaſon of it, to parliament.[p] On his death, anno 1 Edward III. they reverted again to the crown, whence they were granted the next year, to Giles de Badleſmere, ſon of Bartholomew above-mentioned, the proceſs and judgment againſt his father having been reverſed, and two years afterwards he had a grant of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands here and elſewhere, and a confirmation of the grant of the market and fair in his manor of *Chileham*. He died *ſ. p.* in the 12th year of that reign, leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs; and upon the diviſion of their inheritance, Margery, the wife of William, lord Roos, of Hamlake, had this caſtle and manor, among others, aſſigned to her for her ſhare of it. At length his deſcendant Thomas, lord Roos, afterwards becoming a firm friend to the houſe of Lancaſter, was attainted anno 1 Edward IV. and this caſtle and manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, became confiſcated to the crown, where it did not re-

[p] See Dugd. Summ. to Parliament, Preface.

main

main long, for the king that year granted it to Sir John Scott, of Scotts-hall, one of his privy-council, for the term of his life, who in the 16th year of that reign, had a confirmation of the market and *free-warren*, and in the 22d and 23d year of it he had an exemplification of all the various liberties in Chilham and Whitſtaple. He died in 1485, anno 3 king Richard III. and then it again returned to the crown, where it ſeems to have continued till it was granted by king Henry VIII. to Thomas Manners, lord Roos, afterwards created earl of Rutland, who in the 30th year of that reign conveyed it back again, by ſale, to that king, by the deſcription of the honour, caſtle, lordſhip, and manor of Chylham, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances,[q] all which the king, in his 32d year, granted to Sir Thomas Chene, treaſurer of his houſhold and warden of the five ports, to hold to him and his heirs male *in capite*, by knight's ſervice; and in the 4th year of Edward VI. he had a grant from the king of the ſame, to him and his heirs, by the like tenure. He reſided here during the former reign, having added much to the grandeur of the buildings, but afterwards preferring his manor of Shurland, in the Iſle of Shepey, for his future reſidence, he pulled down the greateſt part of this ſeat of Chilham, and removing the materials to Shurland, completed a noble manſion there, at which he reſided afterwards; and Lambarde, in his Perambulation, ſays, that in Leland's time, (who died in 1552) the building here at Chilham was not only commodious for uſe and beautiful for pleaſure, but ſtrong for defence and reſiſtance, and continued ſo till the materials were removed to Shurland. His only ſon Henry, afterwards knighted and created lord Cheney, of Tuddington, anno 3 Elizabeth, levied a fine of all his lands, and in the 10th year of it ſold this caſtle and manor to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Wye, whoſe ſon

[q] Augtn. off. deeds of purchaſe and exchange, box A. 35.

of the ſame name, of Ollantigh, leaving four daughters his coheirs, Anne, married to Sir John Cutts; Dorothy, to Sir Thomas Chicheley; Mary, to Sir Dudley Diggs, and Amy, to Sir Henry Skipwith; they, in right of their wives, became entitled jointly to this eſtate, and the three others ſoon afterwards conveying their reſpective ſhares, Sir Dudley Diggs and his lady became poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it.

Sir Dudley Diggs pulled down the antient manſion of Chilham, and on entire new foundations began to erect the preſent magnificent ſtructure, which ſeems to have been finiſhed for his reſidence about the year 1616. He ſucceeded in 1637, to the office of maſter of the rolls, and dying here in 1638, was buried in the church of Chilham. He was deſcended from Roger de Mildenhall *dictus* Digge, who lived in the reign of king John, whoſe ſon John Digge lived in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. and having founded the houſe of the Friars Minors, in Canterbury, lies buried there, bearing for his arms, *Gules, on a croſs, argent, five eagles diſplayed, ſable.* James Digges, his deſcendant, marrying two wives, his iſſue by his firſt, ſucceeded to the family poſſeſſions and ſeat of Digges-court, in Barham, under the deſcription of which a further account of them may be ſeen; by his ſecond wife he had one ſon Leonard Digge, the famous mathematician in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, whoſe grandſon was Sir Dudley Digges above-mentioned, a man of eminent abilities, and author of ſeveral political diſcourſes, whoſe character is well drawn up in his life, printed among the Oxford writers in Wood's Ath. Oxon.[r] in which he ſays, after many encomiums on his public and private virtues, that the wiſeſt men reckoned his death among the public calamities of thoſe times. He left ſeveral ſons

[r] Vol. i. col. 618. See his ſpeeches in parliament among the Harleian MSS.

and

and daughters, of whom Thomas Digges, esq. the eldest son, succeeded him here, and in the 1st year of king James I. levied a fine of *the barony of Fobert*, otherwise called *the honor and castle of Chilham*, with appurtenances, and of the manors of Chilham, Herst, and Juvenis, *alias* Young. He died in 1687, leaving several children, of whom Sir Maurice Digges, the eldest son, was created a baronet in 1665, who died *s. p.* in 1666, in his father's life-time, as did his other sons, *s. p.* all but Leonard the youngest, who remained at his father's death the only surviving son and heir, and afterwards resided at Chilham castle, of which he died possessed in 1717. John Digges, esq his eldest son, possessed this estate, and dying *s. p.* in 1719, was succeeded in it by Col. Thomas Digges, his brother and heir, who in 1724, conveyed the honour, manor, and castle of Chilham, with its appurtenances, and the several manors, lands, and premises possessed by him in this and the adjoining parishes, to Mr. James Colebrooke, of London, who died possessed of them in 1752. He left three sons, the eldest son, Robert Colebrooke, esq. married first Henrietta, eldest daughter of lord Harry Powlet, since duke of Bolton, who died *s. p.* and secondly, Elizabeth Thresher, who is still surviving, but *s. p.* He died in France in 1784, and was deposited in the family mausoleum adjoining to Chilham church. James, the second son, left two daughters his coheirs; Mary, married to John Aubrey, esq. and Emma, to Charles, earl of Tankerville. He was first knighted in 1759, and that year created a baronet, with remainder to his brother George, late an eminent banker, who on his death in 1761, succeeded to the title of baronet, and became chairman of the East-India company, and is still surviving. Robert Colebrooke, esq. the eldest son, succeeded him here, and resided at Chilham castle, which, together with the honour, manor, and castle, and the several other estates purchased by his father, as above-mentioned, he alie-

nated in 1775, under the authority of an act of parliament, to Thomas Heron, esq. of Newark upon Trent, who was *heir male of the Herons, of Bokenfield*, in Northumberland, of that family, which held the land-barony of Heron by antient feoffment, and of the family of the Herons, of Ford-castle, who were barons by summons. He was the son of Robert Heron, the son of John and Jane Crayle, who died at Newark in 1753, and was buried at Westborough, near Newark, leaving four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, John died at Villeneuve St. George, near Paris, in 1753, leaving only two daughters; Thomas was the next eldest surviving son, and the purchaser of Chilham castle, who had by Anne his late wife (eldest daughter of Sir Edward Wilmot, bart.) one son Robert, of Lincolnshire, who married Amelia, second daughter of Sir Horace Mann, bart. and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. Robert was rector of Shawell, in Leicestershire, and vicar of Basingthorpe, in Lincolnshire; and the youngest son Richard, being in 1777 appointed principal-secretary to the earl of Buckinghamshire, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, was sworn of his Majesty's privy council in that kingdom, and in 1778 was created a baronet of Great Britain, with remainder to Thomas Heron his brother, and his heirs male. They bear for their arms, *Gules, three herons, argent.*[s] Mr. Heron afterwards resided at Chilham castle, to which he made considerable additions and improvements, and afterwards in 1792, conveyed this seat, with the estate belonging to it, to Thomas Wildman, esq. who is the present possessor of it, and now resides at Chilham castle.

[s] A continuation of his pedigree from the Herons of Bokenfeld; the original whereof, signed by Robert Heron the father, is now remaining in the Herald's office, book 3d, D. 14, p. 95 and 96. And in 1771 his sons, the above-named Thomas, Robert, and Richard, entered in the College of Arms, a continuation of their pedigree; the original of which, signed by them, is now in that office, in book marked 6th, D. 14, p. 83, 84.

A court

A court leet and court baron is held for the manor of Chilham; at which the ſeveral rents due from the denberries in the Weald are likewiſe collected, the tenants holding them in ſoccage tenure. The manors and lands now held of the honour of Chilham by knight's ſervice, are the manors of Huntingfield, Shillinghelde, Kyngeſton, Denton, Eſtewer, Herſte, Luddenham, Wetherlings, Northecourt, Colebridge, Tappington, Dyvynne, Placy, Yonge, Much Hougham, Little Hougham, Goddiſlande, Sibberſton, and Maxton. The royalty of it, on the river Stour, extends from Shalmsford bridge to the bounds of Godmerſham pariſh.

THE MANOR OF YOUNGS, called in antient Latin records *Juvenis, alias Young*, the houſe of which is ſituated a little more than a mile ſouth-weſtward from the church, was part of thoſe lands granted to Fulbert de Dover, for the defence of Dover caſtle, as has been already mentioned, and made up together the barony of Fobert. Of him this manor was again held of that barony by knight's ſervice, by owners who ſeem to have given name to it. William Juvenis, alias Yonge, held it by the above tenure, as did his deſcendant Richard Juvenis afterwards in the reign of king John. After this name was extinct here, this manor came into the poſſeſſion of the Everings, one of whom, Thomas Evering, held it in the reign of Edward III. Soon after which the family of Beverley, ſeated firſt at Harbledown, and afterwards at Fordwich, became owners of it. In which name this manor continued till at length it was alienated by George Beverley, in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, to Robert Barley,[t] in whoſe deſcendants it continued till about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it was ſold to Fleet, deſcended from thoſe of Fleet, in the Iſle of Thanet, who quickly afterwards paſſed it away to

[t] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 14, 15.

Shepheard, whoſe deſcendant Richard Shepheard, clerk, died poſſeſſed of it about 1638, leaving two daughters, Mary and Ruth, his coheirs, who became entitled to it in undivided moieties.[a] Ruth, the youngeſt, having married John Browne, they joined in the ſale of their ſhare of it to Anthony Hammond, eſq. of St. Albans, who afterwards reſided here, having married Anne, daughter of Sir Dudley Digges, by whom he had ſeveral children chriſtened at Chilham whilſt he reſided at this manor-houſe, which at that time was a large manſion, though now reduced to a farm-houſe. Mary, the eldeſt coheir, afterwards dying unmarried, John Browne above-mentioned ſucceeded, in right of his wife, to her moiety of it, and he and Mr. Hammond became joint poſſeſſors of it, and afterwards, about the year 1653, joined in the ſale of it to Thomas Digges, eſq. Since which it has continued in the ſame owners that the honour of Chilham has, and as ſuch is now the property of Thomas Wildman, eſq. of Chilham caſtle. A court baron is held for this manor.

Herst is a manor here, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Aſhford road, adjoining to the manor of Eſture and Godmerſham, which was likewiſe part of thoſe lands granted to Fulbert de Dover, and made up part of his barony, as before-mentioned, of which it was held by knight's ſervice, by a family who took their name from it. John de Herſte held this manor in the 2d year of king John, as did his deſcendant Hamo de Herſte in the reign of Edward II. and in the 20th year of Edward III. on the aid then levied, the heirs of John de Herſte were charged for it, as being held by knight's ſervice, as of the caſtle of Chilham. How long this name continued here I do not find; but the next owners that I meet with, were the Darells,

[a] Court rolls of Chilham, from which moſt of the following account is taken.

and

and in the 30th year of Henry VIII. Thomas Darell, eſq. of Scotney, held this manor of the honour of Chilham. His ſon Thomas Darell, eſq. alienated it to Philip Chute, eſq. whoſe ſon Thomas, before the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Wye; who likewiſe purchaſed the honour and caſtle of Chilham. Since which the manor of Herſte has continued in the ſame ſucceſſion of ownerſhip with it, and is now as ſuch the property of Thomas Wildman, eſq.

There was a ſmall turret in Dover caſtle, adjoining to Caldercotts tower, which belonged to the owners of this manor to defend and repair.

ESTURE, vulgarly called *Eſtower* and *Eſtuart*, ſo called from its ſituation on the river Stour or Sture, is a manor in the ſouth part of this pariſh, adjoining to Godmerſham, which was likewiſe another part of thoſe lands given to Fulbert de Dover, and became part of his barony of Chilham, or Fobert, as it was afterwards called from him, of which it was held again by knight's ſervice, by a family of its own name. Stephen de Eſture held it in the reign of king John, as did his deſcendant John de Eſture, who lived here in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. as appears by ſeveral antient deeds, without date, belonging to it. At length John de Eſture leaving an only daughter and heir, ſhe carried it in marriage to Thomas de Valoyns, who, in right of his wife, paid aid for it, in the 20th year of Edward III. being held as of this caſtle of Chilham. Soon after which it came into the poſſeſſion of the family of Apulderfield, of Otterpley, in Challock, a younger branch of thoſe of Badmangore, in Linſted, in which it continued till by a female heir Iſabel it went in marriage to John Idelegh, whoſe deſcendant William Idelegh leaving likewiſe an only daughter and heir Agnes, ſhe ent tled her huſband Chriſtopher Ellenden, owner of Ellenden, in Seaſalter and Bleane, to it, and from him this

manor deſcended to Thomas Ellenden, whoſe daughter and heir Mary, about the reign of Henry VIII. marrying Edward Thwayts, he became in her right poſſeſſed of it, and in the 31ſt year of that reign had his lands diſgavelled, by the act then paſſed for that purpoſe. He died anno 4 Edward VI. and his grandſon Thomas Thwayts, whoſe name is ſpelt *Twayts*, alias *Twatts*, in the eſcheat rolls, anno 7 Elizabeth; the arms of whoſe family were formerly in the windows of this church, being *Argent, a croſs, ſable, fretty, argent*; quartered with *Sable, a lion, rampant, crowned, or*, ſold this manor, about the middle of that reign to George Moreton, eſq. who reſided here, being deſcended from thoſe of Milborne St. Andrews, in Dorſetſhire. George Moreton above-mentioned, had three ſons; Sir Robert, the eldeſt, was a captain in the Netherlands, and poſſeſſed this manor, where he afterwards reſided, and lies buried in Chilham church, as does Anne his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Finch, and ſiſter of John, lord Fordwich, by whom he had two ſons, George and Albert, and a daughter Mary, who all died *ſ. p.* She was the widow of Levin Palmer, ſon and heir of Sir Henry Palmer, of Howletts. Sir Thomas, the ſecond ſon, was a colonel in the army, and left a ſon Thomas; and Sir Albert, the third, was ſecretary of ſtate to king Charles II. and married Elizabeth Apſley, by whom he had no iſſue.* They bore for their arms, *Quarterly, gules and ermine; in the dexter, chief and ſiniſter, baſe, each a goat's head eraſed, argent, attired, or.* Sir Robert Moreton, of Eſture, the eldeſt ſon, died in 1637, and was ſucceeded by his ſon George Moreton, eſq. who, about the year 1642, alienated this manor to Sir Nathaniel Finch, king's ſergeant-at-law, who bore the ſame arms as the Finch's, of Eaſtwell, as appears by them in the

* Aubrey's Antiquities of Surry, vol. i. p. 39, and pedigree of Moreton in Herald's office.

windows

windows of Grays Inn hall, under which he is ſtiled ſergeant to queen Henrietta Maria. He was ſucceeded in it by his kinſman John, lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1661, *ſ. p.* leaving his widow Mabella, daughter of Sir Charles Fotherbye, dean of Canterbury, ſurviving, who afterwards by his will became poſſeſſed of this manor for her life. She died in 1669, and on her death it came, by the lord Finch's will, to Anne, lady Morgan, his niece, on whoſe death it came by his entail of it to his niece Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford, knight and baronet, late governor of Jamaica, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a bend, azure, a mullet, argent, between two garbs, or*; and he in her right became entitled to it, and dying about the year 1692, it deſcended to his ſon, of the ſame name, and on his death, by the limitations in lord Finch's will, to Anne Modyford, Mary and Richard Oldfield, and William and Charles Bowles, who about the year 1734 alienated it to Thomas May, eſq. of Godmerſham, who afterwards took the name of Knight, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1781, as did his only ſon and heir Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, in 1794, and his widow Mrs. Catherine Knight, now of the White Friars, in Canterbury, is the preſent owner of it.

Old Wives Lees is a manor ſituated in this pariſh, on the ſouth ſide of the lees, about a mile eaſtward from the church. It is now uſually called *Oldslees*, but its more antient and true name was *Oldwoods-lees*, as appears by various deeds belonging to it, ſome of which are very antient and without date, and was ſo called from a family of that name, who continued owners of it till the reign of Henry VI. when the daughter and heir of John Oldwood carried it in marriage to Payne, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to William Payn, who reſided here, and dying in 1594, lies buried in this church, bearing

for

for his arms, *Parted per ſaltier, ſable, and argent, a lion rampant, counterchanged.*[x] He left four daughters his coheirs, and upon the diviſion of his eſtates among them, this manor was allotted to Mary the eldeſt, as the ſeat of her father, then married to Mr. Thomas Cobbe, the ſon of Martin Cobbe, of Limne, fourth ſon of Thomas Cobbe, of Aldington, in Henry VIII.'s reign, who in her right became poſſeſſed of it, and afterwards reſided here; and in his deſcendants, who moſt of them lie buried in this church, it continued down to Mr. Thomas Cobbe, of Chilham, who alienated it in the beginning of this century to Thomas Belke, D. D. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1712, and by his will deviſed this eſtate, among others, to his niece Mary, daughter of his brother Anthony, who in 1713 married Mr. Bryan Bentham, gent. of Chatham,[y] whoſe eldeſt ſon Edward afterwards became poſſeſſed of it, and in 1772 conveyed it by ſale to John Garlin Hatch, of Deal, afterwards of Canterbury, who in 1776 alienated this manor to Thomas Heron, eſq. of Chilham caſtle, as he again did to Thomas Wildman, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

DINGLEY, alias BORELAND, is a ſmall manor, ſituated in *the borough of Boreland*, in this pariſh, the houſe of it lying about three-quarters of a mile north-eaſt from the church, which in the reign of king Henry VIII. was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Matthew Brown, whoſe ſon Sir Anthony appears by the king's receiver's roll, in the Augmentation-office, to have been poſſeſſed of it in the 30th year of that reign.[z] After this name was extinct here, it came into the poſſeſſion of Auſten, one of which name, Matthew Auſten, died poſſeſſed of it about the year 1640; it

[x] See pedigree of Payne, Viſitation co. Kent, 1619.

[y] See more of them, vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 491.

[z] The account of this manor is taken from the court-rolls of that manor.

afterwards

afterwards deſcended down to Thomas Auſten, who in 1681 alienated it to Sir John Fagg, bart. who at his death deviſed it to his ſecond ſon Charles Fagg, eſq. whoſe great-grandſon the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. of Chartham, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

ENSINGE, otherwiſe *Lower Enſinge*, is another ſmall manor here, ſituated within the borough of Northerne, the houſe being about a mile and a quarter north-eaſt from the church, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of a family of the name of Enſinge, one of whom, Robert Enſinge, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. was in poſſeſſion of it, and then held it by knight's ſervice of the manor of Chilham, and in one of the windows of Chilham church were formerly the arms of Enſing, *Sable, three ſwords erect, two and one, argent, pomels, or.* After this it came into the family of Petit, in which it continued till about the year 1640, when it became divided into moieties, one of which continued in the name of Petit, whence it came to Belke, in which it remained till Anne Belke, widow, at her death in 1734, deviſed her intereſt in it by will to her relation Mrs. Elizabeth Maſter, widow, who in 1744 purchaſed of Richard Grant the other moiety, and then became poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it. She died about the year 1759, and by her laſt will deviſed this manor, with the lands belonging to it, to Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. the preſent owner of it.

SHILLINGHELD is a manor here, ſituated about a mile north-weſtward from the church, adjoining to Selling, and was once of eminent account, though now almoſt ſunk into obſcurity. The manſion of it ſtood, for there hath not been any remains of one left time out of mind, in the wood ſtill known by the name of *Sbillingheld wood*, being part of a farm called *Stone-ſtyle*, in Selling. In this wood there ſtill appear among the various intrenchments thrown up in and about

about it, evident marks of large buildings having once been erected in it.

It was part of thoſe lands granted to Fulbert de Dover, for the defence of Dover-caſtle, as has been mentioned before, and made parcel of his barony of Chilham, called likewiſe from him the barony of Fobert; of which it was held again by knight's ſervice, by owners who took their ſurname from it. John de Shyllyngheld held it in the reign of king John, as did his deſcendant Guido de Shillyngheld in that of king Edward II. and on the aid levied in the 20th year of Edward III. his heirs paid aid for it. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of John Clerke, who held it, as appears by the eſcheat-rolls, at his death in the 41ſt year of that reign; but ſoon after that Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, was become poſſeſſed of it; and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 5th year of king Richard II. when it was found by inquiſition that he held it of the king *in capite* as of his caſtle of Dover. His two grandſons, Edmund and Roger, both died *ſ. p.* and by the inquiſition taken after the death of the latter, anno 3 Henry VI. he was found to die poſſeſſed of this manor, and that Richard, duke of York, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, was his next heir. He ſucceeded accordingly to this manor. But he was ſlain anno 39 Henry VI. in the battle of Wakefield, fought againſt the houſe of Lancaſter; and yet the inquiſition after his death, by reaſon of the confuſion of thoſe times, was not taken till the 3d year of king Edward IV. when the king was found to be his eldeſt ſon and next heir;[a] in which the duke is ſaid to have died poſſeſſed of this manor, which in fact was not ſo; for the year before his death, a long attainder had paſſed againſt him, and others, with the forfeiture of all their hereditaments. About the middle of king Edward IV.'s reign, Cicely, ducheſs of York, his widow,

[a] See more of the Mortimers, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 225.

dow, the king's mother, ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of this manor, of which ſhe died poſſeſſed anno 10 king Henry VII. and it remained in the hands of the crown till king Henry VIII. granted it in his 29th year to Thomas Hawkins, eſq. of Boughton, and he had again in the 35th year of that reign new letters patent of it, to hold of the king in ſocage. Since which it has continued in his deſcendants to the preſent time, Thomas Hawkins, eſq. of Naſh, in Boughton, being now owner of it, as well as of the adjoining farm of *Stone-ſtyle*, in Selling.

DANE, uſually called *Dane-court*, is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated about three quarters of a mile weſtward from Chilham church. It was antiently the patrimony of Thomas de Garwinton, of Welle, in Littleborne, and he held it, as appears by antient court-rolls, in the reigns of king Edward I. and II. His great-grandchild William Garwinton, of Welle, dying *ſ. p.* in the 11th year of Henry IV. Joane Garwinton was found by inquiſition to be his couſin and next of kin, and ſhe having married Richard Haut, a younger branch of thoſe of Bourne, he, in her right became entitled to it. His ſon Richard lived in the reign of Henry VII. and left an only daughter and heir Margerie, who carried it in marriage to William Iſaak, whoſe deſcendant Edward Iſaak, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated this manor to Mr. Edward Hales, the third ſon of Edward Hales, eſq. of Tenterden, who, as appears by a date now remaining on this houſe, rebuilt it in 1580, and reſided in it. He died in 1586, and was buried in this church. His ſon Edward reſided at Faverſham, where he died in 1634, leaving his four ſons, Edward, Thomas, James, and John, his coheirs in gavelkind, who in 1635 conveyed this manor, with its appurtenances, to Robert Dixon, of Chilham, yeoman, and he in 1650 conveyed it to Robert Sprakeling, gent. of Boughton Aluph, deſcended from thoſe of St. Laurence, in the

Iſle

Iſle of Thanet, being of a younger branch of them. In whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Robert Sprakeling, gent. who in 1743 conveyed it to James Colebrooke, eſq. of Chilham-caſtle, after which it paſſed, in like manner with the honor of Chilham, to Thomas Heron, eſq. who ſold it to Thomas Wildman, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

DENNE is a manor which lies at the north weſt extremity of this pariſh, and ſeems to have had the ſame owners formerly that the above-deſcribed manor of Dane had, and continued ſo till Robert Dixon, owner likewiſe of that manor, alienated it to Clement, whoſe deſcendant Richard Clement, gent. deviſed the manor of Denne by his will, about the year 1736, to his daughter Catherine, wife of Bryan Taylor, gent. after whoſe death it was, in 1785, conveyed by ſale, under a decree of the court of chancery, to Cyprian Rondeau Bunce, gent. of Canterbury, who afterwards alienated the ſame to Mr. James Finch, of that city, the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

HENRY PEMBLE, gent. of Chilham, by will in 1599, gave to the poor 10l. with which was purchaſed a piece of land, containing an acre and an half, in Chilham, which was conveyed in truſt, for the churchwardens to beſtow the profits yearly upon poor people, who ſhould dwell in this pariſh.

WILLIAM FOGGE, gent. of Chilham, by will in 1616, gave to the poor 10l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of land; which, in conſequence of a decree by the commiſſion for charitable uſes in 1627, was laid out in the purchaſe of one acre and an half of land, which was conveyed in truſt to the churchwardens, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

THOMAS PETIT, ESQ. of St. George's, Canterbury, by his will in 1626, deviſed 50l. to be diſpoſed of to young married people for ever, the pooreſt, as near as might be, of each of the four pariſhes of Chilham, Chartham, the pariſh where he ſhould die, and Chiſtlet, to be nominated by the ſeveral miniſters, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor reſpectively; and that no controverſy might be, how many of each pariſh ſhould be appointed, he willed, that the commiſſary, or official of the dioceſe of Canterbury, ſhould from time to time direct how many poor couples

couples of young married people of each of the parishes respectively should enjoy this gift; and he ordered that when the trustees originally named, should be reduced to five, they were to convey this land to other feoffees, of this parish, so that there should always be ten feoffees.

Sir Dudley Diggs, by a codicil to his will in 1638, charged his lands in Chilham with 20l. per annum, to be paid every 25th of March, to the churchwardens, for the yearly repair of the little burying-place he had then built; and that then on the 19th of May, they should give to the young men of Chilham, who should ring a peal in remembrance of him, 20s. for their dinner; which done, whatever should be left, should be distributed between 20 poor men, 20 poor women, and 20 poor children of Chilham, as took no allowance from the common purse; to be nominated by the advice of the lord of the manor, the vicar of the church for the time being, and the steward of the court, or some one of them.

The churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish, for the sum of 50l. purchased one parcel of land, called Badlesmere land, in Selling, containing five acres; and another piece, called Womens knole, in Chilham, containing two acres, to the use of the poor of this parish for ever.

A field in Chilham, containing one acre and a quarter, belongs to this parish; but by whom given, or to what use, is unknown.

John Finn, in 1702, sold to the churchwardens all his interest for several long terms of years, in a house and orchard, containing half an acre, in trust for this parish, for the relief of the poor of it. After which, the house becoming so decayed and ruinous, as to be no longer in a condition to be supported, the parishioners rebuilt it at a considerable expence, and kept their poor in it till 1736, when James Colebrooke, esq. of Chilham castle, in consideration of the terms and premises being assigned to him, conveyed to trustees, for the use of the parish, a piece of ground, situated near Burgoine lane, in this parish, on which he had erected for this purpose, a range of buildings, containing eight rooms or different dwelling for the poor of it to dwell in, and to be disposed of from time to time afterwards, in like manner as the other house and land was directed to be disposed of.

Lewis Gold, who lived servant with Robert Colebrooke, esq. at Chilham castle, by his will in 1785, gave to this parish 20l. to be laid out at interest for the benefit of the poor of it for ever.

The poor constantly relieved are about fifty, casually forty.

Chilham is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handſome building, conſiſting of a body and two iſles, all covered with lead, and a high chancel, with two chapels, one of which is dedicated to St. Anne, on the ſouth ſide; there was a chantry on the north ſide, now pulled down, with a tranſept, all covered with tile. It has a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, on one corner of which is a beacon turret, which till of late was covered with a ſmall ſpire. There are ſix bells and a clock in it. The ſteeple was built about the year 1534, as appears by a legacy towards the building of it. In the chancel is a monument for Margaret, ſiſter of Sir D. Digges, wife of Sir Anthony Palmer, K. B. obt. 1619. He lies buried here, within the altar-rails, obt. 1630. A memorial for Anne St. Leger, mother of Sir D. Diggs, obt. 1636, and ſeveral memorials for the Fogges. In the body of the church are memorials for the Cumberlands, Paynes, Cobbes, Belkes, and Bates; in the north tranſept, for Maſters, Petits, Spracklyns, and Cobbe; and in the ſouth one for Dixon. There were formerly in the windows the arms of Enſing and Thawyts, as has been already mentioned, and of Roſs and Honywood. In the chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, probably that of St. Anne, is the burial vault built by Sir Dudley Diggs, for himſelf and family, and referred to by his will, in it many of this family lie buried; and in the chapel is a monument for Mary Kempe, lady Digges, wife of Sir Dudley, with her genealogy and that of Digges, and another for Sir D. Digges himſelf, 1638; and on the north ſide, probably where the old chantry above-mentioned was, is a circular mauſoleum, with a cupola at top, built by the Colebrooke family for their uſe.

The church of Chilham was antiently an appendage appurtenant to the honor and manor of Chilham; but ſo early as the reign of king Stephen it was ſeparated from it, and in the poſſeſſion of William

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de Ipre, who in 1153 gave it to the priory of Throwley, which was confirmed by king Stephen that year.[b]

This religious houſe was an alien priory, eſtabliſhed as a cell to the Benedictine abbey of St. Bertin, the capital of Artois, in Flanders, from whence a certain number of monks, who were moſtly foreigners, and removeable at pleaſure, were ſent over, with a prior at their head, who were little more than ſtewards to their ſuperior abbey, to which they returned the revenues of their poſſeſſions annually; for which reaſon, during the wars with France, as their revenues went to ſupport the king's enemies, theſe kind of houſes were generally ſeized, and reſtored again upon the return of peace.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. this church of Chilham was valued at forty pounds, at which time it was become appropriated to this cell, and a vicarage was endowed in it. In which ſituation both parſonage and vicarage remained till the general ſuppreſſion of the alien priories throughout England, in the 2d year of Henry V. when this of Throwley was, among others, ſuppreſſed, and it ſeems to have remained in the hands of the crown till king Henry VI. in his 22d year, ſettled it on the monaſtery of Sion, founded by his father. With which this church and vicarage continued till the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, this of Sion being one of thoſe greater monaſteries diſſolved by the act of 31 Henry VIII. by which all ſuch, together with their poſſeſſions, were given to the king. This parſonage and vicarage thus coming into the hands of the crown, the king in his 32d year, granted the rectory of Chilham, together with the chapel of Molaſh, and the advowſon of the vicarage of the church of Chilham, with all their ap-

[b] The charters of this gift and confirmation were till lately in the treaſury of the abbey of St. Bertin, as were ſeveral others relating to this church.

purtenances, together with the manor of Chilham, to Sir Thomas Chene, in manner as has been already mentioned;[c] whoſe only ſon and heir Henry, lord Cheney, of Tuddington, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth levied a fine of all his lands, and ſoon afterwards ſeems to have alienated a moiety of the parſonage of Chilham, with all the tithes and emoluments belonging to it, ariſing on the eaſt of the high road leading from Godmerſham, through Chilham town to Faverſham; and they are now the property of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. The great tithes of the chapel and pariſh of Molaſh ſeem to have been alienated by him at the ſame time, as will be further mentioned hereafter; but the other moiety and remainder of the parſonage of Chilham, with all the tithes ariſing in the pariſh, on the other or weſt ſide of the above-mentioned high road, together with the advowſon of the vicarage of Chilham, with the appendant chapel of Molaſh, was alienated by him, together with the honor and caſtle, in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Kempe, ſince which they have paſſed together in manner as has been more fully mentioned before, in a like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip down to Thomas Wildman, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of this part of the parſonage, and patron likewiſe of the advowſon of the church of Chilham.

The vicarage of Chilham, with the chapel of Molaſh, is valued in the king's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 8d. In 1578 here were communicants three hundred and fifty-nine. In 1640 it was valued at eighty-nine pounds. Communicants three hundred and ſeventy-ſeven. It is now worth two hundred pounds per annum.

IT HAS BEEN mentioned, that there was A CHANTRY on the north ſide of this church. It was endowed with twenty-two acres of land, as appears by the roll

[c] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 7. Ibid. pt. 1.

in

in the Augmentation-office, of 30 Henry VIII. This chantry was *diſſolved* by the act of the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. The laſt incumbent of it, John Caſtelyn, was living anno 1553, and had then a penſion of ſix pounds.[d]

By the ſurvey of chantries in the above office, taken in the 2d year of king Edward VI. it appears that Robert Pell gave a houſe and garden in Chilham, on condition that the ſtipendiary prieſt there ſhould live in it.

There was in 1349 A CHAPEL in the caſtle of Chilham, called the free chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, of which Margery, lady Roos, daughter of Bartholomew, lord Badleſmere, and widow of William, lord Roos de Hamlake, was patroneſs, and accordingly that year, at her preſentation, the ſee of Canterbury being then vacant, one Oſbertus was admitted by the prior and chapter of Chriſt-church, perſonally to ſerve as a perpetual chaplain in it.

CHURCH OF CHILHAM, with the CHAPEL OF MOLASH annexed.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Sir Thomas Kempe.	*Ezechias Fogg*, gent. 1568, obt Sept. 22, 1622.[e]
Sir Dudley Diggs.	*Thomas Jackſon*, S. T. P. ind Dec. 17, 1624.
Thomas Diggs, eſq.	*William Belke*, A. M. ind. Oct. 21, 1646, reſigned.
	Sampſon Horne, A. M. ejected 1662.[f]
	Robert Cumberland, A. B. ind. Feb. 2, 1663, obt. March 9, 1711.[g]

[d] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 104.

[e] He lies buried in the chancel, and is called *gentleman* on his graveſtone. He is there ſaid to be deſcended from the Fogges of Ripton. He was poſſeſſed of eſtates in this pariſh, where his poſterity, many of whom lie buried in this church, continued many years afterwards.

[f] Ejected by the Bartholomew Act. See Kennet's Chron. and Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

[g] He lies buried in this church.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Leonard Diggs, esq.	*Richard Bate*, A. B. inducted Oct. 9, 1711, obt. March 4, 1736.[h]
James Colebrooke, esq.	*Wadham Knatchbull*, LL. B. ind. March 8, 1739, obt. Dec. 1760.[i]
Robert Colebrooke, esq.	*Philip Francis*, A. M. inducted June 22, 1761, resig. 1762.[k]
John Key, patron for this turn. ...	*Jarvis Kenrick*, A. B. inducted July 1762, the present vicar.

h He was likewise rector of Warehorne, and was buried in this church.

i Brother of Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. and was chancellor and prebendary of Durham. He rebuilt the present vicarage-house.

k He was also rector of Skeyton, in Norfolk, and resigned this vicarage for the rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk. He was author of the translation and commentaries on Horace, a translation of Demosthenes, and several other learned works.

MOLASH

IS the next parish westward from Chilham; it is a parish which lies very obscurely among the hills, being little known, and having very little traffic through it. The village, which is straggling, is situated near the western boundaries of it, the parish of Wye joining close up to it. The church stands close on the north side of the village; there are about fifty houses, and two hundred and sixty-five inhabitants, the whole is much covered with coppice wood, mostly beech, with some little oak interspersed among it; the country is very hilly, and the soil of it very poor, being mostly an unfertile red earth, mixed with abundance of flints.

There is a fair held here on the 16th of July yearly, formerly on the Monday after St. Peter and St. Paul.

THE HONOR of Chilham claims *paramount* over this parish, *subordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF BOWER, alias FLEMINGS, which is situated in the borough of Godsole, northward from the church, it took

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the latter of thoſe names from the family of Fleming, who were once the poſſeſſors of it; one of whom, John de Fleming, appears by a very antient court-roll of this manor, to have been owner of it, and in his deſcendants it probably continued for ſome time; but they were extinct here in the reign of Henry VI. in the 24th year of which, as appears by another antient court-roll, it was in the poſſeſſion of John Trewonnalle, in which name it continued down to the reign of king Henry VIII. and then another John Trewonnalle alienated it to Thomas Moyle, eſq. afterwards knighted, and he owned it in the 30th year of that reign; and in his deſcendants it remained till the reign of king James I. when it was alienated to Mr. Henry Chapman; at length his deſcendant Mr. Edward Chapman leaving three ſons, Edward, Thomas, and James Chapman, they became poſſeſſed of it as coheirs in gavelkind, and afterwards joined in the ſale of it to Chriſtopher Vane, lord Barnard, who died in 1723, leaving two ſons, Gilbert, who ſucceeded him in the north of England; and William, who poſſeſſed his father's ſeat at Fairlawn, and the reſt of his eſtates in this county, having been in his father's life-time created viſcount Vane, of the kingdom of Ireland. He died in 1734, as did his only ſon and heir William, viſcount Vane, in 1789, *ſ. p.*[1] who deviſed this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates in this county and elſewhere, to David Papillon, eſq. late of Acriſe, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

WITHERLING is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated likewiſe in the borough of Godſole. In the antient records of Dover caſtle, this manor is numbered among thoſe eſtates which made up the barony of Fobert, and was held of Fulbert de Dover, as of that barony, by knight's ſervice, by a family of its own

[1] See a further account of the family of Vane, in vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 48.

name. Robert de Witherling appears to have held it in the reign of king John, as one knight's fee, by the ſame tenure; in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to the reign of king Henry VI. when Joane Witherling was become heir to it, and then carried it in marriage to William Keneworth, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, paſſed it away in the reign of Henry VII. to John Moile, of Buckwell, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 15th year of that reign, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, and that it was held of Dover caſtle. His ſon John Moyle ſold this manor, in the 4th year of Henry VIII. to Hamo Videan, deſcended of a family of good note in this county. There is mention made of them in the Pariſh Regiſter, from the firſt year of it, 1557, to the preſent time; but they have been decayed a long time, and their poſſeſſions diſperſed among other owners; but there is ſtill a green in this neighbourhood, called from them Videan's, (by the common people Vidgeon's) forſtal. In his deſcendants it continued till the reign of king Charles II. when it was conveyed, by a joint conveyance, from that name to Mr. Tho. Thatcher, whoſe daughter Mary carried it in marriage to Mr. Henry Bing, of Wickhambreux, whoſe ſon John Bing[m] ſold it to Mr. Edward Baker, for the ſatisfying his ſiſter's fortune, whom the latter had married; and on his dying inteſtate, this manor deſcended to his four ſons, Thomas Baker, clerk, Edward, Henry, and Bing Baker, who joined in alienating it, about 1771, to Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, whoſe only ſon and heir of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it in 1794, *ſ. p.* and by will deviſed this manor to Edward Auſten, eſq. then of Rowling, but now of Godmerſham, who is the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

[m] See more of the Thatchers and Bings, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 558, 559.

CHILES,

CHILES, alias SLOW-COURT, is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which ſome years ſince belonged to the family of Goatley, which had been ſettled here from the time of queen Mary. One of them, Laurence Goatley, died poſſeſſed of it in 1608. He then dwelt at his houſe in this pariſh, called Bedles, and was leſſee of the parſonage. Searles Goatley, eſq the laſt of this family, was brought from Maidſtone a few years ago, and buried in this church. Laurence Goatley deviſed this manor to his third ſon Laurence, one of whoſe deſcendants paſſed it away to Moter, and in 1661 Alice Moter, alias Mother, of Betherſden, ſold it to John Franklyn, gent. of this pariſh, whoſe daughter carried it in marriage to Thomas Benſon, of Maidſtone, and he in 1676, by fine and conveyance, paſſed it away to Robert Saunders, gent. of that town, as he again did in 1703 to Eſther Yates, widow, of Mereworth, whoſe executors in 1716 conveyed it to David Fuller, gent. of Maidſtone, who dying *ſ. p.* deviſed it in 1751 by will to his widow Mary, who at her death in 1775, gave it to her relation, William Stacy Coaſt, eſq. now of Sevenoke, the preſent proprietor of it.

CHARITIES.

SIMON RUCK, gent. of Stalisfield, and SARAH his wife, by indenture in 1672, in conſideration of 35l. granted to Thomas Chapman, gent. and John Thatcher, both of Molaſh, a piece of land containing three acres, called Stonebridge, in this pariſh, for the uſe, maintenance, and relief of the poor of this pariſh for ever.

THOMAS AMOS, yeoman, of Oſpringe, by will in 1769 gave 100l. in truſt, to be laid out in the public funds, and the dividends to be yearly paid, on the day of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, to the churchwardens, to be diſtributed to the moſt neceſſitous poor of Molaſh; which, with other money of the pariſh was laid out in the purchaſe of 125l. three per cent. reduced Bank Annuities.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about nine, caſually twenty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of one iſle and one chancel, having a pointed turret, ſhingled, at the weſt end, in which are three bells. There are ſeveral memorials of the Chapmans in this church, and in the iſle is a ſtone, inſcribed *Pulvis Chapmannorum*, under which is a vault, wherein ſeveral of them lie. In the chancel there is an antient graveſtone, coffin-ſhaped, with an inſcription round, in old French capitals, now, through time, illegible. The font is antient, having on it, *Gules, three right hands couped, argent; a creſcent for difference.* In the Pariſh Regiſter, which begins in 1558, are continual entries of the Videans, Goatleys, Franklyns, Thatchers, Chapmans, Moyles, and Wildiſh's, from that year almoſt to the preſent time. It is eſteemed only as a chapel of eaſe to Chilham, and as ſuch is not rated ſeparately in the king's books.

The great tithes or parſonage of this pariſh were formerly a part of the rectory or parſonage of Chilham, and as ſuch belonged to the alien priory of Throwley, on the ſuppreſſion of which, anno 2 king Henry V. they were given to the monaſtery of Sion, which being diſſolved by the act of 31 Henry VIII. they came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that houſe, into the king's hands, whence the parſonage of Chilham, which included this of Molaſh, was granted next year, together with the honor and caſtle, and other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Cheney, whoſe ſon Henry, lord Cheney, alienated the whole of them in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Wye, who in the 21ſt year of that reign alienated the parſonage or great tithes of this pariſh to William Walch, who held the ſame *in capite*, and he that year ſold it to John Martyn, who as quickly paſſed

paſſed it away to Richard Tooke, whoſe deſcendant Nicholas Tooke, in the 25th year of that reign, conveyed it in 1633, by the deſcription of the manor of Molaſh, and all the glebes and tithes of this pariſh, to Sir James Hales, in which name it continued ſome time, till it was at length ſold to Sir Dudley Diggs, who deviſed it to his nephew Anthony Palmer, eſq. whoſe brother Dudley Palmer, eſq. of Gray's Inn, in 1653, was become owner of it. It afterwards belonged to the Meads, and from them came to Sir Thomas Alſton, bart. of Odell, in Bedfordſhire, who lately died poſſeſſed of it, and his deviſees are now entitled to it.

This church being a chapel of eaſe to that of Chilham, conſtitutes a part of that vicarage, the vicar of it being preſented and inſtituted to the vicarage of the church of Chilham, with the chapel of Molaſh annexed.

In 1585 here were communicants one hundred and twenty-ſix. In 1640 there were only forty communicants here.

CHARTHAM,

CALLED in Domeſday, *Certeham*, lies the next pariſh eaſtward from Chilham. The greateſt part of it is in the hundred of Felborough, and ſome ſmall part of it, viz. the manor of Horton, in the hundred of Bridge and Petham.

THE PARISH of Chartham is pleaſantly ſituated, a great part of it in the fertile vale of paſtures through which the river Stour takes its courſe, between a continued ſeries or range of lofty hills, over which this pariſh extends; the high road from Canterbury to Aſhford leads through it, moſtly on high ground, from which there is a moſt pleaſing view of

of the vale and river beneath, as well as of the oppoſite hills, whoſe ſummits are cloathed with the rich foliage of the contiguous woods. Though the ſoil in the valley is rich paſture, yet the hills are poor and barren, thoſe riſing from the vale are chalk, further on they are a cludgy red earth, mixed with flints, much covered with coppice woods, and a great deal of rough land, with broom and heath among it, bordering on a dreary country. The pariſh is large, and is ſuppoſed to be about twelve miles in circumference. It contains about ninety-ſeven houſes, and five hundred inhabitants. The village of Chartham is ſituated cloſe on the ſide of the river Stour, the houſes of it are moſtly built round a green, called Charthamgreen, having the church and parſonage on the ſouth ſide of it. On this green was till within theſe few years, a large manſion houſe moſt of which being burnt down, the remains have ſince been known by the name of *Burnt-houſe*. It was formerly the reſidence of the Kingsfords, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, whoſe arms were, *Two bends, ermine.* At length William Kingsford, eſq. in 1768, ſold it to William Waller, who alienated it in 1786 to Mr. Robert Turner, as he did again to Allen Grebell, eſq. who ſold it in 1795 to Mr. John Gold, the preſent owner of it. Near it is a handſome modern-built houſe, formerly the property and reſidence of Dr. John-Maximilian Delangle, rector of this pariſh and prebendary of Canterbury, and from him uſually named *the Delangle houſe*. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1729. It was late the property of John Wotton, eſq. who died in Auguſt, 1798, and deviſed it to Mary, the wife of Benjamin Andrews, gent. of Stouting, for her life; and after her deceaſe to Thomas Wotton, gent. of the Tile-lodge farm, in Sturry, and his heirs for ever. On the river Stour here, is a paper-mill, belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. In 1763, William Pearſon, the leſſee by will, gave this leaſehold

leaſehold eſtate to his wife Sarah for life, remainder to his ſon Thomas Pearſon, his executors, &c. Sarah Pearſon renewed the leaſe in her own name in 1765. In 1766 Thomas Pearſon ſold the leaſe to his brother James Pearſon abſolutely, after the death of their mother, and of the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, and Elizabeth his wife, or any after-taken wife, without iſſue of the ſaid Thomas. In 1767 the ſaid Thomas Pearſon and Elizabeth, ſold all their intereſt in the premiſes to David Ogilvy. In the ſame year the ſaid Thomas and James aſſigned the premiſes to the ſaid Ogilvy, by way of mortgage, redeemable by James if Thomas died without iſſue. In 1768 James became a bankrupt. In 1789, Sarah and James being both dead, Ogilvy renewed the leaſe in his name. In 1792 Ogilvy, Thomas Pearſon, and the ſurviving aſſignees, under James Pearſon's commiſſion, aſſigned the premiſes abſolutely, to Edward Pain, paper-maker, of Chartham, (ſon of Leeds Pain, deceaſed) who now holds the leaſe, and occupies the eſtate.

That part of this village on the oppoſite ſide of the river Stour, is called Rattington, being in the borough of that name. The northern part of this pariſh is moſtly high ground, and covered with woods, extending almoſt up to the high Boughton road to London, through which the boundaries of it are very uncertain, from the different growths of the high wood in them; and there have been ſeveral conteſts relating to the bounds in this part of the pariſh, on account of the payment of tithes to the rector of Chartham; the lands without the bounds of it on the north ſide being exempt from all tithes whatever, as being within the king's antient foreſt of Blean, now uſually called the ville of Dunkirk. Among them are the two hamlets, called Chartham hatch and Bovehatch, vulgarly Bowhatch; and near the former a large hoath, the ſoil of which is ſand and gravel, and, from the poorneſs of it, but of little value. This

hoath,

hoath, as well as the lands near it, called Highwood, both claim, as I am informed, an exemption from paying tithes, as part of the manor of Denſted.

Among the woods at the north-weſt boundaries of the pariſh, is a houſe and grounds called *the Fiſhponds*, which, though now gone to ruin, were formerly made and kept at a large expence, by Samuel Parker, gent. the grandſon of Dr. Parker, biſhop of Oxford, and rector of this church, who reſided here. It is now in the joint poſſeſſion of Mrs. Bridges, of Canterbury, and William Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's, in this county.

About a mile weſt from Denſted, in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, is a ſtream of water, called *the Cranburne*, which is a ſtrong chalybeate. It riſes among the woods on the ſouth ſide of the high London road, running through the fiſh-ponds before-mentioned, and thence into the river Stour, near Whitehall, a little below Tonford.

On the oppoſite ſide of the valley, cloſe to the river Stour, is the hamlet of Shalmsford-ſtreet, built on the Aſhford high road, and the bridge of the ſame name, of ſtone, with five arches, repaired at the expence of the hundred of Felborough, over which the above-mentioned road leads; and at a ſmall diſtance above it is a very antient corn-mill, called Shalmsford-mill, formerly belonging to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, and now to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There are two more hamlets on the hills of the ſouthern parts of this pariſh, one at Myſtole, and the other at Upperdowne, near it, behind which this pariſh reaches ſome diſtance among the woods, till it joins Godmerſham and Petham.

There is a fair annually held at Chartham on St. Peter's day, June 29.

On the chalky downs, called *Chartham Downs*, adjoining the ſouth ſide of the Aſhford road, about four miles from Canterbury, being high and dry ground, with

with a declivity towards the river Stour; there are a great number of *tumuli*, or *barrows* near, one hundred perhaps of different ſizes near each other, this ſpot being deſcribed in the antient deeds of the adjoining eſtates by the name of Danes banks. Several of them have at times been opened, and the remains of bodies, both male and female, with various articles of trinkets, &c. have been found in them. Beyond theſe, on the contiguous plain, called Swadling downs, ſtill more ſouthward, there are three or four lines of intrenchments which croſs the whole downs from eaſt to weſt, at different places, and there is a little intrenchment in the road, under Denge wood, a little eaſtward above Julliberies grave.

Various have been the conjectures of the origin of theſe barrows, ſome have ſuppoſed them to have been thoſe of the Britons, ſlain in the deciſive battle with Cæſar, under Caſſivelawn, others that this place was the ſpot appropriated for the burial of the Roman garriſon at Canterbury, whilſt others ſuppoſe them to have belonged to the Danes, who might be oppoſed here in their attempts to paſs the river Stour, in their further progreſs into this iſland.

In the year 1668, in the ſinking of a new well at Chartham, there was found, about ſeventeen feet deep, a parcel of ſtrange and monſtrous bones, together with four teeth, perfect and ſound, but in a manner petrified and turned into ſtone, each as big as the fiſt of a man. Theſe are ſuppoſed by learned and judicious perſons, who have ſeen and conſidered them to be the bones of ſome large marine animal, which had periſhed there; and it has been by ſome conjectured,[n] that the long vale, of twenty miles or more, through which the river Stour runs, was formerly an arm of the ſea

[n] Mr. Somner, in "Chartham News," printed in Phil. Tranſ. No. 272, and in Battely's Somner, p. 186. Dr. Wallis in Phil. Tranſ. N. 275.

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(the river, as they conceive, being named Stour from *æſtuarium)*; and laſtly, that the ſea having by degrees filled up this vale with earth, ſand, and ooze, and other matter, ceaſed to diſcharge itſelf this way when it broke through the iſthmus between Dover and Calais. Others have an opinion, that they were the bones of elephants, abundance of which were brought over into Britain by the emperor Claudius, who landed near Sandwich, who therefore might probably come this way in his march to the Thames, the ſhape of theſe teeth agreeing with a late deſcription of the grinders of an elephant, and their depth under ground being probably accounted for by the continual waſhing down of the earth from the hills.

In the year 871, duke Elfred gave to archbiſhop Ethelred, and the monks of Chriſt-church, the pariſh of Chartham, towards their cloathing, as appears by his charter then made, or rather codicil; and this gift of it was confirmed to them in the year 1052, by king Edward the Confeſſor; and it continued in their poſſeſſion at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the year 1084, in which it is thus entered, under the title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, i. e. lands of the monks of the archbiſhop, as all lands belonging to that monaſtery were.

In Feleberg hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Certeham. It was taxed at four ſulings. The arable land is fourteen carucates. In demeſne there are two, and ſixty villeins, with fifteen cottagers, having fifteen carucates and an half. There is a church and one ſervant, and five mills and an half of ſeventy ſhillings, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of twenty-five hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds, now twenty pounds, and yet it pays thirty pounds.

The poſſeſſions of the priory here were after this augmented by Wibert, who became prior in 1153, who reſtored to it the great wood of Chartham, containing

taining forty acres, which the tenants had long withheld. After which, in the reign of king Edward I. THIS MANOR OF CHARTHAM, with its appurtenances, was valued at thirty-four pounds,° at which time there appears to have been *a vineyard here*, plentifully furniſhed with vines, belonging to the priory, as there were at ſeveral of their other manors; and in the 25th year of the ſame reign Robert Winchelſea, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having fallen under the king's diſpleaſure, diſmiſſed moſt of his family, and lived privately here at Chartham with one or two prieſts, and went almoſt every Sunday and holiday to preach in ſeveral of the adjoining churches.

King Edward II. by his charter in his 10th year, granted and confirmed to the prior of Chriſt-church, *free warren* in all his demeſne lands in this manor among others, which he or any of his predeceſſors had acquired ſince the time of his grandfather, ſo that the ſame were not within the bounds of his foreſt.

The buildings on this manor were much augmented and repaired both by prior Chillenden, about the year 1400, and by prior Goldſton, who about the year 1500 rebuilt the prior's ſtables here and his other apartments with brick. This manor continued part of the poſſeſſions of the priory till its diſſolution in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, with whom this manor did not continue long, for the king ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe inheritance it ſtill continues.

A court leet and court baron are regularly held for this manor by the dean and chapter, but the court-lodge and demeſnes of the manor are demiſed by them on a beneficial leaſe. At the time of the diſſolution, anno 30 Henry VIII. Thomas Thwayts was

° Battely's Somner, pt. ii. append. p. 50.

leſſee

leſſee of it. John Baker, eſq. of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, is *the preſent leſſee.*

THE DEANRY is a large antient ſeat, ſituated adjoining to the court-lodge, being part of thoſe poſſeſſions belonging to the late priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and was formerly the capital manſion of their manor here, being made uſe of moſt probably as a place of reſidence and retirement for the prior himſelf; and it was moſt probably to this houſe that archbiſhop Winchelſea retired, as has been mentioned before, in king Edward the Iſt.'s reign, whilſt under that king's diſpleaſure. In which ſtate it remained till the diſſolution, when it came, with the adjoining meadows belonging to it, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory in this pariſh, into the hands of the crown, and was next year ſettled by the king on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury; after which it ſeems to have been allotted to and made uſe of in like manner as it was by the priors before, by the deans of Canterbury, for their country reſidence; in particular dean Bargrave reſided much at this manſion, in the windows of which his arms, with the quarterings of his family alliances, in ſeveral ſhields, remained till within theſe few years. The confuſion of the times which immediately followed his death, preventing the reſidence of any dean here, this manſion ſeems to have fallen into the hands of the chapter, who ſoon afterwards leaſed it out, with a reſervation of a part of the yearly rent to the dean and his ſucceſſors; and it has continued under the like demiſes to the preſent time, though there have been ſeveral attempts made by ſucceeding deans to recover the poſſeſſion of it to themſelves. The Whitfields were for ſome length of time leſſees of it, afterwards the Lefroys, then Mr. Lance, and after him Mr. Coaſt, who greatly augmented and improved this manſion, and reſided in it till he ſold his intereſt in it

to

to John Thomſon, eſq. and he conveyed it in 1797 to William Gilbee, eſq. the preſent leſſee of it.

There was a large chapel belonging to this manſion, which was taken down in 1572.

DENSTED is a manor, ſituated among the woods in the northern part of this pariſh, next to Harbledown, in the ville of its own name, part of which extends into that pariſh likewiſe. It was antiently part of the eſtate of the family of Crevequer, and was given in the 47th year of Henry III. by Hamo de Crevequer, to the priory of Leeds, founded by one of his anceſtors, which gift was confirmed, together with the tithes of Denſted, to the priory at ſeveral different times, by the ſeveral archbiſhops, and by the priors and convent of Chriſt-church,[p] and the revenue of it was increaſed here in the 8th year of king Richard II. when Robert Bovehatch being convicted of felony, was found to have held ſome lands at Denſted, which upon forfeiture were granted by the king to it. The prior and convent continued owners of this manor, with thoſe other lands here, and in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, demiſed it for ninety-nine years to Paul Sidnor,[q] in which ſtate it remained till their diſſolution in the 32d year of that reign, when it came, with the reſt of their poſſeſſions, into the king's hands, who granted it in his 37th year, with all the tenements called Denſted, belonging to this manor, to John Tufton, eſq. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who, about the 3d year of king Edward VI. alienated his intereſt in it to Richard Argall, whoſe deſcendant John Argall ſold it, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, to Sir John Collimore, of Canterbury, who in 1620, conveyed it to truſtees, to be ſold for the payment of his debts; and they conveyed it to Thomas Steed, eſq. who in the reign of king Charles I. paſſed it away to Sir Thomas Swan, of Southfleet; in whoſe

[p] Regiſt. of Leeds priory. See hereafter under Harbledown.
[q] The leaſe is in the Augmentation office.

deſcendants it continued, till at length the widow of Sir William Swan, at her death, deviſed it, among his other eſtates, alike between his and her own relations, one of whom marrying John Comyns, eſq. afterwards knighted, and chief baron of the exchequer, he became in her right poſſeſſed of this manor, being deſcended from the Comyns's, of Dagenham, in Eſſex, in which county he reſided, and bore for his arms, *Azure, a chevron, ermine, between three garbs, or.* On his death in 1740, he deviſed it to his eldeſt nephew and heir John Comyns, eſq. of Highlands, in Eſſex, (ſon of his brother Richard, ſerjeant-at law) who died poſſeſſed of it in 1760, leaving by his ſecond wife, an only ſon, Richard-John Comyns, eſq. whoſe heirs conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Lane, eſq. one of the maſters of chancery, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1773, on which it deſcended to his two ſons Thomas and William, and the former having purchaſed the latter's intereſt in it, died, leaving his widow ſurviving, who is now in the poſſeſſion of this eſtate for her life; but the reverſion of it in fee, after her death, is veſted in the younger brother above-mentioned, Mr. William Lane, gent. of London.

A court baron is held for this manor.

The lands belonging to this manor conſiſt of about four hundred acres; the whole of which, excepting ſeven acres in Highwood which are titheable, is ſubject only to a compoſition yearly to the rector of Chartham, in lieu of all tithes whatever.

HOWFIELD is a manor in this pariſh, lying in the north-eaſt part of it, adjoining to Toniford. It was formerly ſpelt in antient records both Haghefelde and Hugeveld, and was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Gregory, moſt probably at its foundation in 1084. However that be, this manor was confirmed to it, among the reſt of its poſſeſſions, by the name of Haghefelde, together with the mill of Toniford, by archbiſhop

archbiſhop Hubert, who died in 1206;[r] and in this ſtate it remained till the reign of Henry VIII. when, by the act paſſed in the 27th year of it, this priory was ſuppreſſed among other religious houſes, whoſe revenues did not amount to the clear yearly value of two hundred pounds, Chriſtopher Hales, eſq. afterwards knighted, and attorney-general, being then leſſee of this manor, under a leaſe for ninety-nine years, from the prior and convent; and he had that year a grant from the king of it in fee, with all privileges and immunities belonging to it, to hold by fealty only. Sir Chriſtopher Hales was likewiſe maſter of the rolls, being the ſon of Thomas Hales, A. M. ſecond ſon of Henry Hales, of Hales-place, whoſe eldeſt ſon John was anceſtor of the Hales's, of the Dungeon, in Canterbury, Tenterden, and other parts of this county. He left three daughters his coheirs, who became jointly entitled to this manor, with a tenement called Bovehoth, and other lands in Chartham. At length the whole intereſt of it, on a diviſion of their eſtates, was aſſigned to the youngeſt daughter Mary, who entitled her huſband Alexander Colepeper, eſq. to it. He left an only daughter by her, Anne, who carried it in marriage to Sir John Culpeper, of Wigſell, and he alienated it to the family of Vane, or Fane, in which it was in the year 1638, and in the year following Mary, counteſs dowager of Weſtmoreland, widow of Sir Francis Fane, earl of Weſtmoreland, joined with her ſon Mildmay, earl of Weſtmoreland, in the ſale of it to William Man, eſq. of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, whoſe anceſtors had been ſettled there from the beginning of king Henry VIII.'s reign. They bore for their arms, *Or, a chevron, ermines, between three lions, rampant guardant, ſable*; and there were of this name of Man, who were aldermen of the ward of Weſtgate in that

[r] Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 374.

city, as early as king Edward III.'s reign.[1] He in 1688, with his ſon William Man, eſq. conveyed it to John Denew, gent. of Canterbury, whoſe anceſtors were antiently written De New, and bore for their arms, *Or, five chevronels, azure*; whoſe grandſon John Denew, eſq. dying in 1750, *ſ. p.* deviſed it by will to his wife Elizabeth, and ſhe at her death in 1761, gave it to one of her late huſband's ſiſters and coheirs, Elizabeth, married to Mr. Edward Roberts, of Chriſt's hoſpital, London; their eldeſt ſon Mr. Edward Roberts died poſſeſſed of it in 1779, leaving three ſons, Edward, George, and William, when it devolved to his eldeſt ſon Edward-William Roberts, who ſold it in 1796 to George Gipps, eſq. of Harbledown, M. P. for Canterbury, who is the preſent owner of it.

The demeſne lands of this manor claimed and enjoyed an exemption from all manner of tithes till almoſt within memory; but by degrees tithes have been taken from moſt of them, and at preſent there are not more than twenty acres from which none are taken.

SHALMSFORD-STREET is *a hamlet* in this pariſh, built on each ſide of the Aſhford road, near the river Stour, and the bridge which takes its name from it, at the weſtern boundary of this pariſh. It was antiently called *Eſſamelesford*, and in the time of the Saxons was the eſtate of one Alret, who ſeems to have loſt the poſſeſſion of it after the battle of Haſtings; for the Conqueror gave it, among many other poſſeſſions, to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his half brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the record of Domeſday:

In Ferleberg hundred, Herfrid holds of the fee of the biſhop, Eſſamelesford. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate. In demeſne there is one carucate, and three villeins, with one borderer having one carucate. There are three ſervants, and eight acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it

[1] See pedigree of Man in Viſitation co. Kent, anno 1619.

was

was valued at ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards forty ſhillings, now ſixty ſhillings. Alret held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his lands and poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the king's uſe. Soon after which this eſtate ſeems to have been ſeparated into *two manors*, one of which was called from its ſituation,

THE MANOR OF SHALMSFORD-STREET, and afterwards, from its poſſeſſors, *the manſion of Bolles*, a family who had large poſſeſſions at Chilham and the adjoining pariſhes. At length, after they were become extinct here, which was not till about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, this manor came into the name of Cracknal, and from that in the reign of king James I. to Michel, one of whoſe deſcendants leaving two daughters and coheirs, one of them married Nicholas Page, and the other Thomas George; and they made a diviſion of this eſtate, in which ſome houſes and part of the lands were allotted to Thomas George, whoſe ſon Edward dying *ſ. p.* they came to Mr. John George, of Canterbury, who ſold them to Mr. Wm. Baldock, of Canterbury, and he now owns them; but the manor, manor-houſe, and the reſt of the demeſne lands were allotted to Mr. Nicholas Page, and devolved to his ſon Mr. Thomas Page. He died in 1796, and deviſed them to Mr. Ralph Fox, who now owns them and reſides here. The court baron for this manor has been long diſuſed.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE of the road, about twenty rods from the bridge, ſtood *an antient ſeat*, which was taken down about thirty-five years ago, though there is a malt-houſe remaining on the ſcite of it, which has evident marks of antiquity, and of its having been once made uſe of as part of the offices belonging to it. In the windows of the old houſe were ſeveral coats of arms, that moſt frequent being the coat and creſt of Filmer, *with a creſcent for difference.* This ſeat, with the lands belonging to it, was for a great length of time owned

by the Mantles, and continued ſo till Mary Mantle carried it in marriage to Mr. Stephen Church, of Goodneſtone, the preſent owner of it.

THE MANOR OF SHALMSFORD BRIDGE was the other part of the biſhop of Baieux's eſtate here, deſcribed as above in Domeſday, and was that part of it which was by far of the moſt eminent account, and was ſo called not only to diſtinguiſh it from that laſt-mentioned, but from its ſituation near the bridge of this name over the river Stour, on the oppoſite or weſt ſide of it next to Chilham, in which pariſh much of the lands belonging to it lie. It was antiently accounted a member of the manor of Throwley in this county, as appears by the inquiſition taken after the death of Hamo de Gatton, owner of that manor in the 20th year of king Edward I. when Roger de Shamelesford was found to hold it as ſuch of him by knight's ſervice. His deſcendant William de Shalmelesford, who poſſeſſed it in the beginning of the reign of Edward II. leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, ſhe carried it in marriage to John Petit, who reſided here, and died before the 20th year of the next reign of king Edward III. bearing for his arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three leopards faces, argent.* In his deſcendants, who reſided at Shalmesford, this manor continued down to Thomas Petit, eſq. of Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1625,[t] leaving his three ſiſters his coheirs, who became entitled to this manor in undivided thirds. They were married afterwards, Catherine to Michael Belke; Elizabeth to Giles Maſter, of Woodchurch; and Dorothy firſt to William Maſter, ſecondly to John Merryweather, and thirdly to Parker, of Northfleet. Michael Belke above-mentioned, whoſe anceſtors were originally of Coperham-Sole, in Sheldwich, having purchaſed another third of this manor, became entitled to two thirds of it, which continued

[t] Their pedigree is in the Viſitations of Kent for 1574 and 1619. Several of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant.

in

in his deſcendants down to Dr. Thomas Belke, prebendary of Canterbury, who died in 1712, and his heirs ſold them to Mr. Hatch, of that city, who was before poſſeſſed of the other third part of this manor, which he had under his father Mr. John Hatch's will, who had purchaſed it of one of the deſcendants of Mr. Thomas Petyt, before-mentioned, and thus became entitled to the whole property of it. He died in 1761, and by will deviſed it to his great nephew, Mr. John Garling Hatch, of Chartham, who ſold it to Mr. Joſeph Saddleton. He died in 1795 inteſtate, leaving Elizabeth his widow, and Joſeph their only ſon, who are the preſent owners of it.

Mystole is a handſome well-built ſeat, ſituated on the green of that name, in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh, about a mile and an half from the church of Chartham. It was built by John Bungey, prebendary of Canterbury, who was rector of this church, and married Margaret Parker, the archbiſhop's niece, by whom he had ſeveral ſons and daughters. He bore for his arms, *Azure, a lion, paſſant-guardant, or, between three bezants*,[u] and dying here poſſeſſed of it in 1596, was buried in this church. His eldeſt ſon Jonas Bungey ſucceeded him here, and in his deſcendants it continued till it was at length ſold to Sir John Fagge, of Wiſton, in Suſſex, who was created a baronet on Dec. 11, 1660. But before this purchaſe, there were thoſe of this name ſettled in this pariſh, as appears by their wills, and the marriage regiſter-book in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, as early as the year 1534, in both which they are ſtiled gentlemen. He left a numerous family, of whom only three ſons ſurvived; Sir Robert, his ſucceſſor in title; Charles, who will be mentioned hereafter; and Thomas, anceſtor of John Meres Fagge, eſq. late of Brenſet. Sir John Fagge died in 1700, and by will deviſed this ſeat of Myſtole,

[u] See his pedigree in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

with his other eſtates in this and the adjoining pariſhes, to his ſecond ſon Charles Fagge, eſq. of Canterbury, before-mentioned, who continued to bear the family arms, being *Gules, two bends, vaire.* His only ſurviving ſon Charles Fagge, eſq. reſided here, and married Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of William Turner, eſq. of the White Friars, Canterbury. His ſon Sir William Fagge, bart. reſided at Myſtole, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Le Grand, gent. of Canterbury, who died in 1785. He died in 1791, having had one ſon John, and two daughters, Helen, married to the Rev. Mr. Williams, prebendary of Canterbury, but ſince removed to Wincheſter; and Sarah to Edwin Humphry Sandys, gent. of Canterbury. He was ſucceeded by his only ſon the Rev. Sir John Fagge, bart. who married in 1789 Anne, only daughter and heir of Daniel Newman, eſq. of Canterbury, barriſter-at-law, and recorder of Maidſtone. He now reſides at Myſtole, of which he is the preſent poſſeſſor.

HORTON MANOR, ſometimes written *Horton Parva*, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame name in this county, is a manor in that part of this pariſh which lies within the hundred of Bridge and Petham. It has by ſome been ſuppoſed to have been once a pariſh of itſelf, but without any reaſon; for it was from the earlieſt times always eſteemed as a part of the pariſh of Chartham.

At the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, about the year 1080, this manor was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it, being then accounted within the bounds of the adjoining hundred of Felborough:

In Ferleberge hundred, Ansfrid holds of the biſhop, Hortone. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one caruccte. There is in demeſne . . . . and thirteen villeins having half a carucate. There is one ſervant, and two mills of one marc of ſilver, and eight acres of meadow,

dow, and one hundred acres of coppice wood. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth forty ſhillings, afterwards thirty ſhillings, now one hundred ſhillings. Godric held it of king Edward.

On the biſhop's diſgrace, about four years afterwards, this manor, among the reſt of his poſſeſſions, was confiſcated to the crown, and was granted thence to the family of Crevequer, of whom it was held by that of Northwood, of Northwood, in this county. John de Northwood died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of Edward II. In whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Roger de Northwood, whoſe widow Agnes entitled her ſecond huſband Chriſtopher Shuckborough, eſq. of Warwickſhire, to the poſſeſſion of it, and they afterwards reſided here. He bore for his arms, *A chevron, between three mullets, pierced.* She died in the 6th year of king Henry IV. anno 1404, and he alienated it three years afterwards to Gregory Ballard, whoſe deſcendant Thomas Ballard, kept his ſhrievalty here anno 31 Henry VI. and dying in 1465, lies buried in St. Catherine's church, near the Tower. Robert Ballard was found by inquiſition anno 14 king Henry VII. to hold at his death this manor of the king, as of his honor of the caſtle of Dover, by the ſervice of one ſparrow-hawk yearly. They bore for their arms, *Sable, a griffin rampant-ſegreant, ermine, armed and membered, or.* At length it deſcended down to Nicholas Ballard, who in the 4th year of Philip and Mary, paſſed it away to Roger Trollop, eſq. and he ſold it, in the 2d year of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Edward Warner, then lieutenant of the tower, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th year of that reign, holding it of the king *in capite* by knight's ſervice. Robert Warner, eſq. was his brother and next heir, and ſold it, in the 16th year of that reign, to Sir Roger Manwood,* chief baron of the exchequer, whoſe ſon Sir Peter

* See more of him under St. Stephens, alias Hackington.

Manwood,

Manwood, K. B. in the reign of king James I. alienated it to Chriſtopher Toldervye, eſq. who reſided here, and dying in 1618, *ſ. p.* was buried in Aſh church, near Sandwich, bearing for his arms, *Azure, a feſs, or, in chief, two croſs croſlets of the ſecond.* By his will he deviſed it to his brother John Toldervye, gent. of London; on whoſe death likewiſe *ſ. p.* it devolved by the limitations in the above will to Jane his eldeſt ſiſter, then married to Sir Robert Darell, of Calehill, who in her right became entitled to it, and from him it has at length deſcended down to Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, the preſent owner of this manor.

The chapel belonging to this manor is ſtill ſtanding, at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſt from the houſe. It had more than ordinary privileges belonging to it, having every one the ſame as the mother church, excepting that of burial, and its offices. It conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel, with a thick wall at the weſt end, riſing above the roof, and ſhaped like a pointed turret, in which are two apertures for the hanging of two bells. It has been many years diſuſed as a chapel, and made uſe of as a barn.

This chapel, like many others of the ſame ſort, was built for the uſe of the family reſiding in the manſion of the manor, which being, as well as the ceremonies of the religion of thoſe times, very numerous, rendered it moſt inconvenient for them to attend at the pariſh church, at ſo great a diſtance, in all kind of ſeaſons and weather. But after the reformation, when great part of ſuch ceremonies ceaſed, and the alteration of the times not only leſſened the number of domeſtics, but even the reſidence of families, by degrees, at theſe manſions; theſe chapels became of little uſe, and being maintained at the ſole charge of the owners of the eſtates on which they were built, they choſe rather to relinquiſh the privilege of them, than continue at the expence of repairs, and finding a prieſt to officiate in them.

In

In the reign of king Richard II. there was a great conteſt between John Beckford, rector of Chartham, and Chriſtopher Shuckborough, lord of this manor, concerning the celebration of divine offices in this chapel; which was heard and determined in 1380, before the archbiſhop's official, that all divine offices might be celebrated in it, *exceptis tantum defunctorum ſepulturis et exequiis*. Theſe were more than ordinary privileges; it being uſual, even in chapels which had the right of ſepulture granted to them, to oblige the inhabitants to baptize and marry, and the women to have their purifications at the mother church.

There is a compoſition of 6l. 14s. paid by the occupier of this manor, to the rector of Chartham, in lieu of all tithes whatever ariſing from it.

CHARITIES.

THERE are *no charities* or alms-houſes belonging to this pariſh, excepting the legacy by the will of Thomas Petit, eſq. of Canterbury, in 1626, to this pariſh, Chilham, and St. George's, Canterbury, jointly for the benefit of young married people for ever; a full account of which has been given before, under Chilham, p. 141.

There is *a ſchool* lately ſet up in this pariſh, for the teaching of children reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about forty-five, caſually 60.

CHARTHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large, handſome building, of one iſle and a chancel, with a croſs iſle or tranſept. It has a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are five bells and a clock. Beſides other monuments and memorials in this church, there are in the chancel memorials for the Kingsfords; for Margaret, daughter of Sir Samuel Peyton, knight and baronet, wife of Thomas Oſbern, eſq. obt. 1655; for Jane, daughter of Arthur Barham, eſq. wife of Thomas Oſbern, eſq. obt. 1657; ſeveral for the different

ferent rectors, and a monument for Dr. Delangle, 1724; a large grave-ſtone with the figure of a man in his armour, croſs-legged, with his ſword and ſpurs, in full proportion, inlaid in braſs, with his ſurcoat of arms, viz. *Three wheat-ſkreens*, or *fans*, being for one of the Septvans family; and on the north ſide is an antient tomb, under an arch hollowed in the wall. In the north croſs iſle is a grave-ſtone, which has been very lately robbed of its braſſes, excepting the impalements of one coat, being the arms of Clifford. It had on it the figure of a woman, with an inſcription for Jane Eveas, daughter of Lewys Clifforht Squyre, obt. 1530. The chancel is very handſome, and there has been ſome good painted glaſs in the windows of it, of which there are yet ſome ſmall remains. In the ſouth chancel the family of Fagge lie buried; in it there is a monument for the late Sir William and his lady, and a moſt ſuperb monument of excellent ſculpture and imagery, having the figures in full proportion of Sir William Young, bart. and his lady; Sarah, ſiſter of Sir William Fagge before-mentioned, who died in 1746, æt. 18, in the ſame year in which ſhe was married. He died in the Weſt-Indies in 1788, and was brought over and buried beſide her, and the above-mentioned monument which had laid by in the church ever ſince her death was repaired and placed here.

The church of Chartham was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and continues ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

In a terrier of 1615, it appears there was then here a parſonage-houſe, barn, gardens, and meadow, in all about two acres; certain cloſes containing thirty-eight acres, and a little piece of wood-land adjoining to it; ſome of which glebe-land has ſince that time been loſt, the rector now enjoying not more than thirty acres of it.

Part of the parſonage-houſe ſeems very antient, being built of flint, with aſhlar-ſtone windows and door-

caſes,

caſes, of antient gothic form. It was formerly much larger, part of it having been pulled down, by a faculty, a few years ago.

An account of the lands in this pariſh, which claim an exemption of tithes, has already been given before, under the deſcription of the reſpective lands, as well as of the chapel of Horton, and the compoſition for tithes from that manor.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 41l. 5s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 4l. 2s. 7d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. Communicants three hundred. It is now worth about three hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF CHARTHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Millys*, alias *Warham*, admitted April 18, 1554, obt. Jan. 16, 1565.[x]
	John Bungey, A. M. collated Jan. 16, 1565, obt. Nov. 20, 1596.[y]
The Queen, by lapſe.	*Martin Fotherbye*, S. T. B. collated June 10, 1596, vacated 1618.[z]
The King, jure preg.	*James Cleland*, S. T. P. admitted Oct. 7, 1618, obt. 1627.[a]

[x] He had been a monk of Chriſt-church, and was one of the prebendaries of that church afterwards, mentioned in the foundation-charter of the dean and chapter there. In 1557 he was rector of Ringwold. See Regiſt. Parker and Rym. Fred. vol. xv. p. 382.

[y] He was firſt collated to a prebend of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, in 1567. Regiſt. Parker. He reſigned the rectory of Lambeth in 1577. Regiſter Grindal.

[z] Regiſt. Whitgift. He was chaplain and kinſman to archbiſhop Whitgift, by whom he was collated to a prebend of Canterbury in 1596. He held the rectory of Adiſham with this of Chartham, till his promotion to the ſee of Saliſbury.

[a] Regiſt. Abbot. He held the rectory of Old Romney with this of Chartham.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Iſaac Bargrave*, S. T. P. admitted June 5, 1628, obt. 1642.[b]
	Edward Corbett, A. M. June 13, 1643, reſigned 1646.[c]
The King, ſede vac.	*Thomas Woodruff*, A. M. inſtituted Oct. 3, 1646, ejected 1660.[d]
	John Reading, S. T. P. July 28, 1660, obt. Oct. 26, 1667.[e]
The Archbiſhop.	*Samuel Parker*, S. T. P. collated Nov. 6, 1667, vacat. 1686.[f]
The King, jure preg.	*James Jeffreys*, S. T. P. admitted Nov. 12, 1686, obt. Sept. 4, 1689.[g]
The Archbiſhop.	*Henry Wharton*, A. M. collated Sept. 19, 1689, obt. March 5, 1694.[h]

b Regiſt. Abbot. He was dean of Canterbury. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 5. Wood's Ath. v. i. f. p. 190. After his death, that impudent knave Richard Culmer, commonly called in contempt, *Blue Dick*, got poſſeſſion of this rectory. See ſome account of this man, Wood's Ath. v. i. f. 245.

c Ruſhworth, part iii, vol. ii. p. 330, 338. Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 407, f. 68. In the Archdeacon's Regiſt. he is ſaid to be preſented by the honorable and venerable the ſupreme court of parliament, the true and undoubted patrons; which is the firſt mention I find of *theſe gentry* as patrons.

d He was an inoffenſive man, though a Preſbyterian. He was chaplain to the earl of Warwick, by whoſe intereſt he obtained this rectory, and when ejected retired to the earl's houſe. He frequently affirmed in diſcourſe, that he made 280l. per annum of this rectory.

e Regiſt. Juxon. He was in 1660, prebendary of Canterbury, and miniſter of St. Mary's, Dover. He preached a ſermon in 1632, at the funeral of Sir Iſaac Wake, who was buried in Dover caſtle. He held the rectory of Cheriton with this of Chartham, and lies buried in this church. Ath. Ox. p. 574, vol. ii. p. 406.

f Regiſt. Sheldon. He was afterwards rector of Ickham, Prebendary of Canterbury, and archdeacon, and on Oct. 17, 1686, conſecrated biſhop of Oxford. See Ath. Ox. vol. ii. p. 814.

g Brother of lord chancellor Jeffreys. He was likewiſe rector of Eaſtchurch, and prebendary of Canterbury. He died at Rocheſter, and was buried in the Martyrdom of Chriſt-church, Canterbury. See Ath. Oxon. vol. ii. f. p. 222.

h Alſo vicar of Minſter, in Thanet. He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 874. Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 4197. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant. in which may be ſeen his benefactions to Caius college, Cambridge, and Worſted church, in Norfolk. The above catalogue of rectors, down to himſelf, was drawn up by him.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John M. Delangle*, S. T. P. collated June 28, 1695, obt. 1724.[i]
	George Fawler Tilleſley, LL. B. inſtituted Dec. 26, 1724, ob. 1759.[k]
	Thomas Forſter, A. M. inſtituted June 15, 1759, obt. Sept. 13, 1764.[l]
	John Fowell, S. T. P. Oct. 10, 1764, the preſent rector.[m]

i He was likewiſe prebendary of Canterbury, and lies buried in the chancel of this church. See before.

k He was ſuſpended June 19, 1742, and this rectory ſequeſtered.

l He was likewiſe rector of St. George's, Canterbury, by diſpenſation in 1760.

m He had been before rector of Old Romney and of Hunton, and in 1765 a diſpenſation paſſed for his holding the rectory of Biſhopſborne with the chapel of Barham, with this of Chartham. He is likewiſe rector of the ſinecure of Eynsford.

GODMERSHAM

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-weſtward from Chartham, and is written in antient records, Godmerſham, and in Domeſday, *Gomerſham*.

It lies in the beautiful Stour valley, a ſituation healthy and pleaſant to the extreme, the river Stour glides through it from Aſhford, in its courſe towards Canterbury; Godmerſham houſe and park are the principal objects in it, both elegant and beautiful, the Aſhford high road encircles the eaſt ſide of the park, along which there is a ſunk fence, which affords an uninterrupted view of the whole of it, and adds greatly to the beauty of this elegant ſcene, and leads through the village of Godmerſham cloſe to it, the whole village which contains about twenty houſes, belongs to Mrs. Knight, excepting one houſe, as does the greateſt part of the pariſh, excepting the lands belonging to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There are about twenty

twenty more houſes in the pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants in all. The church, and vicarage, a neat dwelling, pleaſantly ſituated, ſtand at a ſmall diſtance from the village, on the left ſide of the road, with the antient manor-houſe near the former, cloſe to the bank of the river; the meadows in the vale are exceeding fertile, the uplands are chalk, with ſome gravel among them, the hills riſe high on each ſide, thoſe on the weſt being the ſheep walks belonging to Godmerſham-houſe, the ſummits of which are finely cloathed with wood, at proper intervals; the oppoſite ones are the high range of unincloſed paſture downs of Wye and Braborne. Among theſe hills, in the eaſtern part of the pariſh, is the ſeat of Eggerton, ſituated in a wild and bleak country of barren lands and flints.

At the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh, on the Aſhford road, is the hamlet of Bilting, part of which is in Wye pariſh. There was a family of this name who once reſided here, as appears by their wills ſo early as 1460. Richard Mocket, gent. of Challock, died in 1565, poſſeſſed of the manor of Biltyng-court, in Godmerſham, which by his will he directed to be ſold. At length this eſtate of Bilting came into the poſſeſſion of the Carters. Thomas Carter, gent. of Bilting, ſecond ſon of George Carter, gent. of Winchcombe, died poſſeſſed of it in 1707, *ſ. p.* After which it at length came to his nephew Thomas Carter, gent. of Godmerſham, who dying in 1744, left two daughters his coheirs, the eldeſt of whom Mary, marrying Mr. Nicholas Rolfe, of Aſhford, he became in her right poſſeſſed of her father's eſtate at Bilting. After which it became the reſidence of Mrs. Jane, the ſiſter of the late Mr. Knight, and after her death in 1793, of Thomas Monypenny, eſq. who afterwards removing from hence ſold it in 1797, to Mr. Richard Sutton, who now reſides at it.

There is no fair, nor is there *any one alehouſe* within this pariſh.

From

From the high road above-mentioned, which runs along the lower ſide of the weſtern hills there is a moſt pleaſing view over the valley beneath, in which the various beautiful objects of both art and nature combine to make it the moſt delightful proſpect that can be imagined.

BEORNULPH, *king of Mercia*, in the year 822, gave Godmerſham to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, to the uſe of their refectory and cloathing, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Wlfred, L. S. A. that is, *Libere ſicut Adiſham*, endowed with the ſame liberties and privileges that Adiſham, which had been given to that church, originally was. But it appears afterwards to have been wreſted from the church, and to have been again reſtored to it by archbiſhop Egelnoth, who made a new grant of it in the year 1036, having purchaſed it of duke Sired, for ſeventy-two marcs of pure ſilver, for the uſe of the monks in Chriſt-church; in whoſe poſſeſſion Godmerſham remained at the taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in which it is entered as follows, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, i. e. *the lands of the monks of the archbiſhop*, as all the lands belonging to the monaſtery of Chriſt-church were.

In Feleberg hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Gomerſham. It was taxed at eight ſulings. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demeſne there are two, and ſixty villeins, with eight cottagers, having ſeventeen carucates. There is a church, and two ſervants, and one mill of twenty-five ſhillings, and twelve acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of forty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds, now twenty pounds, and yet it pays thirty pounds.

In the 7th year of king Edward I. the prior claimed a fair here, on the day of St. Laurence, which was allowed; and king Edward III. in his 38th year granted to the prior another fair here on the Thurſday and Friday in every Whitſun-week, together with a market

to be held here on a Tueſday weekly. In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor; about which time it was, with its appurtenances, valued at thirty-ſix pounds. The priors of Canterbury frequently reſided at the manor-houſe here, which appears by the preſent ſtate of it to have been a manſion large and ſuitable to their dignity. Prior Chillenden, at the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, made large additions and repairs here, as did prior Sellyng in that of Edward IV. The houſe is ſituated on the bank of the river, a ſmall diſtance northward from the church. It appears to have been a very large manſion formerly. The old hall of it is yet remaining, with the windows, door-caſes, and chimney of it, in the gothic ſtile. Over the porch, at the entrance of the houſe, is the effigies of the prior, curiouſly carved in ſtone, ſitting richly habited, with his mitre and pall, and his croſier in his left hand, his right lifted up in the act of benediction, and his ſandals on his feet. This, moſt probably, repreſents prior Chillenden, above mentioned, who had the privilege of wearing thoſe ornaments, granted to him and his ſucceſſors by pope Urban, and repaired this manſion as before related. In which ſtate this manor continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands, who in his 37th year, granted the manor, rectory, and advowſon of Godmerſham, in exchange for other premiſes, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in pure and perpetual alms, at the yearly rent of 10l. 1s. 8d.[n] being then valued at 80l. 11s. in exchange for which they gave the king ſeven valuable manors in this and other counties; Canterbury college, in Oxford, and other premiſes, a ſcandalous bargain of plunder, like moſt others of the king's making; and yet in the deed it is

[n] Deeds of Purch. and Exch. Aug. off. box E. Kent 37.

ſaid

ſaid to have been made through his moſt gracious favor. Since which this manor has remained part of their poſſeſſions to the preſent time.

The court-lodge, with the demeſne lands of this manor, are let to Mrs. Coleman, who reſides in it, on a beneficial leaſe, but the manor itſelf, with the profits of the courts, &c. the dean and chapter retain in their own hands. A court baron is regularly held for it.

THE MANORS OF FORD AND YALLANDE were antiently part of the inheritance of the family of Valoigns, one of whom, Robert de Valoigns, died poſſeſſed of them and much other land in this neighbourhood, in the 19th year of king Edward II. and in his deſcendants they continued till the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, when Waretius de Valoigns leaving by his wife, daughter of Robert de Hougham, two daughters his coheirs, one of them, married to Thomas de Aldon, entitled her huſband to theſe manors as part of her inheritance; and in this name of Aldon they continued for ſome ſpace of time. At length they became the property of Auſten, or Aſtyn, as they afterwards ſpelt their name, and they continued poſſeſſors of it, till Richard Aſtyn, gent. of Weſt Peckham, conveyed them, with all lands and tenements called Halton, in Godmerſham and other pariſhes, to Thomas Broadnax, gent. late of Hyth, though there were deſcendants of that family, who wrote themſelves gentlemen, remaining here in the beginning of king George I.'s reign, as appears by their wills in the prerogative-office. He afterwards reſided at Ford-place, as his deſcendants, poſſeſſors of theſe manors, afterwards did, without intermiſſion, to Thomas Broadnax, eſq.[o] who in the 13th year of king George I. anno 1727, purſuant to the will of Sir Thomas May, and under the authority of parliament, changed his name to May, and in 1729 kept

[o] Several of their wills are in Prerog. off. Canterbury.

his ſhrievalty here. In 1732 he rebuilt this ſeat, and in 1738, purſuant to the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Knight, widow of Bulſtrode Peachy Knight, eſq. (who was her ſecond huſband, her firſt being William Knight, eſq. of Dean, in that county); and under the authority of another act, he again changed his name to Knight, and in 1742 incloſed a park round his ſeat here, afterwards called *Ford-park*, which name it ſeems ſince entirely to have loſt, this ſeat and park being now uſually called *Godmerſham-park*. Thomas May Knight, eſq. beforementioned, died here, far advanced in years, in 1781, a gentleman, whoſe eminent worth is ſtill remembered by many now living; whoſe high character for upright conduct and integrity, rendered his life as honorable as it was good, and cauſed his death to be lamented by every one as a public loſs. He married Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheir of William Monk, eſq. of Buckingham in Shoreham, in Suſſex, by whom he had ſeveral children, of whom only four ſurvived to maturity, Thomas, his heir, and three daughters, who died unmarried. Thomas Knight, eſq. the ſon, ſucceeded his father in eſtates, and was of Godmerſham, the ſeat and park of which he greatly improved. He married Catherine, daughter of Dr. Wadham Knatchbull, late prebendary of Durham, and died in 1794, *ſ. p.* leaving her ſurviving. He bore for his arms, *the coat of Knight, vert, a bend fuſilly, in baſe, a cinquefoil, argent*, quartered with nineteen others; the ſecond being, *Broadnax, or, two chevronels, gules, on a chief of the ſecond, three cinquefoils, argent*; and the third, *May, gules, a feſs between three billets, or*. By his will Mr. Knight gave this ſeat, with the park, the manors before-mentioned, and the lands belonging to it, to his widow Mrs. Catherine Knight, for her life, with remainder to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Rolling-place. She afterwards reſided here, but removing to the White Friars, in Canterbury, ſhe gave up the poſſeſſion of Godmerſham

houſe

houſe and park to Edward Auſten, eſq. before-mentioned, who now reſides at it.

EGGARTON is another manor, ſituated on the oppoſite ſide of the river, at the ſouth-eaſt boundaries of this pariſh, among the hills, near Crundal. It was antiently the eſtate of the noble family of Valence, earls of Pembroke. Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, held this manor at his death in the 17th year of king Edward II. He died *ſ. p.* and John, ſon of John de Haſtings, by Iſabel his wife, one of the earl's ſiſters, and John, ſon of John Comyn, of Badenagh, by Joane, another of his ſiſters, were found to be his coheirs; and upon the diviſion of their eſtates, John de Haſtings the ſon ſeems to have become wholly poſſeſſed of it. He died *ſ. p.* next year, leaving Joane, wife of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, and Elizabeth her ſiſter, ſiſters and coheirs of John Comyn, of Badenagh, his next of kin. David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, before-mentioned, died poſſeſſed of this manor, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, in the 1ſt year of Edward III. leaving it to his ſon of the ſame name, who in the 7th year of Edward III. by deed ſettled it on his kinſman Sir Henry de Hills; which gift was confirmed by the counteſs his widow, in the 20th year of that reign. Gilbert de Hills, who lies buried in this church, with the marks of his figure in armour on his grave-ſtone, was a perſon of eminence in the age in which he flouriſhed, and from him and Sir Henry de Hills, iſſued many worthy ſucceſſors, who were proprietors of this manor till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was ſold to Charles Scott, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Reginald Scott, of Scotts-hall, by his ſecond wife. His grandſon Thomas Scott, eſq. of Eggarton, left a ſon Thomas, who died *ſ. p.* and a daughter Dorothy, married to Mr. Daniel Gotherſon, who in her right at length became poſſeſſed of this manor,[p] though not

[p] See pedigree of Scott, Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

without ſeveral conteſts at law by ſome collateral claimers to it. He afterwards ſold it to Sir James Ruſhout, bart. who had been ſo created in 1661, and bore for his arms, *Sable, two lioncels paſſant, guardant, within a bordure engrailed, or.* He died in 1697, and by his will deviſed it to truſtees, to ſell for payment of his debts, which they accordingly ſoon afterwards did, to Peter Gott, eſq. of Suſſex, whoſe arms were, *Per ſaltier, argent and ſable, a bordure counterchanged.* His deſcendant Maximilian Gott, eſq. reſided at Eggarton, where he died in 1735; upon which this manor, with the reſt of his eſtates in this county and in Suſſex, came to his three ſiſters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah; and on the death of the former, the two latter became entitled to the whole fee of it, as coparceners; Mrs. Sarah Gott uſually reſiding at this manſion of Eggarton. Mary Gott died in 1768, and by will deviſed her moiety of her eſtates to Henry Thomas Greening, gent. of Brentford, in Middleſex, who afterwards, by act of parliament, aſſumed the name of Gott. Sarah Gott, the other ſiſter, died at Eggarton, in 1772, and by will deviſed her moiety of her eſtates to the children of William Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq. of Provender, deceaſed, to be equally divided between them.[q] Mr. Hugeſſen left three daughters his coheirs, of whom the two ſurviving ones, Dorothy, was afterwards married to Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. and K. B. Mary, to Edward Knatchbull, eſq. now Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. who in their wives right became entitled to one moiety of this eſtate, they afterwards, together with Henry-Thomas Gott, eſq. before-mentioned, poſſeſſor of the other moiety, joined in the ſale of the entire property of this manor to Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, who purchaſed it for the reſidence of his

[q] See the ſuit in chancery concerning this eſtate in Browne's Caſes of Appeals to Parl. anno 1774, v. vii. p. 70. *Filmer verſus Gott and others.*

ſiſter

ſiſter Jane, ſince deceaſed. He died in 1794, *ſ. p.* and by his will gave this ſeat, with the eſtate and manor, to Edward Auſten, eſq. before-mentioned.

CHARITIES.

MARTIN MAYE, yeoman, of Godmerſham, ordered by will in 1614, that his executors ſhould pay to Thomas Scott, gent. and five others therein mentioned, 100l. on condition that they ſhould enter into a bond of 200l. to his executors, to ſettle 8l. per annum towards the maintenance of twenty of the pooreſt perſons houſeholders, in Godmerſham, that from time to time ſhould be there dwelling; which ſum ſhould be a perpetual payment of 8s. per annum to each of them. This charity is now veſted in Mrs. Knight.

THOMAS SCOTT, ESQ. of Canterbury, by will in 1635, deviſed the houſe which he lately built in Godmerſham, and ten perches of land adjoining to it, to ſuch poor perſons, born and living in Godmerſham, as the heirs of his body, and for want of ſuch heirs as the right heirs of his kinſman, Sir Edward Scott, K. B. ſhould nominate from time to time, for ever. And if ſuch heirs ſhould neglect ſuch nomination, for the ſpace of three months, then that the churchwardens for the time being, ſhould nominate in their room; and if they or he ſhould fail to nominate, within one month, then that the archbiſhop of Canterbury ſhould in ſuch caſe nominate from time to time. And he willed one other houſe, with its appurtenances, which he had lately built in Godmerſham, adjoining to that before limited, and 10 perches of land adjoining, in like manner as the other before-mentioned, with like nomination and limitation; and ſo from time to time for ever. This charity is now loſt.

THOMAS CARKERIDGE, of Maidſtone, by will in 1640, deviſed all thoſe lands and tenements which he bought in Wye, Godmerſham, and Crundal, to William Cooper and his heirs for ever, he paying out of them 6l. per annum, to the overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of Wye, 3l. and to the overſeers of the pariſh of Godmerſham, the other 3l. for ever; and he willed that this 6l. ſhould be every year beſtowed to cloath four poor widows, two of Wye, and two of Godmerſham; and if there were not ſuch poor widows, then to cloath other poor women, each of them to have five yards and an half of good country kerſey, to make a petticoat and a waiſtcoat, and ſo much lockram or other country cloth as would make every of them two ſmocks, and every of them a pair of hoſe and a pair of ſhoes. And he willed that this cloth and other things be given to thoſe poor women the firſt Thurſday in November every year; with power to

diſtrain in any of his lands lying in Wye, Godmerſham, and Crundall, &c. until the ſame ſhould be paid accordingly.

JOHN FINCHE, gent. of Limne, by will in 1707, deviſed his meſſuage, tenement, and lands, containing 36 acres, in Bilting, and his meſſuage and tenement, and ſeven acres of land, and 9 acres of woodland, in Wye, Godmerſham, and Crundall, and all thoſe his ſix cowſhares, lying in a meadow called Laines, between Ollantigh and Tremworth, in Wye and Godmerſham, and a piece of meadow-ground called Temple-hope, adjoining, in Wye and Crundall, to the miniſters, churchwardens, and overſeers of the pariſhes of Wye and Godmerſham, and their ſucceſſors for ever, in truſt, that the miniſter, &c. of Wye, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould diſpoſe of the rents and profits of that land which lay in Wye, as is therein mentioned; and that the miniſter, &c. of Godmerſham, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould diſpoſe of the rents and profits of that land, with its appurtenances in Godmerſham and Crundall, to ſix of the pooreſt and eldeſt people of Godmerſham, or any other, half-yearly for ever. But that there ſhould be paid out of the rents and profits of his laſt-mentioned lands, 40s. yearly upon Chriſtmas-day for ever, without any deduction, to poor people of the like ſort, being men; that is to ſay, 20s. to each of them yearly for ever. And further, that if any of the truſtees, the miniſters, &c. of theſe pariſhes, ſhould at any time alter, contradict, or miſapply theſe charities, or the rents and profits of the eſtates, that then the deviſe to ſuch pariſh, the miniſter, &c. of which had ſo done, ſhould ceaſe and determine. And he willed that none of the ſaid charities ſhould be diſtributed to any other poor, but ſuch as ſhould be members of the church of England, as then by law eſtabliſhed. This charity is now of the annual produce of 24l. 1s. 6d. and produces on an average 18l. per annum.

The preſent alms-houſes in Godmerſham-ſtreet, were erected by the father of the laſt Thomas Knight, eſq. on the ground before deviſed to the pariſh. The building contains dwellings for eight poor people.

There is *a ſchool* here, for reading and writing, ſupported by the voluntary benefaction of Mrs. Knight, in which about 20 children are daily taught.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about nineteen, caſually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, is a plain building, conſiſting of a body and a chancel, having

having a ſquare low tower on the north ſide of the body, on which was formerly a ſteeple. There are five bells in it. The chancel is large and handſome. There were formerly eight ſtalls in it. On three of the upright end-boards of theſe ſtalls were theſe letters and date: $\frac{P}{TC}$ An. Dom. 1409, in memory of Thomas Chillenden, prior A. D. 1409, for the uſe of the prior and monks of Chriſt-church, when they came to reſide at their manor here, and the other clergy who might be preſent at divine ſervices, the like as they had uſually in other churches where they had manors. On the ſouth ſide of the church was formerly a chantry, which was dedicated to St. Mary, as appears by the will of William Geffrye, chaplain of it in 1517, who directed to be buried in it on the ſouth ſide. It was ſuppreſſed in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. There was a houſe and garden belonging to it in Godmerſham-ſtreet. This chantry has been rebuilt, and is now made uſe of as two large pews, for the uſe of the owners of the manſion-houſes of Ford and Eggarton. Underneath theſe pews, which are raiſed conſiderable higher than the level of the pavement, are vaults for the owners of theſe houſes. In that of Eggarton lie many of the Hilles's, Scotts, and Gotts; and in that of Forde, ſeveral of the Broadnax's. The two monuments now againſt the ſouth wall of the body of the church, for Thomas Carter and James Chriſtmas, were formerly in the chantry, on the pulling down of which, they were removed hither. In the body of the church, near the ſteeple, is another vault for the Broadnax's, which is quite full, and the entrance cloſed up; and in the body of the church there are ſeveral grave-ſtones of them, the inſcriptions of which are gone. In the church-yard, cloſe to the wall of Mr. Knight's pew, is a ſmall vault, built by the late Mr. Knight's father, in which he lies, with his wife and daughter Anne; and leaving only room for one more in it, in which his ſon was afterwards buried.

The

The church of Godmerſham, with the chapel of Challock annexed to it, was antiently an appendage to the manor of Godmerſham, and as ſuch was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, to which it was appropriated in the 21ſt year of king Richard II. anno 1397, with the king's and pope's licence, towards the ſupport of the fabric of their church, to which archbiſhop Arundel conſented; for which the prior gave up to him the advowſon of the two churches of St. Vedaſt and Amand, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane, London.[r] After which the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of this church remained with the priory of Chriſt church till its diſſolution, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when they were, with the manor of Godmerſham, and the reſt of the poſſeſſions of that priory, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where they remained till the 37th year of that reign, when the king granted the manor, rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage of Godmerſham, as has been already mentioned, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, in exchange for other premiſes, with whom the rectory remains at this time. But the advowſon of the vicarage of Godmerſham, with the chapel of Challock appendant to it, is now in the patronage of his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In the year 1254, Hugh de Mortimer, rector of this church, confirmed the exemption of the manor of Godmerſham, belonging to the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, from the payment of ſmall tithes ariſing from it; with a ſaving to the right of his ſucceſſors.

Before the appropriation of this church archbiſhop Sudbury had in 1330, endowed a vicarage here, which with the chapel of Challock, is valued in the king's books at 9l. 3s. 9d. and the yearly tenths at 18s. 4½d. It is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon.

[r] Pat. 21 Richard II. N. 9. Tan. Mon. p. 200. Battely's Somner, append. p. 24.

In

In 1640 here were communicants two hundred and forty-three, and it was then valued at fifty pounds. In 1649 the parſonage was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds per annum.

There is a penſion of ten pounds to the vicar yearly paid out of the parſonage.

CHURCH OF GODMERSHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS
The Archbiſhop.	*James Vernon*, obt. 1623.
	Edward Wild, A. M. inducted obt. 1624.
	Thomas Hull, A. M. inducted 1624.
	William Branch, obt. 1625.
Tho. Pordage, eſq. of Rodmerſham.	*William Jewell*, February 8, 1625.
	Robert Ferguſon, ejected 1662.[s]
	John Wright, obt. 1662.
Sir Edward Hales, knt. and bart.	*John Whight*, A. B. May 30, 1662.
	John Collington, in 1664.[t]
	Daniel Butler, A. B. inducted 1664.
	..... *Daniel*, obt. 1675.
The Archbiſhop.	*Richard Mun*, A. M. inducted July, 1675, obt. April 23, 1682.[u]
	James Chriſtmas, A. M. obt. Jan. 27, 1713.[w]
	Arthur Aſhley Sykes, A. M. Feb. 7, 1713, reſigned 1714.[x]
	John Gough, A. M. Auguſt 13, 1714, obt. Oct. 1731.

[s] He was ejected by the Bartholomew Act. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

[t] He reſigned this for the rectory of Kenardington.

[u] He lies buried in the chancel. There is a monument for him againſt the ſouth wall.

[w] He was buried in the chantry; on the ſouth ſide of this church, on the pulling down of which his monument was removed to its preſent place, againſt the ſouth wall of the body of the church. He was likewiſe rector of Ulcombe.

[x] An account of the life and writings of this learned divine was publiſhed in 1785, by John Diſney, D. D. Dr. Sykes died Nov. 23, 1756, æt. 73, and was buried in St. James's church, Weſtminſter.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Samuel Pegge*, A. M. Dec. 1731, reſigned 1753.
	Aden Ley, A. B. March, 1753, obt. Dec. 3, 1766.[y]
	Lewis Pugh, A. B. April 1767, reſigned July 1767.
	Francis D'Aeth, July 1767, reſigned 1771.[z]
	Henry Goodrick, A. B. Jan. 1772, reſigned June 1772.
	Peirce Dod, A. M. July 1, 1772, reſigned 1778.
	Francis Whitfeld, A. M. 1778, the preſent vicar.

y He lies buried in the chancel.

z He was half-brother to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. He was likewiſe rector of Knolton, and afterwards reſigned this vicarage on being preſented to Eythorne.

CHALLOCK

LIES the next pariſh weſtward from Godmerſham. It is, the greateſt part of it, in the lower half of the hundred of Felborough, and the reſt in that of Wye. The manor of Godmerſham claims over the former, in which the Lees, the eaſtern and ſouth-eaſtern parts of this pariſh are included; and the liberty of Wye manor claims over the remaining part in the latter hundred. There are two boroughs in this pariſh, thoſe of Peſted and Challock.

THIS PARISH lies on high ground, in a healthy, though rather an unfrequented country. The ſoil is in general poor and barren, the upper part of it is covered with flints, and the reſt of it a ſtiff clay. In the middle of the pariſh is a large common, called Challock lees, ſo called from the Saxon word *leſwe*, which ſignifies a paſture, which extends itſelf, in two branches, near two miles in length. At the end of the lees is the principal village, in which is a good houſe, called the Clock-

Clock-houſe, from a ſquare tower and clock in it, adjoining to the houſe; it belongs to, and is inhabited by Mr. Thomas Young, who ſome years ago erected a windmill near it, for grinding ſeeds, the firſt of the kind erected in theſe parts. In 1779, a flaſh of lightning, which was inſtantaneouſly ſucceeded by a very loud clap of thunder, ſet fire to this mill, and it was burnt down, but it was immediately afterwards built up again. Nearly at the oppoſite part of the lees is another hamlet of houſes, where it is called Lorendens forſtall; in the whole there may be upwards of ſixty houſes in it. On the ſides of this pariſh, (excepting the ſouth) there are great quantities of coppice-wood; great part of that on the north and weſt parts being called Long-beech-wood, which contains about eleven hundred acres, moſt of which is within the bounds of this pariſh, and belongs to the archbiſhop, Sir Edward Dering, bart. being leſſee of it. Archbiſhop Parker, in 1570, was ſued in the court of exchequer, for ſelling ſome part of this wood, under pretence of its being the queen's, and the council determined it in his favor; yet the archbiſhop was obliged to relinquiſh his right to it; but archbiſhop Whitgift, on his firſt advancement to the ſee, found ſuch favor with the queen as to recover the poſſeſſion of it, and turned out Sir James Crofts, who then held it under the crown.[a] The church ſtands at the bottom of the hill, along which there are ſeveral very large ſand-ſtones, about three quarters of a mile from the village, and cloſe adjoining to the pales of Eaſtwell-park, the greateſt part of which is within this pariſh. The high turnpike road from Faverſham through Sheldwich to Aſhford, croſſes this pariſh. Before the preſent truſt was created by parliament for this road, the old road through this pariſh went ſtill more ſouthward cloſe to the park; but the laſt lord Winchelſea procured it to be turned more to

[a] See Strype's life of archbiſhop Parker, p. 314.

the

the north, and rather than have his farm cut through by the new making of it, as was intended, gave the woodland to the public, in order for it to be made where it now goes; as does another branch of it along the north ſide of it, from Faverſham to Charing and the Weald of Kent. At Blacks-forſtall, in this pariſh, the ground is ſo exceeding high, that both the ſeas may be ſeen from it; that is, on one ſide, the Thames' mouth, and on the other, the harbour before Rye.

William the Conqueror, on his foundation of the abbey of Battel, in Suſſex, granted a fair to it, to be held in that part of this pariſh in the hundred of Wye, on the day of St. Coſmus and Damian, Sept. 27, for one day; the privileges and profits of which belonged to the abbey at the ſuppreſſion of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the manor of Wye, to which it ſeems to have been an appurtenance, into the hands of the crown, and was afterwards, from time to time, granted as ſuch with that manor; George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the preſent lord of Wye manor, being now the proprietor of this fair as appurtenant to it. This fair is now held, by the alteration of the ſtile, on the 8th of October yearly, and is accounted a great fair for the ſale of cattle of all ſorts.

OTTERPLEY is a manor here, the manſion of which has been for many years pulled down, and the ſcite and demeſnes of it, which lay near Eaſtwell, included in the upper park there, which was formerly from it called Aperfields garden. This was one of the ſeats, of which there were ſeveral in this county, belonging to the antient family of Appulderfield, called by contraction, Apperfield, whoſe original arms, *Ermine, a feſs vaire, or, and gules*, as well as their augmentation, granted by king Richard I. to Henry de Apulderfield, *Sable, a croſs, or, voided of the field*, are in ſeveral places on the roof of Canterbury cloiſters, and in the windows of ſeveral churches in that city. Henry de Apulderfield, who

who reſided at Apulderfield, in Cowdham, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Henry III. and is ſaid to have had a grant anno 38 of that reign, of a market and fair at his manor of Otterpley, but if ever they were held, they have been long ſince diſuſed. His deſcendant Henry de Apulderfield held his ſhrievalty at Otterpley, in the 50th year of king Edward III. being the laſt of that prince's reign. From him it paſſed to Richard, lord Poynings, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 11th year of king Richard II. His grandſon Richard left a ſole daughter and heir Eleanor, who married Sir Henry Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland, and he in her right became afterwards poſſeſſed of this manor. How long it continued in his deſcendants I have not found; but in the reign of king Henry VII. it was become the property of Moyle, whoſe deſcendant Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, chancellor of the court of augmentation, dying in 1560, without male iſſue, Catherine his daughter and coheir carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Finch, of Eaſtwell, whoſe ſon Sir Moyle Finch, of Eaſtwell, having in 1589 obtained licence to incloſe his grounds in Eaſtwell and the adjoining pariſhes, for a park, this manor and the ſcite of the antient manſion of Otterpley, were included by him within the pale of it, in that part of it called the upper park, near Eaſtwell, and the manſion of it, pulled down. Since which it has continued in the ſame ſucceſſion of ownerſhip with that park and manor, down to George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent proprietor of it.[b]

Lorringden and Dean are two manors in this pariſh, the former of which is written in antient deeds, *Lourding*, alias *Lurdingden*, and was formerly poſſeſſed by a family of that name, the place on which it ſtands being yet called Loringdens forſtal; and Philipott

[b] See a further account of the owners of this manor under Eaſtwell.

ſays,

ſays, that there was a tradition very frequent among the country people in theſe parts, that Loringden was once the manſion of gentlemen of this name, one of whom had a combat with one of the Apulderfields, of Otterpley, about the building of a chapel in the valley, which was pretended by Loringden to have been erected on his land. The latter manor antiently belonged to owners likewiſe of its own name, who ſtiled themſelves from their reſidence here, as appeared by ſeveral antient deeds without date, *At-Dean*, and ſometime *A-Dean*, and at laſt *Dean*. When the Loringdens left their poſſeſſions here, I cannot find; but from the earlieſt deeds remaining, which reach no higher than the reign of king Henry IV. that manor was become the property of Cadman, a family which had been long before reſident in this neighbourhood, and who in the reign of Henry VI. became, by purchaſe from the Deans, likewiſe poſſeſſed of the manor of Dean.

Theſe manors continued in the family of Cadman till the beginning of king James I.'s reign, when by a ſole daughter and heir Mary, they went in marriage to William Plumer, gent. of Cranbrooke,[c] who died in 1622, and by will deviſed them to his ſecond ſon, William Plumer, who was likewiſe of Cranbrooke, and he afterwards alienated them to Peers, one of whoſe deſcendants John Peirs, at his death in 1685, deviſed theſe manors by will to his only daughter and heir Elizabeth,[d] who entitled her huſband Thomas Briſley, of this pariſh, to them. Their two ſons, William and Thomas Briſley, ſucceeded to them as coheirs in gavelkind; and on a diviſion of their inheritance, the latter became poſſeſſed of the whole property of theſe manors, which he conveyed in 1737 to Mr. Edward Watts, of Berſted, who on his death deviſed them to

[c] There is a pedigree of this family in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

[d] Several of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant. Richard Pierce, for ſo he ſpelt his name, died here.

his

his great-nephew Mr. Edward Watts, gent. of Graveſend, the preſent owner of them.

There were formerly ſeveral families of good account reſident in this pariſh, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in it for a long ſeries of years, the Lewknors reſided at *Bodſhead*, in this pariſh. Richard Lewknor was reſident here in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as was his ſon William; ſoon after which this eſtate came into the poſſeſſion of the Moyles, by one of whom it was laid into Eaſtwell park. The houſe is on the weſt ſide of the avenue leading from Challock lees to Eaſtwell houſe. They bore for their arms, *Azure, three chevrons, argent, an annulet for difference.* The Gyles's, who had been long ſettled in this county, and were owners of Lords, in Sheldwich, as early as Richard II. reſided here, but they are now extinct. Several of them lie buried in this church, and their wills are in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury. The Hawkers, as appears by their wills in the ſame office, were ſettled here as early as the reign of king Edward IV. and that they were reſident here till the middle of the laſt century. The family is, I believe, now extinct, the laſt of them being Mr. Gibbon Hawker, gent. of Sittingborne, who died unmarried ſome years ago; they bore for their arms, *Sable, a hawk ſtanding on a perch, argent.* And the Thurſtons, written likewiſe in their ſeveral wills, *Thurſtyn* and *Thurſtan*, likewiſe were reſident here as early as king Edward IV.'s reign, when they were poſſeſſed of eſtates here called Baylis, Propchauntis, and Parvocke. Several of them lie buried in this church and churchyard, the laſt in 1632; ſoon after which they became extinct here, their arms being, *Argent, on a bend, gules, three mullets, or.* The families of the Gyles's, Hawkers, and Thurſtans, had continued intermarriages one with the other, as appears by their wills, all of whom have been removed from hence many years.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS BAKKE, of Challock, by will in 1485, ordered poſſeſſion to be delivered to the guardians of the church of Challock, and to ten or twelve principal or ſenior men of the ſame, of and in his two tenements called Bretts and Haiors, with eight acres of land in this pariſh, to hold for ever, with a renewal of the feoffment. And he ordered that the guardians ſhould ever provide one good fermour to hold the premiſes of them, in the name of the church, and of the money received thence, and he ordered certain ſervices to be performed in this church.

WILLIAM OURE, yeoman, of Challock, by will in 1618, deviſed to the poor of Peſt-ſtreet, in this pariſh, after the manner of Almeſland, two acres of land called Priecraft, provided it ſhould be always occupied by thoſe who ſhould occupy his then dwelling-houſe at Peſt-ſtreet, who ſhould yearly for ever pay to the poor, as a rent, five buſhels of wheat yearly for ever, to ſuch poor as by his feoffees ſhould be appointed, with power of diſtreſs, &c. on non-payment. And if it happened that his feoffees at any time ſhould die, or leave the pariſh, that then the churchwardens and overſeers ſhould have the like authority to order it for the poor.

A houſe and two acres of land, near the church, ſeemingly the above-mentioned land, was heretofore allotted to the pariſh clerk's uſe, who lived in it; but that being burnt down about 12 years ago, the overſeers, &c. have taken the land, and applied the profits to the general uſe of the poor of the pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty; caſually the ſame number.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church ſtands at the boundaries of the hundred of Felborough, part of the church-yard, being in the hundred of Wye. It is ſaid to have been founded by one of the family of Apulderfield, and conſiſts of three iſles, a high and a north chancel, having at the weſt end a tower ſteeple embattled, with a beacon turret at the ſouth-eaſt corner, in which hang four bells. There are ſeveral memorials in this church for the Gyles's, Hawkers, and Thurſtans. In the north chancel, on the ſouth ſide, there is a plain flat tomb, very antient; and on the north ſide, a low plain tomb, coffin-

fin-ſhaped; and on the pavement, an antient grave-ſtone of the like ſhape, with five or ſix letters, in French capitals, remaining on the upper ſide, but illegible. There has been much good painted glaſs, as appears by different fragments in the windows. In the north iſle ſtill remain the arms of Apulderfield, *Ermine, a bend vaire, or, and gules*; and in the eaſt window of it a ſhield, 1ſt and 4th, as above; ſecond, *Azure, fretty, argent*; third, *Azure, a lion rampant-guardant, double tailed, or*. The north chancel is now repaired by the pariſh. Part of one of the iſles is ſaid formerly to have belonged to the Lewknors to repair. In the church-yard are ſix yew-trees, of a remarkable large ſize. The leſſee of the parſonage now repairs the chancel; but in the endowment of the vicarage, the repair of it was allotted to the vicar.

The church of Challock is eſteemed only as a chapel of eaſe to that of Godmerſham, and as ſuch is not rated ſeparately in the king's books.

The parſonage or great tithes of this pariſh, like that of Godmerſham, was parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt church, in Canterbury, and on the diſſolution of it, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. came into the hands of the crown, where it ſtaid till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, exchanged it, among other premiſes, with archbiſhop Parker, when it was valued at 14l. 13s. 4d. per annum. Since which it has continued to this time parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury. Mr. John Hilton, of Sheldwich, is the preſent leſſee of it.

This church being a chapel of eaſe to that of Godmerſham, conſtitutes a part of that vicarage, though it had a ſeparate endowment,[e] and the vicar of Godmerſham is preſented and inſtituted to that church, with the chapel of Challock annexed. It is ſeparated from

[e] Liber. Dict. Berthona in Theſau. Eccleæ Chriſti, Cant. fol. 225.

the jurisdiction of the archdeacon. Archbishop Juxon, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, anno 15 Charles II. augmented this vicarage with a pension of ten pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the parsonage. The lessee of the parsonage claims all tithes in this parish, (except turneps, hops, potatoes, gardens, and of lands pastured, which belong to the vicar) and are worth to him about twenty-six pounds per annum. There are no tithes payable from woodland in this parish.

In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and seventy-seven. In 1640, only one hundred and twenty.

THE HUNDRED OF WYE

LIES the next hundred southward from that of Felborough,

AND CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. WYE.
2. CRUNDAL.
3. BROOKE.
4. BOUGHTON ALUPH; and
5. EASTWELL.

And the churches of those parishes; and likewise a part of the parishes of BRABORNE, CHALLOCK, WALTHAM, and WESTWELL, the churches of which are in other hundreds. Two constables have jurisdiction over it.

That part of *Waltham* within this hundred, includes *the manor of Eshmerfield*; and that part in *Westwell* includes *the manors of Dean* and *Beamonston*.

W Y E

LIES the next parish eastward from Challock. It is spelt in Domesday, and other antient records, *Wy*.

THE PARISH lies in a healthy country, great part of it being in the fertile Ashford vale; the fine pasture down

down hills of Wye and Braborne bound the eaſtern ſide of it, as does another range of hills on the oppoſite ſide, the tops of which are ſkirted by the large extent of woodland, called King's and Challock woods, over which, for near two miles, this pariſh reaches weſtward almoſt to the church and village of Molaſh. It contains about two hundred and thirteen houſes, and fourteen hundred inhabitants; the rents of it are about 4500l. per annum. The ſoil of it is various, the hills above mentioned, as well as the vale between in the northern part of it, are moſtly chalk; the reſt of it a red cludgy earth, much intermixed with flints, a wet unpleaſant ſoil; the meadows near the river are very fertile and rich. The town of Wye, in which the fine tower of the church is a conſpicuous object, ſtands in the vale on the river Stour, which directs its courſe through the pariſh in its way to Canterbury; over it here is a ſtone bridge of five arches, built in 1630, in the room of the former wooden one, at the charge of the county; the river is plentifully ſtowed hereabouts with pikes. The town, which ſtands low and damp, and from that and its ſoil an unpleaſant ſituation, is a neat well-built town, conſiſting of two parallel and two croſs ſtreets, the whole unpaved. There is a large green in it, built round, on one ſide of which is the church and college cloſe to it, and on the other a houſe, which was once the gaol to the manor-court, but long ſince diſuſed.

There is a tradition, that the town once ſtood in the valley, which lies between Wye-down and Crundal, where the hamlet of Pett-ſtreet now is, about which there are ſtill remaining ſeveral deep diſuſed wells, and this place is ſtill called Town borough, whereas that in which Wye town ſtands is called Bewbridge-borough. About half a mile weſtward from the town is a pleaſant ſeat, called *Spring-grove*, built by Thomas Brett, eſq. of this pariſh, in 1674, who afterwards reſided in it. This family of Brett reſided at the adjoining pariſh of

Kennington, before they removed to Wye pariſh, and bore for their arms, *Or, a lion rampant, gules, between ſix croſs croſlet, ſable*; the firſt of them mentioned here being Gregory Brett, who died in 1541, and with his deſcendants to the preſent time, lies buried in a vault in the middle iſle of this church, over which there is a ſtone, with the deſcent of them to the preſent time. One of them, Thomas, of Spring-grove, was LL. D. a very learned divine, who had the rectories of Betſhanger and Rucking, both which he reſigned in 1714, his conſcience not permitting him to take the oaths then impoſed by government. He died in 1743, having had by Bridget his wife, daughter of Sir Nicholas Toke, of Chart, twelve children, of whom only one ſon and two daughters ſurvived. The ſon Nicholas Brett, clerk, died in 1776, having married Rebecca, daughter and coheir of William Brandon, by whom he had two ſons Thomas and Nicholas, and a daughter Rebecca. Thomas Brett, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded at length to this ſeat. He married the daughter of Thomas Kynaſton, eſq. of the Grove, in Wythiam, and is the preſent owner of Spring-grove, at which he reſides.

The ſouth part of the pariſh below the town, is full of ſmall incloſures, and the ſoil deeper. In it is a hamlet, called *Witherſden*, formerly accounted a manor, in which there is a well, which was once famous, being called St. Euſtace's well, taking its name from Euſtachius, abbot of Flai, who is mentioned by Matt. Paris, p. 169, an. 1200, to have been a man of learning and ſanctity, and to have come and preached at Wye, and to have bleſſed a fountain there, ſo that afterwards its waters were endowed, by ſuch miraculous power, that by it all diſeaſes were cured. Hence the pariſh extends itſelf further ſouthward by a narrow ſlip, between Brook and Braborne, to Nacolt-wood, once reputed likewiſe a manor, and the tile-kiln of that name.

Almoſt one half of the pariſh now belongs to Mr. Sawbridge, his eſtate here being greatly increaſed by his

his father's late purchaſe of the eſtates of Bond Hopkins, eſq. which conſiſt of Wye-court, Harvile, Coldharbour, Wye-downs, and Nacolt, in this pariſh; they formerly, I conjecture, belonged to Wye college, and afterwards to the Kempes; they were bought in chancery by John Hopkins eſq. commonly called from his rapacity, Vulture Hopkins, who died immenſely rich in 1732, and deviſed his eſtates ſo as not to be inherited till after the ſecond generation, then unborn; but the court of chancery ſet the will aſide, and gave his eſtates to his heir-at-law, from whom they deſcended to the above-mentioned Bond Hopkins, eſq. In the northern part of it ſtands the ſtately manſion of Ollantigh, cloſe to the river, which is here beautifully formed by art to ornament it. Adjoining are the park-grounds, containing near ſix hundred acres, which extend almoſt as far as Wye town; and the eaſtern part of the ridge of hills called Wye-downs, the chain of which reaches to the ſea-ſhore at Folkeſtone. On the ſummit of the hill, at the eaſtern extremity of this pariſh, is Fanſcomb-beech, a tree viſible to all the country round, to a great diſtance; near it was formerly a cottage, of the ſame name, now pulled down, and the lands laid into Mr. Sawbridge's park grounds. Alſo near it is Fannes wood, now a cottage, and belonging to him likewiſe. Both theſe were formerly eſteemed manors of good account. *The manor of Fannes, alias Fanſcombe*, formerly belonged to the maſter of the Savoy, now to St. Thomas's hoſpital, in Southwark, and that of *Fannes wood*, formerly the property of the Kempes, to Mr. Sawbridge.

The high road from Canterbury to Aſhford leads along this pariſh, about half a mile diſtance weſtward from Ollantigh, on higher ground from whence there is a fine view over the vale beneath and the oppoſite downs, including the manſion and grounds of Ollantigh, and the town and church of Wye, which it leaves in its courſe at the ſame diſtance.

It is by ſome ſuppoſed that the Romans had a high-way through this pariſh, which went on towards Lenham, and ſo to Aylesford; and the ſeveral remains of that nation dug up on Tremworth-down, in the adjoining pariſh of Crundal, on the ſide of it next to this pariſh, will ſerve to ſtrengthen this conjecture. Wye had formerly a market on a Thurſday, granted to the abbot of Battell, which was held in the time of king Henry VIII. It was held in Leland's time, who calls it *a pratie market townelet*; but it has been for ſome time diſuſed. The two fairs formerly held here on St. Gregories day, March 23, and on All Souls day, Nov. 2, are now held on May 29 and Sept. 3, yearly, for Welch cattle, ſtock, &c.

There were formerly ſeveral families of good account reſident in this town and pariſh, the Finch's, lived at Wye-court, deſcended from thoſe of Sewards, in Linſted, a younger branch of the Finch's, of Eaſtwell; the Swans, removed hither from Lyd. Francis Swan, eſq. reſided here, his houſe being in the town of Wye, at the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a chevron, ermine, between three ſwans, proper*; the Twiſdens, one of whom, Roger Twiſden, gent. was of Wye, had a leaſe of the ſcite of the manor of Wye, and other premiſes here, from the abbot of Battel, anno 25 Henry VIII. and the Haules, who were antiently written *De Aula ſive Haule*, in Latin deeds, likewiſe reſided here for ſeveral generations, till they removed to Maidſtone in king James the Iſt.'s reign, where George Haule, eſq. of Maidſtone, died in 1652, Elizabeth his daughter, and at length ſole heir, married Sir Thomas Taylor, bart. of that pariſh. They bore for their arms, *Or, on a ſaltier, five mullets of the field.*

In this pariſh Major George Somner, brother to the antiquary, was killed in an engagement with the rebels, in 1648.

ON THE PLACE where the famous and decisive battle between king Harold and William, duke of Normandy, was fought in 1066, the Conqueror in the next year began to build a noble abbey, named from that event, *Battell abbey*; in Latin records, *Abbatia de Bello*; the royal founder endowing it with exemptions and privileges of a very extraordinary nature, and with many manors and good estates; among which was this ROYAL MANOR OF WYE, *with all its appendages*, being of the demesnes of his crown, as the grant expresses it, with all liberties and royal customs, as well here as in Dengemarsh, which belonged to the court of Wye,[f] as freely as he himself held it, or as a king could grant it. Accordingly it is thus entered in the record of Domesday, under the title of land of the church of Battell, or *De Labatailge*, as there spelt.

The abbot of St. Martin, of the place of Battle, holds the manor which is called Wi, which in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and now, was and is taxed at seven sulings. The arable land is fifty-two carucates. In demesne there are nine carucates, and one hundred and fourteen villeins, with twenty-two borderers, having seventeen carucates. There is a church, and seven servants, and four mills of twenty-three shillings and eight pence, and one hundred and thirty three acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of three hundred hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confessor it was worth no more than twenty pounds and one hundred shillings, and six shillings and eight pence; when he received it, one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and ten shilling of the twenty in ore;[g] *now one hundred pounds by tale; and if the abbot had had sac and soc, it would have been worth twenty pounds more.*

[f] See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 315. Selden's Titles of Honor, p. 637. The original grant is among the Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus.

[g] *Ore* was a nominal money among the Saxons. It is often mentioned in Domesday as of the value of 20d.

Ralf

Ralf de Curbeſpina holds one denne and one yoke of the land, of the ſockmen of this manor, and pays by cuſtom ſix pence. Adelulf two parts of one ſuling, and pays twelve pence; and Hugo de Montfort has two yoke, and pays three hundred eels and two ſhillings; and in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, they paid both ſac and ſoc.

Of the twenty-two hundreds, there belonged to this manor, ſac and ſoc, and all forfeitures, which of right belonged to the king.

For ſuch was the dignity of this manor, which then conſiſted of *ſeven ſulings*, or hides of land, that, as the antient book of this abbey expreſſed it, with its own hundred, it had juriſdiction over twenty-two hundreds and an half, which belonged to its court.

The grant of king William was confirmed by his ſon king Henry I. with ſeveral other liberties and privileges; and king Henry III. in his 56th year, by his letters patent granted to this abbey further ample liberties, and among them for the pleas of all the tenants of it, to be held before their own ſteward. All which, with the grant of other liberties, were confirmed by charter of *inſpeximus*, by king Henry IV. in his 13th year;[h] and as a mark of royal favour to it, king Edward II. after the burial of his father, and before his own coronation, in his firſt year, held the ſolemnity of a whole Chriſtmas at the manor-houſe of Wye, and it appears that this place was afterwards frequented by ſeveral great perſonages, among others, John de Langeton, chancellor of the realm, landed at Dover, anno 27 Edward I. from the court of Rome, and delivered to the king his ſeal, in his chamber at Wye. Henry VI. was here in the month of March, in his 7th year, as was Humphry, duke of Glouceſter, protector of the realm, in the 8th and 9th

[h] Stev. Mon. appendix, vol. ii. p. 169.

year

year of that reign.[1] In which ſtate this manor continued till the ſuppreſſion of the abbey in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, where this manor ſtaid till king Edward VI. in his 5th year, granted the manor, rectory, and advowſon of the vicarage of Wye, two tithe-barns, and the tithes themſelves, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, but he kept them only a few months; when he re-conveyed them back again to the king, where this manor remained till queen Elizabeth, in her firſt year, granted it, by the name of her royal manor of Wye, together with Aldons, Dods, Weſture, and Bromford, in this pariſh, Shottenton in Weſtwell, and the manor of the vicarage of Wye, with other lands belonging formerly to the abbey of Guiſnes, in Flanders, as will be more particularly mentioned hereafter, to her kinſman Henry Carey, lord Hunſdon, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. His grandſon Henry, earl of Dover, ſoon after the year 1628, alienated this manor and the premiſes abovementioned to Sir Thomas Finch, knight and baronet, of Eaſtwell; ſince which they have, in the like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip as that manor, deſcended down to George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

A court leet and court baron are regularly held for this manor.

There uſed formerly to be held here, on every Monday three weeks, a court of record, for determining all actions, real, perſonal, and mixt; but this has been ſometime diſuſed. The liberty of the royal manor of Wye extends over the boroughs of Henwood, alias Hewit, in Aſhford; of Snodehill, in Betherſden, and of Wachinden, in Biddenden; over all Boughton Aluph; the borough of Cockleſcombe, in Braborne;

[1] See Rym. Fœd. vol. x, p. 413, 459, 472.

all

all Brooke; part of the church-yard, the fair-place, and ſuch other part of Challock as is not in the manor of Godmerſham; part of Chilham; the borough of Friſley, alias Abbots Franchiſe, in Cranbrooke; all Crundall and Eaſtwell; part of Godmerſham; the denne of Romeden, in Halden; the boroughs of the town, in Haſtingleigh; of Hawkhurſt, alias Southborough, in Hawkhurſt; part of Weſt Hyth; all Kingſnoth; the borough of Dengemaſh, in Lid; part of Merſham and Molaſh; the borough of Weſt Kingſnoth, in Pluckley; part of Rucking; the yoke of Develand, being all Sevington; the denne of Crepredge, in Tenterden; the borough of Towne, in Waltham; part of Warehorne; the borough of Shottenden and Deane, in Weſtwell; the borough of Henwood, in Wilſborough; the denne of Plurenden, in Woodchurch, and all Wye.

Ollantigh, the noble manſion of which is ſituated near the river Stour, at the north-weſt boundary of this pariſh, in the reign of Edward I. was in the poſſeſſion of Ralph Kempe, whoſe grandſon Sir Roger Kempe, dying *ſ. p.* Thomas, his younger brother, became his heir, and dying in 1428, left two ſons, the youngeſt of whom became cardinal of the church of Rome, and archbiſhop of Canterbury, who built an oratory or chapel at this manſion, and was founder of the college in this pariſh. The eldeſt ſon inherited Ollantigh, and left two ſons, of whom Thomas, he youngeſt, was biſhop of London. The eldeſt left one ſon, Sir Thomas Kempe, K. B. he new built this manſion of Ollantigh, where he kept his ſhrievalty anno 8 and 21 Henry VII. and 4 Henry VIII. He died in 1520, and in his deſcendants, ſeveral of whom were ſheriffs of this county, and lie buried in this church and its cemetery, who bore for their arms, *Gules, a feſs between three garbs, or, a bordure engrailed of the ſecond*, it continued down to Sir Tho. Kempe, whoſe lands were diſgavelled by the acts of 31 king Henry

Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI.[k] But on his death in 1607, without male iſſue, his four daughters and coheirs, Dorothy, married to Sir John Cutts; Anne, to Sir Thomas Chicheley; Amy, to Sir Henry Skipwith, bart. and Mary, to Sir Dudley Digges, entitled their reſpective huſbands jointly to this eſtate, which they ſoon afterwards conveyed to Sir Timothy Thornhill, who ſoon afterwards reſided here. He was deſcended from John Thornhill, of Tunford, in Nottinghamſhire, whoſe ſon Richard was of Bromley, in Kent, eſq. and purchaſed lands in Bredhurſt and Rainham, of lord Cheney, in queen Elizabeth's reign, as has been already mentioned under thoſe pariſhes. They bore for their arms, *Gules, two bars gemelles, argent; a bend of the laſt; on a chief of the ſecond, a tower triple towered, azure.* In his poſterity this ſeat continued down to Major Richard Thornhill, of Ollantigh, who in the 4th year of queen Anne, obtained an act for veſting this and other eſtates in truſtees, to be ſold for payment of his debts. This Major Thornhill was the perſon, who in 1711, fought a duel with Sir Cholmley Dering, bart. in Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter, in which Sir Cholmley received a wound, of which he died the ſame day. His truſtees accordingly ſold this ſeat and eſtate of Ollantigh, with ſeveral other eſtates in this county, ſoon afterwards to Jacob Sawbridge, eſq. one of the directors of the South Sea Company in the memorable year 1720. He died in 1748, bearing for his arms, *Or, two bars, azure, each charged with a barrulet dauncette, argent, a chief indented of the ſecond.* He left three ſons, John, of whom hereafter; Jacob, who was of Canterbury, and married Anne, ſiſter of Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmer-

[k] This deſcent of Kempe is taken from a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the late Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, from a book in the Heralds-office, marked H. 2. Kent; the Stem. Chich. and other authorities.

ſham.

ſham. They both lie buried in Crundal church. By her he had a ſon Jacob, a colonel in the army; and Catherine, married to T. Heron, eſq. of Chilham; and John-Elias, who was of Canterbury, eſq. and died unmarried in 1789; the eldeſt ſon John Sawbridge, eſq. ſucceeded him in his eſtates, and reſided at Ollantigh, where he died in 1762, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Mr. George Wanley, banker, of London, two ſons, John, who was of Ollantigh, and Wanley, who was vicar of Stalisfield, and reſided at Otterden, where he died unmarried in 1796, and two daughters, Mary, who married Stephen Beckingham, eſq. of Biſhopſborne; and Catherine, who married Geo. Macaulay, M. D. and afterwards Mr. Graham. He was ſucceeded here by his eldeſt ſon John Sawbridge, eſq. who reſided here, and from the great alterations and elegant improvements to this ſtately ſeat of Ollantigh, might with great propriety be called the ſecond builder of it. He was choſen in three ſucceſſive parliaments for the city of London, of which he was an alderman, and lord-mayor in 1775. His firſt wife was Mary, only daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart. who died *ſ. p.* His ſecond was the youngeſt daughter of Sir Wm. Stephenſon, alderman of London, by whom he had three ſons, John, who died at Caen, in Normandy, in 1707, æt. 21, unmarried; Samuel-Elias, who became his heir, and Wanley, and one daughter. He died in 1795, and was brought to Wye, and there buried with his anceſtors. He left his wife ſurviving, and was ſucceeded in this ſeat, and the reſt of his eſtates, by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. who married the daughter of Brabazon Ellis, eſq. of Widdial hall, in Eſſex. He is the preſent poſſeſſor of this ſeat of Ollantigh, but at preſent reſides at Otterden, in this county.

HINKSELL is a manor here, ſituated in *the hamlet of Bilting*, which lies on the high road from Canterbury

bury to Aſhford, partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of Godmerſham; but the ſcite of it, called DEAL PLACE, is in that of Wye. It once belonged to a family of the name of Bilting, or Belting, as they were ſometimes ſpelt. John Beltyng, in his will, anno 1460, mentions his houſe and lands of Dele, which continued in his deſcendants down to William Bilting, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but he dying *ſ. p.* Arthur Franklyn and Richard Videan, gentlemen, were found to be his heirs; and upon the partition of his eſtates, this was allotted to the former, who afterwards reſided at it, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1601. This family of Franklyn was originally of Chart Sutton, John Franklyn reſided there, and in his will, proved anno 1500, ſtiles himſelf gentleman; and from him deſcended thoſe of Wye, Badleſmere, Maidſtone, Sittingborne, and other parts of this county. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a bend, gules, three lions heads eraſed, or, between two dolphins of the ſecond*; confirmed by William Harvey, clarencieux.[l] Arthur Franklyn above-mentioned, by his laſt will deviſed this eſtate to his three ſons, Arthur, John, and James Franklyn; the former of whom, together with John and Thomas, ſons of the two latter, joined in the ſale of it to their kinſman Thomas Carkeridge, of Maidſtone, who died *ſ. p.* and was buried at Maidſtone, being the ſon of Gervas Carkeridge, of Godmerſham, deſcended from anceſtors ſettled for ſome time at Cranbrooke. They bore for their arms, *Argent, on a feſs, engrailed, ſable, three quaterfoils, or.*[m] He by his will in 1640, gave it to his nephew William Cooper, of Maidſtone, and his deſcendant alienated it to John Farnaby, eſq. of the precincts of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, the ſon of Thomas

[l] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1574, and ſeveral of their wills are in the Prerog. off. Cant.

[m] Pedigree of Carkeridge in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

Farnaby,

Farnaby, the noted grammarian, by his firſt wife; by the ſecond are deſcended the Farnabys, late of Sevenoke, baronets. John Farnaby, by his will in 1673, gave it to his eldeſt ſon Thomas, whoſe ſon James Farnaby ſold it to Edward Filmer, eſq. who ſucceeded to the title of baronet on the death of his father Sir Robert, in 1720, and his ſon Sir John Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, dying *ſ. p.* in 1797, by his will gave this eſtate to his younger brother the Rev. Edmund Filmer, rector of Crundal, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

THE MANOR OF ALDONS, the ſcite of which is now called PERRY-COURT, is ſituated about a mile and an half ſouth-weſt from Bilting, on the Aſhford road. It was ſo named from the family of Aldon, poſſeſſors of it, who were likewiſe owners of ſeveral eſtates in other parts of this county, one of them, Thomas de Aldon, was poſſeſſed of it in the 43d year of king Edward III. and from him it paſſed to Sir Robert Belknap, who was owner of it in the 10th year of king Richard II. How long it continued in this name, I do not know; but it afterwards became the eſtate and reſidence of a family named Pyrie, afterwards called and written Perry; and though they poſſeſſed it but a ſmall time in compariſon of the Aldons, who were of much greater note in this county, yet from their reſidence at it, the houſe of it gained the name of *Perry-court*, which it ſtill retains. Of the heirs of Geoffrie de Pyrie this manor was purchaſed by cardinal archbiſhop John Kempe, in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, and he in the 10th year of it ſettled it among other premiſes, on his new-founded college of Wye, with which it ſtaid till the diſſolution of it in the 36th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, whence it was granted that year to Walter Bucler, eſq. ſecretary to queen Catherine, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, who in the 38th year of that reign alienated it

to

to Sir Maurice Dennis, and he, in the firſt year of queen Mary, ſold it to William Damſell, eſq.[n] afterwards knighted, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a croſs engrailed, ſable, a tower, between four mullets, iſſuing from as many creſcents, argent.* He died before the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, leaving his four daughters his coheirs, one of whom marrying Burſton, on the partition of their eſtates, he became entitled to this manor, which was alienated by his deſcendant, about the beginning of king James I.'s reign, to John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, whoſe ſon Capt. Robert Moyle, of that place, ſold it to Thomas Finch, earl of Winchelſea, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1639, and in his deſcendants this manor continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who at his death in 1769, deviſed it, among his other eſtates in this county, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

RAYMONDS is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated about a mile ſouthward from Wye bridge, which was not only the ſeat, but gave ſurname to a family, who were for a great length of time ſtewards to the abbot and convent of Battell, for their lands near this place; and it is probable that it was once the original ſtock, from which the Raymonds of Eſſex, Norfolk, and other counties, derived their extraction. This family was extinct here before the 36th year of Henry VIII. when Roger Kingeſland held it of the manor of Perie. It afterwards paſſed into the name of Back, in which it continued till Robert Back, almoſt within memory, conveyed it to the executors of Fenner, of Aſhford, who left three daughters, Mary-Frances; Sarah, who intermarried with Mr. George Smith, of Faverſham, and Priſcilla; and upon the diviſion of their eſtates, this manor was allotted to Mr. Smith, in right of his wife Sarah, and he ſettled it on one of

[n] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 14.

his daughters, on her marriage with Mr. Collet Mawhood, who alienated it to George Carter, eſq. of Kennington, whoſe ſon, the Rev. George Carter, of Kennington, is the preſent owner of it.

THERE WAS *a manor* in this pariſh called GERMANS, formerly poſſeſſed by a family of the ſame name, afterwards the property of the Hawker's, of Challock, and then of the Dryland's, the late Mr. Brett called the above *the manor of Snatts, alias Germans,* and ſaid he met with another manor here called *the manor of Dyton's,* about the time of Edward IV. lying near the boundary of this pariſh, towards Crundall.

CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP JOHN KEMPE, beforementioned, was the ſon of Thomas, younger brother of Sir Roger Kempe, whoſe anceſtors, as has been mentioned before, had been ſettled at Ollantigh, in this pariſh, for ſome generations; a knightly family, the honor of knighthood having been conſtantly conferred on the eldeſt ſon of it till the death of Sir Thomas Kempe in 1607, when his great eſtate was by his daughters transferred to other families. The archbiſhop was born in this pariſh in 1380, and was of Merton college, Oxford, and of which he was fellow, and became LL. D. He was afterwards archdeacon of Durham, dean of the arches, vicar-general to archbiſhop Chichele, and not long afterwards made by king Henry V. on his conquering Normandy, chief juſticiary of that province; all which he ſeems to have kept at one time, and till, in 1419, he was conſecrated biſhop of Rocheſter. In 1421 he was tranſlated to Chicheſter, where he did not continue long, for the latter end of that year he was tranſlated to London, and in 1424 to York. In 1427, anno 4 king Henry VI. he was made lord chancellor, and in 1452 tranſlated to Canterbury, where he ſat till his death in 1454. In 1439, being then archbiſhop of York, he was made cardinal prieſt, with the title of St. Balbina,

bina, and on his promotion to Canterbury, a cardinal biſhop, with the title of St. Rufina. Our hiſtorians are very ſhort in their accounts of this great man; ſcarce any have done more than barely to mention his name; but, without doubt, his abilities were very great, otherwiſe it is improbable he could have arrived at the higheſt preferments both in church and ſtate; for, as the author of the *Antiquitates Britanniæ*, obſerves, his executing the offices, to which he was firſt preferred, ſo admirably, was the cauſe of his ſtill higher promotion. He was munificent in his works of charity, in particular to the divinity ſchools and to Merton college, in Oxford; and the univerſity had ſuch grateful remembrance of it, that a particular day was appointed there, to ſolemnize the memory of him and his nephew John Kempe, biſhop of London, on which they were ſtiled *the two Mecænas's of the univerſity*. Beſides which, he beautified the collegiate church of Southwell, and laſt of all he founded and bountifully endowed the COLLEGE OF WYE, intending it for the celebrating of divine ſervice, and for the education of youth in this pariſh, in the 10th year of king Henry VI. whilſt archbiſhop of York, he obtained the king's licence for that purpoſe,° and afterwards, by his inſtrument under his great ſeal, in 1447, being the 26th year of that reign, converted the pariſh church of Wye into *a college*, to conſiſt of a proper number of chaplains and prieſts to adminiſter daily in it; one of which ſhould be called the maſter or provoſt of the college of St. Gregory and St. Martin, to have the government over the others; and for them he cauſed a college to be built adjoining the pariſh church-yard, on his own ground. After which he gave them a ſet of ſtatutes, and endowed it with ſufficient eſtates in this pariſh, and others in this county, for their ſupport and maintenance. In which

° Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 191.

ſtate this college remained till the reign of king Henry VIII. when Edward Bowden, the provoſt, and the fellows of it, by their inſtrument under their common ſeal, dated Jan. 19, in the 36th year of that reign, ſurrendered it, with all its poſſeſſions, into the king's hands,[p] at which time the revenues of it were worth 93l. 2s. o½d. per annum.

The ſcite of the college of Wye remained in the hands of the crown only a few months, when the king granted it, with other poſſeſſions lately belonging to it, to Walter Bucler, eſq. ſecretary to queen Catherine, being then valued, including the tenth at 68l. 12s. 5½d. to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He alienated it, in the 38th year of that reign, to Sir Maurice Dennis, and he in the firſt year of queen Mary ſold it to William Damſell, eſq. afterwards knighted. In which year there was a ſurvey taken of the ſcite of the college, as well as the reſt of the eſtates of it, in which there is the following deſcription of it. The college was built four-ſquare, the over part timber, the nether part ſtone, adjoining to the eaſt ſide of the church-yard of Wye, ſaving the hall of it, which is all ſtone, covered with ſlate, in length forty feet, and in breadth twenty-three. At the upper end of the hall is a parlour, ceiled with old wainſcot, twenty feet ſquare, with a chamber over it of like ſize; the reſt of the lodgings on that ſide, little chambers, both above and beneath. By the parlour is a fair cellar, to lay in wine, and at the end of the hall, a kitchen, with a fair well in it; the buttery, larder, and other offices on that ſide, over them are two large chambers, the one ceiled. At the entry of the gate, on the right hand, a fair chapel, with ſeats and altar of wainſcot, on the left hand, the porter's lodge. Behind the parlour is a garden-plot, of one rood, well walled with

[p] See Rym. Fœd. vol. xv. p. 67. The original is in the Augmentation-office.

ſtone.

ſtone. On the back of the hall are the bakehouſe, brewhouſe, ſtables, barns, and other houſes, all well covered with tile. Sir William Damſell left four daughters and coheirs, who in the next reign of queen Elizabeth, became entitled to it; but how it paſſed afterwards, I have not found; though before the latter end of the laſt century it was become the eſtate of Sir George Wheler, prebendary of Durham, who died in 1724, and by a codicil to his will, gave the ſcite and buildings of the college of Wye to the maſter of the grammar-ſchool there, and to the maſter and miſtreſs of the Lady Joanna Thornhill's charity-ſchool, and their ſucceſſors for ever, for their habitations; and lands and tenements adjoining, to the value of fourteen pounds per annum, for keeping the buildings of it in repair.

ARCHBISHOP KEMPE intending his college here for the inſtruction of youth in the knowledge of grammar, as well as for the celebration of divine ſervice, took good care in his ſtatutes for the government of it, that this part of his intention ſhould have its proper effect. In THIS SCHOOL all ſcholars were to be taught *gratis*, both rich and poor, in the art of grammar, (unleſs a preſent was voluntarily made, and except the uſual offerings of cocks and pence, at the feaſt of St. Nicholas). The grammar maſter was to be a graduate in the ſame, or ſome other faculty, and he was to have liberty to inſtruct ſcholars privately, out of ſchool hours, and to take pay for it, ſo that he did not neglect the ſchool. In which ſituation the ſchool remained at the diſſolution of the college, in the 36th year of king Henry VIII. when it became, with that, likewiſe ſuppreſſed. However, the king took ſome care for the revival of it; for in his grant that year, of the rectories of Bocton Aluph, Bren.et, and Newington, and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, and the vicarage of Wye, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late college here, to Walter Bucler; there was a

proviſo, among other things, that he, Walter Bucler, and his heirs, ſhould at all times provide and maintain a ſufficient ſchoolmaſter, capable of teaching boys and young lads in grammar, without fee or reward, in this pariſh; and he was to pay him, out of the revenues of theſe premiſes, the ſalary of 13l. 6s. 8d. yearly. But he neglecting to perform theſe conditions, the ſchool continued unprovided for, and his grant became forfeited on that account to the crown, in conſequence of a commiſſion of enquiry, taken anno 35 of Elizabeth, for that purpoſe. And another commiſſion was had, and inquiſition taken, in the 24th year of king James the Iſt.'s reign, by which it was found, that Walter Bucler had not fulfilled the conditions of his grant, by which the crown was entitled to reſume the eſtates again. Upon which account, king Charles I. in his 2d year, granted all of them to Robert Maxwell, eſq. and his heirs for ever; provided thar they ſhould provide and maintain ſuch a ſchoolmaſter, and pay him ſixteen pounds yearly. After which the king, in his 5th year, made a new grant of them to him, on the like conditions, in conſideration of his ſervices, at the like rent; and that if the ſalary of ſixteen pounds was not paid in the whole or in part, within thirty days after it was due, he was to forfeit four pounds, over and above the payment due, and ſo for every month after, ſo long as it ſhould continue unpaid, with the uſual power of diſtreſs, &c. Which ſalary to the maſter continues to be paid by the poſſeſſor of the vicarage of Wye, George Finch Hatton, eſq. who is the preſent patron of it. And a further benefaction, towards this ſchool, was added, beſide the gift of the college itſelf, and the buildings and lands already mentioned, by Sir George Wheler, who died in 1724, and by his will gave ten pounds a year, out of a farm called Skinners, as *an exhibition*, to a boy choſen out of the charity ſchool of lady Johanna Thornhill's foundation, and educated in this grammar-

grammar-ſchool of Wye, to be ſent to Lincoln college, in Oxford. But his ſon, the Rev. Granville Wheler, obſerving that in the courſe of almoſt forty years, no boy had been ſo educated, augmented it by deed to twenty pounds per annum; and ordered, that if no ſuch boy ſhould be ſo educated, it ſhould be given to any boy of this pariſh, or in default, to any other, provided he was educated at this ſchool.

The maſter of it, beſides the above penſion of ſixteen pounds per annum, has that half of the college allotted for his reſidence which contains the ſouth ſide of it. The whole of it has been lately thoroughly repaired and beautified by the truſtees of it, and now makes a very handſome appearance. The Rev. Philip Parſons is the preſent maſter of it.

The ſchool-room is an antient ſtone building, ſeemingly of the time of the foundation of the college, ſtanding adjoining to the church-yard, cloſe to the road. The Wheler benefaction was put under the management of ſeven truſtees, the late Daniel, earl of Winchelſea, John Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, and five vicars of the neighbouring pariſhes. It was till of late, under the care of John Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, and the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge his brother, as heirs and ſucceſſors to their late father, and the Rev. Mr. Pegge, late vicar of Godmerſham, all now deceaſed, who found ſuch difficulty in their applications to renew this truſt, that in all probability it will not be very ſoon renewed again.

Lady Johanna Thornhill, of Ollantigh, by her will in 1708, among other charitable bequeſts to this pariſh, gave the reſidue of her eſtate to her executors in truſt, that they ſhould apply it to the uſe and benefit of the pooreſt ſort of children of the town of Wye, for their improvement in learning. With it the executors purchaſed a farm in Wye and in Romney Marſh, of ninety-ſeven pounds per annum, out of which a ſchoolmaſter and miſtreſs are paid, who teach the

poor children *gratis*. This, with the reſt of her charitable bequeſts, was ſettled by the court of chancery.

The other half, or north ſide of the college, is allotted for the maſter and miſtreſs of this ſchool, for their reſidence, as well as to teach ſchool in. This beneficial inſtitution, ſo greatly to the advantage of this pariſh, is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, there being at preſent more than one hundred boys and girls taught in it.

The maſter of the Engliſh boys ſchool has a ſalary of thirty pounds per annum, for which he is to teach every poor boy in the pariſh reading, writing, and arithmetic, from the age of eight years to twelve. The miſtreſs of the girls ſchool has twenty pounds per annum, for which ſhe is to inſtruct every poor girl in the pariſh in reading and needlework, and they are to attend the maſter of the boys ſchool two hours in the day, to be taught to write.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM GERMAN, of Wye, by will in 1479, gave to truſtees, two acres and one rood of land in truſt, to lay out 20d. for the health of his ſoul, and the reſidue in repairing of the church. This is now let at 2l. 10s. per annum.

It was certified by archbiſhop Parker, to the privy council in 1562, that there was a poor-houſe at Wy, called *le almeſhouſe*, without a foundation, permitted, maintained, and upholden by Sir Thomas Kempe, only upon his charitable zeal; in which lived certain poor people of alms. It ſtands on the bank in Boltſhill, and is now in ſix tenements, and has been for many years diſpoſed of by the veſtry.

ROBERT SERLYS, S. T. B. by will in 1567, gave his tenement, called Puntowes, to three poor people, to be placed there by the churchwardens. This was afterwards called *Serles's hoſpital*, and was exchanged ſome years ago by the pariſh, for the preſent workhouſe.

RICHARD DRILAND, ESQ. of Wye, by will in 1606, gave to the poor of Wye his quit-rents of 5s. per annum, or thereabouts; and two acres of woodland in Kingſwood.

RICHARD HALKE the younger, of Wye, by will in 1578, gave 9s. per annum to the uſe of the poor, and repairs of the church.

WILLIAM MORRIS, by will in 1612, gave 40s. per annum to the poor of this pariſh, out of lands at Nackolt.

THOMAS

THOMAS WOOD, gent. of Wye, gave by will in 1612, a tenement in the town of Wye, for the uſe of the poor. A family is placed there by the veſtry. He gave alſo 10l. per annum to be lent to two poor tradeſmen.

HENRY HAULE, ESQ. of Maidſtone, by will in 1622, deviſed to the overſeers of Wye, 20l. to be employed upon ſome hemp, flax, wool, or other ſuch matters, to employ the poor children and aged perſons of the pariſh, in work; ſo that out of the increaſe of it, they ſhould have ſome recompence for their labours, and yet the principal ſum or ſtock reſerved whole.

THOMAS CARKERIDGE, of Maidſtone, by will in 1640, gave out of lands lying at Bilting, in Wye, Godmerſham, and Crundal, 6l. per annum; to the overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, 3l. and to thoſe of Godmerſham the other 3l. for ever, to be every year beſtowed to cloath four poor widows, two of Wye and two of Godmerſham; and if there were not ſuch poor widows, then to cloath other poor women; and he ordered that the cloathing ſhould be given on the firſt Thurſday in November yearly, with power of diſtreſs, &c. This is regularly diſtributed.

REYNOLD GOATLEY, ESQ. left by will in 1641, a large ſilver flaggon for the uſe of the communion.

ROBERT COLE, ESQ. by deed in 1653, ſettled 100l. and ordered that out of the intereſt ſhould be paid 40s. yearly to a preacher for two ſermons on the 30th of January, on certain texts therein ſpecified, and that the remainder ſhould be diſtributed in bread. To which ſum the pariſh have ſince added 20l. and have laid it out in the purchaſe of ſix acres of land in Braborne.

THOMAS KIPPS, by will in 1680, gave 20s. per annum out of his lands in Great Chart.

WILLIAM BRETT, of Kennington, by will in 1704, gave 20s. per annum out of a tenement in Wye, to cloath a poor boy.—This houſe has been ſince purchaſed by the pariſh, and is in two tenements, being ſituated near the workhouſe. It is inhabited by two poor families.

JOHN FINCH, gent. of Lympne, by will in 1707, gave his farm and lands, containing 105 acres, (now let at 75l. per annum,) in St. Nicholas at Wade, in Thanet, to the miniſters, churchwardens, and overſeers of the pariſhes of St. Nicholas and Wye, in truſt, that the yearly rents and profits ſhould be yearly diſtributed to eight of the eldeſt, pooreſt, and moſt honeſt, induſtrious and labouring men of each of theſe pariſhes, or any other pariſh (that is to ſay, 16 in all) that never received any relief from them. And he deviſed his meſſuages, lands, and appurtenances, containing 45 acres, in Wye, (now let at 62l. per annum) to the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of Wye, in truſt, that they ſhould diſtribute the rents and profits half yearly

yearly for ever, unto five of the eldeſt and pooreſt widows of the pariſh, who had never received relief of that or any other pariſh. And he gave his tenement and lands, containing 36 acres, at Bilting; and his tenement, and 16 acres of land, in Wye, Godmerſham, and Crundal; and his ſix cowſhares, lying in a meadow called Laines, in Wye and Godmerſham; and a piece of ground, called Temple-hope, adjoining to Wye and Crundal, to the miniſters, &c. of Wye and Godmerſham, in truſt, that they of Wye ſhould diſpoſe of the rents and profits of that land, with its appurtenances, which lay in Wye, to ſix of the pooreſt and eldeſt labouring people of Wye, who never had received relief of that or any other pariſh, half-yearly for ever.

LADY JOANNA THORNHILL, by will in 1708, gave 100l. to truſtees, to diſpoſe out of the intereſt 40s. to the miniſter to preach a ſermon upon Good Friday in the forenoon, annually; 30s. to be equally diſtributed between three poor men and three poor women, that ſhould attend divine ſervice on that day, and the remainder to be laid out in bread, to be given to the poor on Eaſter-day. Alſo the profits of 500l. to poor houſekeepers, in ſums not exceeding 30s. to each family, nor leſs than 20s. Theſe two ſums of 100l. and 500l. were laid out in the purchaſe of an eſtate at Sevington, which is now let at 24l. per annum, 5l. a year is allotted to the purpoſes for which the intereſt of the 100l. was given; and the reſidue is diſtributed purſuant to the will, on every Eaſter Monday annually. And the reſidue of her eſtate ſhe gave to her executors in truſt, that they ſhould apply the ſame to the benefit of teaching the poor children of this pariſh *gratis*; the particulars of which have been mentioned before, under the account of her ſchool, commonly called Lady Thornhill's ſchool, in this pariſh.

WYE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Gregory and St. Martin, ſtands at the north-weſt corner of the town of Wye, and was built by cardinal Kempe, when he founded the college of Wye in the reign of king Henry VI. being a handſome, large building, with three iſles and as many chancels, and a high ſpire ſteeple in the middle, which ſtood on four lofty arches, ſupported by a like number of large pillars. The great chancel was made choir faſhion, wainſcotted, and ſeated round for the members of the new college.

lege. The north chancel was appointed for the burying-place of the Kempes, owners of Ollantigh; and in the ſouth chancel the pariſhioners of the better ſort were interred. According to tradition, it ſtood antiently on a little hill juſt at the entrance into the town from the river, and which is now called Boltſhill, but was removed to this place, where it now ſtands, by the cardinal. In 1572, the ſteeple was burnt by lightning, and though it was ſoon afterwards rebuilt, under the care of Gregory Brett, then churchwarden, who was a great contributor to the expence of it; for which the pariſhioners granted to him and his heirs, a vault, in the middle iſle, for their burial; yet in 1685 it fell, and beat down the greateſt part of the middle chancel, almoſt all the two ſide ones, and the eaſt end of the body of the church, by which all the monuments in the north chancel, of the Kempes, and Thornhills, of Ollantigh, were wholly deſtroyed, and the tombſtone which lay over the cardinal's father and mother, broken to pieces, whoſe epitaph is preſerved by Weever, p. 274. The fragments of ſeveral of the old tombſtones lay for ſeveral years afterwards ſcattered about the church-yard, and ſome ſtatues and parts of monuments lay at the lower end of the church; but they have ſince been removed and there are now none remaining. After this, the remaining part was incloſed with boards, at the eaſt end, to make it fit for divine ſervice, and the reſt lay in ruins till the year 1701, when a brief was procured for the rebuilding of it, and within a year or two afterwards it was begun, the remainder of the old chancels was taken down, and only the preſent ſmall chancel built up at the eaſt end, in the room of that where the choir was, and a tower ſteeple on the ſouth ſide, between the chancel and the body of the church, with battlements, and four pinnacles with gilt vanes on them. The preſent building is ſmall, but neat. It conſiſts of three iſles, the middle one having an upper ſtory and range of windows.

windows. There is only one ſmall chancel, new built, circular at the eaſt end, which does not reach near ſo far as the old one, which extended ſeveral feet further, Mr. Chamberlain Godfrey's monument, in the church yard ſtanding, as is ſaid, where the altar formerly did. Towards building the ſteeple and chancel, the lady Joanna Thornhill, the prebendaries of Canterbury, and others, were contributors, and Richard Thornhill, eſq. gave the pavement of the chancel. In the ſteeple are eight bells and a clock, which were completed in 1774. The only memorials of any time remaining, are three in the body of the church, viz. two for the Bretts, and one having the figures, in braſs, of a woman between her two huſbands, and underneath of ſeveral children, and at bottom an inſcription, beginning *John Andrew Juſtus, Thomas Palmer q; venuſtus, &c.* In the chancel is a memorial for Mrs. Catherine Matchem, daughter of George Finch, gent. of this pariſh, obt. 1713; a monument over a vault, in which lie Agnes and Mary Johnſon; the former died in 1763, the latter in 1767, they were deſcended from Sir Robert Moyle, of Buckwell; and a monument for lady Joanna Thornhill, daughter of Sir Bevill Granville, ſecond wife of Richard Thornhill, eſq. of Ollantigh, commander of a regiment of horſe raiſed at his own charge, obt. 1708.

This church, appurtenant to the manor of Wye, was given, with it, to the abbey of Battel at its foundation by the Conqueror, and was appropriated to it before the year 1384, being the 8th year of king Richard II. In which ſtate it continued till the reign of king Henry VI. when cardinal Kempe obtained the king's licence to purchaſe the advowſon of the vicarage of the abbot of Battel, and ſettled it on his new-founded college here, as will be further mentioned hereafter; but the rectory appropriate of Wye remained part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey till its diſſolution in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when

it

it came into the king's hands, where this rectory ſtaid till king Edward VI. in his 5th year, granted it and the manor of the vicarage, together with the two tithe-barns and the tithes themſelves, all parcel of the late monaſtery of Battel, to Edward, lord Clinton and Saye, who reconveyed them back again to the king, within a month afterwards.

The rectory of Wye, with the barn and tithes of Craphill, in this pariſh, which tithery is very ſmall, conſiſting moſtly of woodlands, and lying adjoining to Molaſh and Challock, (the other corn tithes and premiſes above-mentioned being granted elſewhere) remained in the hands of the crown, till queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, by her letters patent, granted them, the former being of the yearly rent of 26l. 13s. 4d. and the latter of 1l. 6s. 8d. to archbiſhop Parker, in exchange for other premiſes, and in his ſucceſſors they have continued to this time, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury being now poſſeſſed of them. Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, is the preſent leſſee of this rectory. In 1684 the parſonage of Wye was aſſeſſed to the church and king's tax at one hundred and five pounds yearly rent. THE OTHER CORN TITHES, mentioned above to have been granted elſewhere, which conſiſted of *the town barn and the corn tithes* belonging to it, extending into Crundal and Waltham, came into the poſſeſſion of the Finch's, earls of Winchelſea, and are now the property of George Finch Hatton, eſq. *The tithes of Fannes*, in this pariſh and Crundal, belonged to the priory of Stratford Bow, in Middleſex, and on the ſuppreſſion of it in the reign of Henry VIII. were granted by that king to Sir Ralph Sadler, to hold *in capite*.

THE MANOR OF THE VICARAGE OF WYE remained in the crown only till the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, who then granted it, with the royal manor of Wye, and other premiſes and lands here, to her kinſman Henry, lord Hunſdon, to hold *in capite* by knight's

knight's ſervice, whoſe grandſon Henry, earl of Dover, ſoon after 1628, alienated them to Sir Thomas Finch, of Eaſtwell, afterwards earl of Winchelſea, whoſe deſcendant Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, in 1769, deviſed them to George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of this manor.

CARDINAL KEMPE, on the foundation of the college here, in order to prevent any difference which might happen between the maſter of it and the vicar of Wye, had the king's licence to purchaſe *the advowſon of the vicarage* from the abbot of Battel, and to give it to his maſter and chaplains, who had leave to appropriate it to themſelves;[q] with whom this advowſon and appropriation remained, as part of the poſſeſſions of the college, till the ſurrendry of it in the 36th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, and was granted, with all its rights and appurtenances, that year, with the college and other premiſes here and elſewhere, to Walter Bucler, eſq. to hold *in capite*, and in his grant was a proviſo, that he ſhould always provide two curates, one to be called *the head*, and the other, *the inferior curate*, to adminiſter the ſacraments and divine ſervice in the church, and to take the cure of ſouls in the pariſh, to whom he was to pay, out of the rents of the premiſes therein granted, all which had formerly belonged to the college, to the head curate nine pounds, and to the other eight pounds half-yearly, or within one month after. But he neglecting to perform theſe conditions, the cure remained unprovided for, and the grant became forfeited to the crown. After which, Robert Maxwell preferred a petition to king James I. for a grant of ſuch eſtates as Walter Buckler before had in his grant, and offering to pay, of his own accord, forty pounds per annum to one curate here, inſtead of the

[q] Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. 2, p. 192.

ſeventeen

ſeventeen pounds to the two, as before ſtipulated; upon a commiſſion of enquiry it was found, that for the ſpace of twelve years, there had been no curates appointed, nor any ſalary paid according to the proviſo in the patent. After which, king Charles I. in his 2d and 5th years, made two ſeveral grants of the ſame premiſes, among which was the vicarage of Wye, to the before-mentioned Robert Maxwell, with a proviſo, that he ſhould at all times provide and maintain a ſufficient curate to ſerve in this pariſh church, to take the cure of ſouls, and ſhould pay him yearly fifty pounds, by half-yearly payments, with penalty of forfeiture, and power of entry and diſtreſs for the ſum of 12l. 10s. for every month during which this ſalary, or any part of it, ſhould be in arrear over and above thirty days after either of thoſe times of payment. The premiſes granted as before-mentioned, conſiſted of the rectories and churches of Bocton Aluph, Brenſet, Newington, and the vicarage of Wye; the latter of which paſſed afterwards into the family of the Finch's, earls of Winchelſea, in whom it continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who in 1769 deviſed it to George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the owner of the appropriation of this vicarage, and patron of the perpetual curacy of Wye church.

The premiſes in the grant as above-mentioned, are now in different hands. Brenſet and Newington parſonages, are in the poſſeſſion of James Drake Brockman, eſq. who pays annually from them twenty-one pounds to the curate of Wye. The parſonage of Bocton Aluph belongs to the Rev. Moyle Breton, who pays twenty pounds, and the remainder of the ſalary is paid by George Finch Hatton, eſq. as owner of the vicarage of Wye.

This curacy is now of the yearly certified value of 50l. 10s. 3d. In 1578 here were communicants five hundred and fifty-ſeven.

CURATES.

CURATES.

Thomas Jackſon, 1596.[r]
Richard Shepherd, 1623.
Ambroſe Rickman, 1640.
Thomas Swan, 1648.
Thomas Ferrers, 1654.
William Belke, 1656.[s]
Jeremy Dodſon, 1662.
Samuel Smith, 1675.
George Gipps, 1681.
W. M. Newar, 1706, obt. 1729.
John Wilkinſon, 1729.
Heneage Dering, A. M. 1743.
Wm. Whitmell, 1743.
Heneage Dering, S. T. P. 1754, reſigned the ſame year.[t]
Johnſon Towers, A. M Oct. 27, 1754, reſigned 1761.[u]
Philip Parſons, A. M. 1762, the preſent curate.[w]

[r] He was afterwards prebendary of Canterbury and rector of Ivychurch.
[s] Afterwards preb. of Canterbury.
[t] Prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Milton, in Buckinghamſhire.
[u] He reſigned on being appointed maſter of Tunbridge ſchool.
[w] And maſter of Wye ſchool.

CRUNDAL

LIES the next pariſh north-eaſtward from Wye. It appears by the regiſter of Leeds abbey, that this pariſh was likewiſe once called *Dromwæd*, which name I conjecture to be the ſame now called Tremworth; in which regiſter it is ſaid, that *Dromwæd* and *Crundale* is one and the ſame pariſh; *Dromewida & Crundale ſunt una & eadem villa*; and in another place mention is made *de Eccleſia de Dromwæd.*

It is but a ſmall pariſh, containing within it not more than twenty-four houſes; it is an out of the way ſituation, having little or no traffic through it. The hills are very frequent in it, and exceedingly barren; the ſoil is in general chalk, covered with quantities of flints. The country here is very healthy; it is exceeding cold, and has a wild and dreary appearance, great part of it conſiſts of open downs, moſt of which are uncultivated, thoſe on the eaſtern ſide lying on the high ridge of hills adjoining to Wye downs. In the middle of the pariſh there is ſome coppice wood, and ſtill more at the north-eaſt boundaries of it.

There are two ſmall ſtreets or hamlets, one in the valley, called Danord, corruptly for Danewood-ſtreet; the

the other eaſtward from it, on the hills called Sole-ſtreet, which is the principal one, where there is a fair for toys and pedlary held yearly on Whit Monday. Cloſe at the end of the former, in the valley, ſtands the parſonage, a genteel habitable dwelling, and on the hill, about three-quarters of a mile from it the church. About a mile weſtward, over the hill, is Little Ollantigh, belonging to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. ſituated on the downs, this is but a modern name, given to it when the late Mr. Jacob Sawbridge, by his brother's permiſſion, reſided at it. It lies among Mr. Sawbridge's park grounds, the land within the incloſure of it being made into gardens for the ſeat of Ollantigh, and the houſe for the habitation of the gardeners, and others. Beyond this the downs reach ſtill further weſtward, the whole of them being uſually called Tremworth downs, from the manor of that name, the houſe of which is ſituated on the weſtern bounds of this pariſh, in the bottom, almoſt cloſe to the river Stour. The old manſion has been moated round, and many fragments of the arms of Kempe are ſtill remaining both in the windows and carvework of the wainſcot and timbers of the houſe. It had formerly a domeſtic chapel belonging to it, ſome of the walls of which are ſtill ſtanding.

On Tremworth down, near the ſummit of the hill, about three-quarters of a mile from Crundal, there is a hollow road, on each ſide of which there have been found many remains of *a Roman ſepulture*; the firſt diſcovery of which was made in the year 1703, in the waggon road, where, by the deſcent of the hill, it was worn hollow, and another was again made in 1713, by the then earl of Winchelſea, aſſiſted by the Rev. Mr. Forſter, rector of this pariſh, who were ſo ſucceſsful as to meet with ſeveral ſkeletons, bones, ſkulls, &c. of perſons full grown, as well as children, and many urns, pans, and bottles of lead, coloured and fine red earths in graves, the ſides and ends of

which were firm close chalk in its natural undisturbed state, the earth near the skeletons being stained with blueish spots of mould, occasioned no doubt by the corruption of the bodies.

But before this there had been taken up about the year 1678, a much larger urn than any found afterwards, in digging for sand on the range of the hill eastward from Crundal, though in the parish of Godmersham. This was so large, that it might well have been thought one of those family urns, such as Morton describes in his History of Northamptonshire, from Meric Casaubon's notes on Antoninus, being big enough to hold half a bushel; but there was neither ashes nor bones in it, nor any thing else, but a shallow earthen pan, resembling that marked (3) below, with another little urn or pot standing in the midst of it, of fine red earth, and having some letters on it. It was covered with a flat, broad stone, and fenced round with a wall of flint, to defend it from external injuries. A plate is here given of several of the urns and vessels found as above-mentioned.[w]

The late Rev. Brian Faussett, of Heppington, in 1757 and 1759, dug very successfully at this place; and in the several graves which he opened, found numbers of urns, ossuaries, pateræ, and lacrymatories, both of Roman earthen ware and of glass, of different sizes and colours, as red, lead-colour, dark-brown, and white, with the names of the different manufacturers on many of them. He found likewise several female trinkets, and a coin of the younger Faustina, wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, who died in

[w] The dimensions of them were as follows, No. (1) was about 4½ inches high; No. (2) the least of all, 3, 1 line; No. (4) was 5 1 inches high, the diameter of the orifice within, 1 1 inch, and of the foot without, 1 inch. No. (6) was 3 4 inches high, the diameter at the top, from out to out, 3 25 inches, and that of the bottom, 2 25. No. (7) was in height 4 inches, the diameter of the top, from out to out, 3-5-; the bottom, 1-9.

Roman Urns & Vessels dug up at Crundal & Godmersham.





177 after Chriſt; and what was very ſingular, the ſkeletons, of which he found ſeveral, all lay with their feet to the ſouth-weſt. From the circumſtance of finding in ſome graves, urns with burnt aſhes and bones in them, and in others ſkeletons, it appears that this had been a common burial-place for ſome length of time; and the finding of the above-mentioned coin proves it, without doubt, to have been Roman. Mr. Fauſſett thought it to have been the place of ſepulture for ſome few families, or at moſt for only two or three of the neighbouring villages. In one place near the graves, from the quantity of black mould in one particular place, different from the reſt of the ſoil near it, he imagined that ſpot might have been made uſe of as their *uſtrina*, that is, where the funeral pile was placed to burn the bodies of the dead. All the above remains of Roman antiquity diſcovered by him are now in the valuable collection of his ſon Henry Godfrey Fauſſett, eſq. of Heppington.

THE ROYAL MANOR OF WYE claims *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which are THE MANORS OF CRUNDAL AND HADLOE, which, with the reſt of this pariſh, were parcel of the honor of Clare, belonging to the noble family of Clare, earls of Glouceſter, of whom they were held by the family of Handlou, afterwards written Hadloe, whoſe ſeat here was called by their name. John de Handlou poſſeſſed theſe manors in the reign of king Henry III. and died anno 11 Edward I.[x] poſſeſſed of large eſtates in this and the counties of Oxford, Buckingham, and Glouceſter. His ſon, of the ſame name, in the 1ſt year of king Edward II. had a charter of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands at Crondale, Tremeworth, Vanne, and Aſhenedene. He died in the 20th year of king Ed-

[x] See Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 61, 62; and vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 187.

ward III. leaving Edmund his grandſon his heir, who poſſeſſed his eſtates here; but he died *ſ. p.* in the 32d year of it, and his two ſiſters, Margaret, then married to John de Apulby, and Elizabeth to John de la Pole, became his heirs to all his eſtates here, and elſewhere, they ſold theſe manors ſoon afterwards to Waretius de Valoins, who was before poſſeſſed of Tremworth, and other large eſtates in theſe parts. He died without male iſſue, and his two daughters became his coheirs, one of whom married Sir Francis Fogge, grandſon of Otho, who came out of Lancaſhire into Kent, and the other, Thomas de Aldon, who, on the diviſion of their eſtates, became poſſeſſed of theſe manors of Crundal and Hadloe; and in his deſcendants they continued till they were at length, by a female heir, carried in marriage to Heron, of Lincolnſhire, who, in order to purchaſe other eſtates nearer to him in that county, paſſed away theſe manors, with the reſt of her inheritance in this pariſh, to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, whoſe deſcendant Sir Thomas Kempe dying in 1607, without male iſſue, his four daughters became his coheirs, one of whom, Mary, married Sir Dudley Diggs, and on the partition of their inheritance, he became in her right entitled to them, and ſoon afterwards alienated them to Jeremy Gay, of London; from which name they ſome years afterwards were alienated to John Whitfield, gent. of Canterbury, whoſe ſecond ſon Robert Whitfield, of Chartham, about the beginning of king George II.'s reign, paſſed them away by ſale to Humphry Pudner, eſq. of Canterbury, whoſe daughter, and at length ſole heir Catherine, carried them in marriage to Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, in Ickham, who died poſſeſſed of theſe manors in 1757, leaving Catherine his wife ſurviving, who then became entitled to them. She died in 1785, upon which they came, by deed of ſettlement as well as by her will, to her only ſon and heir Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, who within a few months

afterwards

afterwards exchanged them, for Garwinton, in Littleborne, with Thomas Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, whoſe ſon of the ſame name dying in 1794, *ſ. p.* gave them, together with the eſtate of *Little Winchcombe*, in this pariſh likewiſe, by will, to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Rowling-place, now of Godmerſham, the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. George Auſten, rector of Steventon, in Hampſhire, who continues the preſent proprietor of them. A court baron is held for theſe manors.

Crundale-houſe is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſtward from Danord-ſtreet. The ſcite of Hadloe manor is at a ſmall diſtance ſtill further ſouthward. The houſe of which has been down time out of mind; but there was a barn on it, called Hadloe-barn, remaining till within theſe few years, which has been lately likewiſe pulled down.

WINCHCOMBE is an eſtate in this pariſh, which in very early times was the property as well as reſidence of the family of Carter, anceſtors to thoſe of this name now reſiding at Canterbury, who, according to tradition, were ſettled here as early as the reign of king Edward II. and in the reign of king Henry VI. Thomas Carter, gent. of Crundal, was returned in the liſt of thoſe gentlemen of this county, who were entitled to bear the antient arms of their anceſtors, which were, *Azure, two lions rampant, combatant, or*; they continued poſſeſſors of this ſeat, till at length Mr. George Carter, within memory, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Curteis, whoſe ſon William dying *ſ. p.* by will gave it to his wife Juliana, remarried to William Fenton, eſq. of Maidſtone, and again on his death, to William Harvey, phyſician, of Maidſtone. She died in 1768, *ſ. p.* and by will deviſed it to her ſurviving huſband for his life, on whoſe death in 1779, it became by her will the property of her ſecond huſband's nephew, Mr. Fenton, who now owns it.

THE MANOR OF TREMWORTH, called in antient Latin deeds, *Dromwæd* and *Dromwida*, was formerly

of ſuch eminent account, that the whole pariſh was called by that name, and in ſome of them it is ſaid, that Dromwide and Crundale was one and the ſame pariſh; and in others, afterwards when, the above name grew into diſuſe, Crundale is frequently mentioned as lying in Tremworth.

THE MANOR OF VANNE, or VANNES, was likewiſe of ſome note in the time of the Conqueror, being deſcribed in the record of Domeſday, under the title of the lands belonging to Odo, biſhop of Baieux:

Adam holds of the biſhop, Fanne. It was taxed at half a ſuling. The arable land is one carucate and an half. In demeſne there are two carucates, and three villeins, and three ſervants, and a church, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth four pounds, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now four pounds. Hugo de Montfort holds from thence as much as is worth twenty ſhillings.

Which laſt mentioned land is thus mentioned under the general title of Hugo de Montfort's lands, further on in the ſame ſurvey:

. . . . . *and as yet Adam has one denne, which lay in Fane manor. There are two borderers, paying thirty pence. It is and was worth ſeparately five ſhillings.*

About four years after the taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were forfeited to the crown, ſoon after which the ſeignory of theſe manors was granted by it to the family of Clare, earls of Glouceſter, of whom they were again held by the family of Valoigns. Ruallon de Valoigns poſſeſſed both theſe manors at the latter end of king Stephen's reign, as did his deſcendant Allan de Valoigns in the next reign of king Henry II. who reſided at times both at Tremworth, and Kepton, in Aſhford. He was ſheriff from the 30th year to the end of that reign, and is frequently written in the Pipe-rolls, Valoigns of Tremworth.

Waretius de Valoyns, for ſo the name was then written, kept his ſhrievalty here in the 31ſt and 32d. year of king Edward I. Soon after which the Handloes, who were likewiſe owners before of much land in this pariſh, were become poſſeſſed of both theſe manors; for in the 1ſt year of king Edward II. John de Handlo had a grant of *free warren* for his lands in Tremworth, Vanne, and Crundale, as well as on his other eſtates. His grandſon Edmund ſucceeded to them, as well as to the advowſon of the church of Crundale; but he died *ſ. p.* in the 29th year of king Edward the IIId.'s leaving his two ſiſters, viz. Margaret, then wife of John Appulby, and Elizabeth of Edmund de la Pole, his coheirs, the former of whom dying *ſ. p.* the entire fee of theſe manors, as well as of the advowſon above-mentioned, as part of their inheritance, came into the poſſeſſion of Edmund de la Pole and Elizabeth his wife, being held of the king *in capite*.[y] Soon after which they ſeem to have come again into the hands of the crown; for in the 43d year of that reign, Ingelran de Ghiſnes, lord of Couci, afterwards earl of Bedford and count of Soiſſons, who had married Iſabel, that king's daughter, obtained a grant of the manors of Tremworth and Vanne. He died anno 21 Richard II. leaving by her two daughters his heirs, Mary, married to Henry de Barre, and Philippa, to Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland; but theſe manors, with the advowſon of Crundal, on his dying without heirs male, reverted according to the limitation in the grant, again to the crown, whence they were immediately afterwards granted to Henry Yevele, for his life, and as quickly afterwards the reverſion of them to the maſter and chaplains of the college of Maydenſtone, then lately founded by archbiſhop Courtney, in free and pure, perpetual alms, which was confirmed by king Henry IV. in his 1ſt year, by *inſpexi-*

[y] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 61. Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 501.

mus; and in the poſſeſſion of the college they continued till the ſuppreſſion of it in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. anno 1546, when they came into the king's hands, who in his 3d year, granted the manors of Tremworth and Faynes, with the advowſon of the church of Crundal, late belonging to the above college, to Sir Thomas Cheney, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and his ſon Henry, lord Cheney, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated them to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, dying without male iſſue in 1607, deviſed the manor of Tremworth, with the advowſon of the church of Crundal, by will to his brother Reginald, who afterwards reſided here. He died at Tremworth in 1622, and was buried in this church, leaving one ſon Thomas, who died *ſ. p.* and three daughters, who at length became his coheirs. Anne, married to Joſias Clarke; Amy, to Maurice Tuke, of Eſſex; and Dorothy, to Denny; and in the partition of their inheritance, the manor of Tremworth, with other lands adjoining, and the advowſon of the church of Crundal, was allotted to Maurice Tuke, in right of his wife. They left an only daughter and heir Dorothy, who carried this manor and advowſon in marriage to Sir Robert Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1675, as did his great-grandſon Sir John Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, in 1797, *ſ. p.* and by will gave them to his next brother, now Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart. of Eaſt Sutton, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them. A court baron is regularly held for this manor.

Cakes Yoke is a manor here, adjoining to the pariſh of Wye, in which, as appears by an arbitration in the hands of the owner of this manor, the ſcite of it is proved to be within that pariſh, though it has for a length of time paid both to the church and poor of Crundal. This manor, by tradition, was in the name of Chapman for a very conſiderable length of time,

and

and continued ſo, till at length William Chapman, gent. of Crundal, leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, ſhe entitled her huſband William Laming, gent. of Wye, to the poſſeſſion of it, and he died poſſeſſed of it in 1756, whoſe eldeſt ſon Mr. John Laming ſucceeded him, and he is the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

Sir Thomas Kempe, by deed in 1503, gave all the trees near or about the church-yard, as a ſuccour and defence to the church. They ſtand in a piece of ground on the weſt ſide of it, which now belongs to the owner of Ollantigh.

There has been, time out of mind, two quit-rents paid, each of three-halfpence a year, one out of two acres of land, the other out of a tenement, both at Heſſole-ſtreet, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Ayling; and another quit-rent, of 6d. per annum, out of two acres lying at Little Crundal, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Laming. All three are conſtantly applied by the churchwardens to the repair of the church.

Richard Forster, rector of this pariſh, by will in 1728, gave a parochial library; alſo two acres of land, lying on the north ſide of Denwood-ſtreet, and a yearly rent charge of 40s. out of a tenement called Little Ripple, in this pariſh, and the land belonging to it in Crundal and Godmerſham, and another yearly rent of 4l. out of a houſe and lands belonging to it, adjoining to the above ſtreet, in this pariſh, for the uſe of his ſucceſſors, rectors of Crundal, for ever.

N. B. This laſt rent charge of 4l. per annum has been ſold, by the conſent of the ordinary, patron, and incumbent, and the money laid out in the purchaſing of about ſix acres of land, lying adjoining to Denwood-ſtreet, as an augmentation of the glebe.

Mr. Forster likewiſe gave a houſe and an acre of land, lying at Filchborow, in Crundal, and a field, called Harman Hewett, or the Barn-field, containing ſix acres, lying in Godmerſham, to be applied by the miniſter of the pariſh and officers, to the teaching of poor children to read and ſay the Church Catechiſm, or elſe to the relief of poor widows and labourers, belonging to and being in this pariſh; ſo that yearly on Eaſter Tueſday 20s. be diſtributed among ſuch perſons.

Thomasine Philpot, widow, by will in 1711, left a yearly penſion of 10s. out of her houſe and lands at Sole-ſtreet, in Crundal, to the poor of this pariſh for ever, to be diſtributed among them by the churchwardens on Chriſtmas-day.

John Finch, gent. of Limne, by will in 1705, gave 40s. without any deduction, upon Chriſtmas-day for ever, payable out of his lands in Crundal and Godmerſham, by the churchwardens

wardens and overſeers of Godmerſham, to two of the eldeſt, pooreſt, and moſt induſtrious labouring men in the pariſh of Crundal, and who never received relief of this or any other pariſh, that is, 20s. to each of them yearly on Chriſtmas-day for ever.

CRUNDAL is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which ſtands on high ground, is dedicated to St. Mary. It conſiſts of one iſle and one chancel, with a tower ſteeple on the north ſide, having a ſmall pointed low turret on the top. There are three bells in it. In the church-porch is a coffin-ſhaped ſtone, with *a croſs flory* on it, and round the edge there have been large French capital letters, of which three or four only remain. At the weſt end of the iſle is a vault, in which lie Jacob Sawbridge, eſq. and Anne his wife, who once reſided at Little Ollantigh, in this pariſh, with two of their children, who died infants. In the chancel is a large white ſtone, with the figure and inſcription on it, for John Sprot, once rector here; and there was in this church, a memorial for Judith Cerclere Miſſon, who fled from France on account of her religion, and, after many perils and dangers, arrived at London in 1685, obt. 1692. The altar piece was given by Sir Robert Filmer, bart. in 1704. In the church-yard, on the ſouth ſide, is a tomb for the worthy and beneficent Richard Forſter, rector here, and near it a handſome white marble one, for Mrs. Juliana Harvey and her huſband William Harvey, M. D.

The rectory of Crundal was given by the family of Valoyns, in the reign of king Henry II. by the name of the church of Dromwide, to the prior and convent of Leeds, in perpetual alms;[z] but this never took effect, nor did they ever gain the poſſeſſion of it, the heirs of the donor of it refuſing to ratify this gift, ſo

[z] See the Regiſter of Leeds abbey.

that

that there were continual controverſies on that account. At length it was agreed, at the inſtance of archbiſhop Hubert, that Hamo de Valoyns ſhould grant a rent of 25s. from his church of Dromwæd to the prior and canons for ever; ſaving to him and his heirs, the preſentation to the church, ſo that the canons ſhould not claim any further right to themſelves, nor preſent to the parſonage in it, nor do any other act to bring his grant into doubt. All which the archbiſhop confirmed under his ſeal, by *inſpeximus*. Notwithſtanding this, the payment of the above penſion ſeems to have been conteſted by the rectors of this church; but, on appeal to the pope in king Henry the IIId.'s reign, it was given in favor of the canons, to be paid yearly to them by the rectors of this church, *nomine beneficii*; and all theſe confirmations of the ſeveral archbiſhops were again confirmed by the prior and convent of Canterbury in 1278. After which this church remained in the patronage of the lords of Tremworth manor, with which it continued in like manner as has been already mentioned, till it came into the poſſeſſion of the late Sir John Filmer, bart. who by will in 1796 deviſed it with that manor to his brother Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart. the preſent proprietor of it. The above-mentioned penſion of 25s. on the ſuppreſſion of the priory of Leeds, came into the king's hands, who ſettled it on his new founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, to whom it now continues to be paid.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 11l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 3s. 1d.

In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds. Communicants one hundred and ninety-one. In 1640 it was valued at only ſixty pounds. Communicants one hundred. In 1615 the rector and churchwardens teſtified, that there was one parcel of glebe, containing eight acres, adjoining to the cloſe where the parſonage-houſe ſtood; and there is now ſix acres more of glebe lying near Denwood-ſtreet, purchaſed by the rector and church-

wardens,

wardens, as has been mentioned before, in the liſt of charitable benefactions.

THERE IS *a portion of corn tithes* in this pariſh, ariſing from different fields and parts of others, containing in the whole about one hundred acres, called *Towne-barn tithery*, which was for many years in the family of Finch, earls of Winchelſea, and from them came to George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

There was a portion of tithes, called the tithes of Fannes, in this pariſh and Wye, belonging to the priory of Stratford Bow, which on the ſuppreſſion in the reign of king Henry VIII. was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, to hold *in capite*. This ſeems to have been the portion of tithes above-mentioned, rather than for it to have been belonging to Wye college, as has been generally ſuppoſed.

CHURCH OF CRUNDAL.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Thomas Allen, gent.	*Ralph Johnſon*, June 27, 1587, obt. 1632.[a]
	Stephen Thomas, A. M. Nov. 5, 1632, obt. 1650.[b]
	Richard Allen, ſenior, in 1663, obt. 1671.[c]
Robert Filmer, eſq.	*Richard Allen*, jun. A. M. May 18, 1671, obt. 1693.[d]
Sir Robert Filmer, bart.	*John Rumney*, A. M. May 30, 1694, obt. 1698.[e]
	Richard Forſter, A. M. inducted June 4, 1698, obt. January, 1729.[f]

a He was buried in this church.

b Rym. Fœd. vol. xix. p. 443. 539. He was buried here, and in the regiſter is ſtiled *gentleman*.

c He was buried here, and in the regiſter is likewiſe ſtiled *gentleman*.

d He was buried here. See Sufferings of the Quakers, p. 10.

e He was likewiſe vicar of Sutton Valence, where he died.

f Then rector of Beckley, in Suſſex, and afterwards vicar of Eaſtchurch, in Shepey. He was a liberal benefactor to this rectory, as well as to the pariſh, almoſt rebuilding the parſonage houſe, and leaving by his laſt will ſeveral legacies, both for the benefit of his ſucceſſors and the poor of his pariſh; beſides which, in his life-time, he new pewed and beautified the chancel of this church. He was a man of excellent piety and charity, and endowed with every qualification to make him memorable and praiſe-worthy.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Sir Robert Filmer, bart.	*Silas Drayton*, A. M. Feb. 13, 1729, reſigned 1751.[g]
Sir Edward Filmer, bart.	*Edm. Filmer*, A. B. July 5, 1751, the preſent rector.[h]

g He reſigned this rectory for the vicarage of Poſtling. He died in 1767, and was buried here.

h And in 1759 by diſpenſation rector of Hinxhill. He is next brother to Sir Beverſham Filmer, bart.

BROOKE

LIES the next pariſh ſouthward from Wye. It is written in antient records both *Broc* and *Broke*, and takes its name from its low ſituation on the ſtream which runs through it, *broca* in Saxon ſignifying a rivulet. It ſeems once to have been accounted a hundred of itſelf; but at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the year 1080, it was reputed to be in the hundred of Wye, as it is now.

The pariſh is very ſmall, and is but little known, lying out of the way of all traffic and thoroughfare. It is not more than a mile acroſs each way, and has in it about twenty houſes. It lies very low and wet, in a deep miry ſoil. There is ſome coppice wood in the ſouthern part of it, about forty-three acres, of which twenty-eight belong to the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The village is nearly in the centre of the pariſh, having the church at the north end of it. There is a ſmall hamlet, called Little Bedleſton, conſiſting of only two houſes, in the eaſtern part of the pariſh, cloſe under the high ridge of hills called Braborne-downs, to the foot of which this pariſh extends eaſtward.

BROOKE was given, long before the conqueſt, by Karlemann, a prieſt, to the church of Canterbury; but it was wreſted from the church in the troubleſome times which ſoon after followed, by reaſon of the Daniſh wars, and it continued in lay hands at the acceſſion of

of the Conqueror; ſoon after which it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of Hugh de Montfort, from whom archbiſhop Lanfranc recovered Brooke again to his church in the ſolemn aſſembly of the whole county, held on this occaſion by the king's command, at Pinenden-heath in 1076; and then on the diviſion which the archbiſhop made of the lands of his church, this manor was allotted by him, among others, to the ſhare of the priory of Chriſt-church, Canterbury; accordingly it is thus entered among the poſſeſſions of it, in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, i. e. *lands of the monks of the archbiſhop:*

In the hundred of Wi, the archbiſhop himſelf holds one manor, which was taxed at one ſuling, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now, for half a ſuling. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there is one, and three villeins, with four borderers having two carucates and an half. There is a church, and one mill of two ſhillings, and two ſervants, and ſeven acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth fifty ſhillings, now four pounds.

This manor was ſoon after this let to farm, by the monks, to Robert de Rumene, at the above rent, and was allotted *de cibo eorum*, that is, to the uſe of their refectory; and the poſſeſſion of it was confirmed to them both by king Henry I. and II.[1] King Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the prior and convent *free warren* in all their demeſne lands in Broke, among other places which they were in poſſeſſion of at the time of the charter of liberties granted to them by his grandfather Henry III. about which time this manor was valued at 22l. 1s. 10d. In which ſtate it afterwards continued till the diſſolution of the priory of Chriſt-church in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it came

[1] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant. cart. 78.

into

into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king ſettled it by his dotation-charter, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it ſtill remains.

The demeſne lands have been conſtantly let by the dean and chapter on a beneficial leaſe, at the yearly rent of 13l. 6s. 8d. in money, and four quarters of wheat. The preſent leſſee is Mr. John Berry, of Newbery, Berkſhire; but the manerial rights they retain in their own hands.

A court baron is regularly held for this manor. There are no *parochial charities*.

BROOKE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is but ſmall, conſiſting of one iſle and a chancel, with a low ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which are two bells. There are no memorials of any account in it.

The church of Brooke has always been accounted an appendage to the manor, and as ſuch paſſed with it from the priory of Chriſt-church into the hands of the crown, and from thence to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the preſent patrons of it. The woods belonging to the dean and chapter here, claim an exemption from paying tithes.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 7s. 3d. and is of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds. In 1588 it was valued at thirty pounds. Communicants ninety-two. In 1640 at ſixty pounds. Communicants ſixty. There are now only ten communicants. In 1724 it was augmented with the ſum of 200l. given by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, on the gift of 100l. from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the like ſum from Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's; with which there was purchaſed a piece of land, containing nine acres, called Great Chequer field, adjoining to the town of Wye.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF BROOKE.

PATRONS, or *by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*William Meredith*, March 24, 1626, obt. 1635.
	Samuel Raven, A. M. Dec. 12, 1635, obt. 1638.
	Henry Sellar, A. M. July 17, 1638, obt. 1640.
	Miles Barnes, A. M. July 1640, reſigned 1663.
	David Nierne, A. M. July 4, 1663.
	Henry Cuffen, obt. 1667.
	William Johnſon, A. B. July 27, 1667, reſigned 1669.
	John Stokes, A. M. Oct. 6, 1669, obt. 1672.
	John Anſell, A. M. Nov. 16, 1672.
	William Cade, obt. 1707.
	John Booth, March 29, 1707.
	Iſaac Satur, obt. 1722.
	William Goſtling, A. M. Sept. 23, 1722, reſigned 1733.[k]
The Crown, by lapſe.	*James Henſtridge*, A. M. ind. Feb. 9, 1734, obt. Dec. 4, 1745.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Francis Gregory*, A. M. 1746, reſigned 1751.[l]
	John Goſtling, A. M. July 27, 1751, the preſent rector.[m]

k He reſigned for the vicarage of Littleborne, and was afterwards vicar of Stone, in Oxney.

l He reſigned for the vicarage of Milton, near Sittingborne.

m He held the rectory of Alkham with this of Brooke, as he does now the rectory of Milton near Canterbury, and the rectory of St. Peter with the vicarage of Holy Croſs Weſtgate united, in Canterbury.

BOUGHTON ALUPH

IS the next pariſh weſtward from that of Wye. It is frequently ſpelt *Bocton*, and is written in Domeſday, *Boltune*,

Boltune, and has the addition of Aluph to it from one of its antient owners, Alulphus de Bocton, as well as to diſtinguiſh it from the other pariſhes of the ſame name in this county, and in a will, proved anno 1416, in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, I find it mentioned by the name of the pariſh of Boughton Aluph, otherwiſe called Boughton in the Buſhe. There are *four boroughs* in it, Goatlands, Wilmington, Dane, and Hebbinge.

THE PARISH lies about twelve miles diſtant both from Canterbury and Faverſham, and about four from Aſhford, the high road from Canterbury to the latter goes along the foot of the hills, near the eaſtern boundary of the pariſh, where the ſoil is chalky; cloſe on the eaſt ſide of the road is Buckwell-houſe, great part of which has been ſome time ſince pulled down, but there is ſufficient remaining, with the offices and walls about it, to ſhew it was once a ſeat of ſome note, and at no great diſtance on the hill, high above the road, is the church and court-lodge. Above this, ſtill further weſtward, is much open, rough ground, called the Warren, on a chalky ſoil, reaching beyond the high Faverſham road, the new incloſure in Eaſtwell park adjoining to it, being within this pariſh; within the northern boundary of it there is a parcel of woodland, about one hundred acres lying in Kingſwood, juſt above Socombe down; it was formerly part of Barton manor, and was ſold off from it by Mr. Breton a few years before he ſold that manor to Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. by whoſe daughter Catherine it went in marriage to the earl of Guildford, whoſe grandſon George-Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is now poſſeſſed of it. By the pales of Eaſtwell park, at a ſmall diſtance from the manſion of it, the laſt mentioned road deſcends below the hill to low ground, and moſtly a gravelly ſoil; on it is the village, ſituated round a green, called Boughton lees, the weſt ſide only of which is in this pariſh. At the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh, on the Aſhford road, is the

borough and hamlet of Wilmington, the antient manſion of which ſtood cloſe to the road, it has been long ſince pulled down. It ſtood within a moat, which is ſtill very entire, its area containing half an acre of ground; many old foundations have been dug up round about it within memory.

There is a fair held on the lees on Midſummer day for toys and pedlary.

In the time of *the Saxons* this place was in the poſſeſſion of earl Godwin, who was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon earl Harold, afterwards king of England, on whoſe death in the fatal battle of Haſtings, William the Conqueror having obtained the crown, ſeized on all the late king's eſtates, and gave this of Boughton to Euſtace, earl of Bologne, who had followed him over hither, as a reward for his ſervices; and he poſſeſſed it in the 15th year of that reign, at the time the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, in which it is thus entered, under the title of *Terra Comitis Euſtachii*, i. e. *the land of earl Euſtace.*

In the lath of Wivarlet, in Wi hundred, the earl holds Boltune. Earl Goduin held it, and it was taxed at ſeven ſulings, then and now. The arable land is thirty-three carucates. In demeſne there are three, and ſixty-ſeven villeins, with five borderers having thirty carucates. There is a church, and ſeventeen ſervants, and two mills of ſeven ſhillings and two-pence, and twenty-ſix acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of two hundred hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth twenty pounds, and afterwards thirty pounds, now forty pounds.

Of the earl of Bologne this manor was held by a family who aſſumed their name from it. Alulphus de Boughton held it in the reign of king John, as appears by the *Teſta de Nevil*, of the honor of Bologne. Stephen de Bocton died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 14th year of Edward I. holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice; together with its member, Hethenden, in Kent, and Orſet, in Eſſex, both eſcheats of that honor. Soon after

after which it paſſed into the family of Burgherſh, and Robert de Burgherſh, conſtable of Dover caſtle, died poſſeſſed of this manor of Bocton Olauf in the 34th year of that reign, whoſe ſon Stephen, in the 1ſt year of Edward II. obtained a charter of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands within it. To him ſucceeded Bartholomew, lord Burgherſh, conſtable of Dover caſtle, lord warden, and chamberlain of the king's houſhold. In the 12th, and in the 16th years of Edward III. he had the charter of *free-warren* renewed for all his lands.[n] His ſon Bartholomew, lord Burgherſh, about the 43d year of king Edward III. paſſed away this manor by ſale, with much other land in this county and in Warwickſhire, to Sir Walter de Paveley, K. G. who ſpelt his name both Paveley and Pavalli, and bore for his arms, *Azure, a croſs flory, or*, as they are now on the roof of Canterbury cloiſters. After the death of whoſe grandſon Walter, in the 4th year of king Richard II. it was found by inquiſition, that this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Bocton Aluph, deſcended by the entail of it to Thomas de Aldon, as his next heir, who became accordingly poſſeſſed of it, and afterwards alienated it to Sir Thomas Trivet, whoſe widow Elizabeth died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th year of king Henry VI. and was ſucceeded by Elizabeth, then wife of Edward Nevill, lord Bergavenny, fourth ſon of Ralph, earl of Weſtmoreland, as her next heir, and ſhe entitled her huſband above-mentioned to the poſſeſſion of it. After her death he remarried Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Howard, and died anno 19 Edward IV. being then poſſeſſed as tenant by the courteſy of England, of this manor among others of the inheritance of Elizabeth his firſt wife. His eldeſt ſon Sir George Nevill, lord Bergavenny, ſeems to have ſold this manor to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, whoſe youngeſt ſon Thomas, biſhop of London, died

[n] See more of the Burgherſh's, vol. iii. p. 217.

poſſeſſed of it in the 4th year of king Henry VII. leaving his nephew Sir Thomas Kempe his next heir, whoſe deſcendant Sir Thomas Kempe, of Ollantigh, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Finch, of Eaſtwell, in whoſe ſucceſſors, earls of Winchelſea, it deſcended down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who, by will in 1769, deviſed this manor to George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

SEATON is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which was held by knight's ſervice in grand ſergeantry, to provide one man, called *a vautrer*, to lead three greyhounds when the king ſhould go into Gaſcony, until he had worn out a pair of ſhoes of the price of four-pence, bought at the king's coſt;[o] by which ſervice John de Criol, younger ſon of Bertram, held it at his death in the 48th year of king Henry III. whoſe grand-daughter Joane becoming heir to her brother's inheritance, who died *ſ. p.* ſhe carried this manor in marriage to Sir Richard de Rokeſle, who was found to hold it by the like ſervice, in the 11th year of king Edward II. His eldeſt daughter and coheir Agnes married Thomas de Poynings, and entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it. In whoſe deſcendants it continued till Alianore, daughter of Richard de Poynings, marrying Henry, lord Percy, eldeſt ſon of Henry, earl of Northumberland, he, in her right, became entitled to this manor among her other great inheritance in this county and elſewhere; and in his deſcendants this manor continued down to Henry, earl of Northumberland,[p] who, in the 23d year of Henry VIII. conveyed it to feoffees, who ſoon afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, afterwards knighted, and the king's attorney-general, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 31ſt

[o] See Coke's Inſtit. p. i, ſect. 95, and Beckwith's Blount's Tenures, p. 142.

[p] See a further account of the Poynings's and Percy's, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 144.

year

year of Henry VIII. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d year of that reign, holding it of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover, by knight's ſervice. He left three daughters his coheirs, who joined in the ſale of it to Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, and chancellor of the king's court of augmentation, whoſe daughter and coheir Catherine, carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Finch, of Eaſtwell,[q] in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Winchelſea, this manor continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who dying in 1769, without male iſſue, gave it, together with his other eſtates in this county, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent proprietor of it.

BARTON is a manor here, the manſion of which ſtood on the weſt ſide of the Aſhford road, in the borough of Socombe, almoſt oppoſite to Buckwell, but it has been pulled down ſome years, and there is now only a barn on the ſcite of it. It was once part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Leyborne, of Leyborne, one of whom, Roger de Leyborne, died poſſeſſed of it in the 56th year of king Henry III. and in this name it continued till Juliana de Leyborne, daughter of Thomas, became the ſole heir of their poſſeſſions, from the greatneſs of which, ſhe was uſually ſtiled the Infanta of Kent, who, though ſhe had three huſbands, all of whom ſhe ſurvived, yet ſhe died *ſ. p.* in the 41ſt year of king Edward III.[r] Upon which this manor, among the reſt of her eſtates, eſcheated to the crown, there being no one found who could make claim to her eſtates, by direct or even by collateral alliance. After which this manor continued in the crown, till king Richard II. veſted it in feoffees in truſt, towards the endowment of St. Stephen's chapel, at Weſtminſter, which he had in

[q] See a family ſettlement of this manor, anno 16 Elizabeth, in Coke's Entries, p. 590.

[r] See more of her under Leyborne, vol. iv. p. 498.

his 22d year completed and made collegiate, and had the year before granted to the dean and canons of this manor, among others, in mortmain. In which ſituation it continued till the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. when this college was, with all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, who ſoon afterwards granted this manor to Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, and he parted with it to his brother Walter Moyle, eſq. who afterwards reſided at Buckwell, in this pariſh; and in his deſcendants, reſident at Buckwell, this manor continued, till John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, leaving Mary his ſole daughter and heir, ſhe carried it in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1708, and his ſon, Moyle Breton, eſq. of Kennington, about the year 1730, ſold this manor to Thomas May, afterwards Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, whoſe ſon Tho. Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, dying in 1794, *ſ. p.* gave it by will to his widow Mrs. Catherine Knight, but ſhe has ſince reſigned it to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Godmerſham park, who is the preſent owner of it.

Buckwell, which was once accounted a manor, is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from Barton laſt-mentioned, though on the oppoſite ſide of the road. It was, in the reign of the Conqueror, part of thoſe eſtates which were given to William de Arſick, for his aſſiſtance in the defence of Dover caſtle, and made up, with them, the barony of Arſick, being held of it, as one knight's fee, by barony, as of the caſtle of Dover, to which it owed ward and ſervice. Of him and his heirs this manor was again held by the family of Leyborne, one of whom, Roger de Leyborne, died poſſeſſed of it in the 56th year of Henry III. and was ſucceeded in it by William his ſon; but when it paſſed from this name, I have not found; but ſoon afterwards, *the manor of Buckwell*, and *the manſion of it*, ſeem to have been *ſeparated*, and in the poſſeſſion of different owners; for *the manor itſelf* became the property of Robert de Burgherſh, conſtable of Dover caſtle, and likewiſe

lord

lord warden, whoſe deſcendant Bartholomew, lord Burgherſh, about the 43d year of king Edward III. conveyed it, with other land in this pariſh and elſewhere, to Sir Walter de Paveley, one of whoſe deſcendants paſſed it away to Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common pleas, who in the 11th year of that reign was attainted, and baniſhed to Ireland, and though he was afterwards permitted to return in the 20th year of it, yet his attainder ſtill continued, and his lands remained forfeited as before,[s] and this manor remained in the crown till that king veſted it in feoffees in truſt, towards the endowment of St. Stephen's chapel, in Weſtminſter, in the poſſeſſion of the dean and canons, of which it remained till the ſuppreſſion of that college in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. when it came into the hands of the crown, whence it was granted to John Moyle, whoſe anceſtors, reſident at the manſion of Buckwell, had likewiſe been leſſees of this manor under the deans and canons for ſome generations.

Mention has been made above, that *the manſion of Buckwell* had, before the reign of king Edward I. been *ſeparated* from the manor itſelf; accordingly I find, that in the 8th year of king Edward III. William de la Hay died poſſeſſed of it, and that ſoon afterwards it became the property of a family who aſſumed their name from it, being uſually called Bekewell. Henry de Bekewell appears by the eſcheat-rolls to have died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of that reign, as did his deſcendant, of the ſame name, in the 17th year of king Richard II. After this family was extinct here, this ſeat became the property of Wode, and remained ſo till the 34th year of Henry VI. and then Robert Wode paſſed it away by ſale to Walter Moyle, anceſtor of John Moyle, eſq. of this place, who had the grant of the manor of Buckwell from king Edward VI. as be-

[s] See more of the Belknap's, vol. ii. p. 102,

fore-mentioned. The Moyles were deſcended from Thomas Moyle, of Bodmin, in Cornwall, whoſe grandſon Sir Walter, third ſon of Henry, was of Eaſtwell, and purchaſer of this eſtate, as before-mentioned. His eldeſt ſon John had ſeveral ſons, of whom John was father of Ralph Moyle, who died at Eaſtwell in 1582. Walter was of Buckwell, and anceſtor of the Moyles of this place; and Thomas, who was knighted, and was of Eaſtwell, left two daughters his coheirs, married to Finch and Kempe. They bore for their arms, *Gules, a mule paſſant, within a bordure, argent.* There are many memorials of them in both the chancels of this church.[1] In the deſcendants of John Moyle, reſident at Buckwell, this manor and ſeat continued till Mary, ſole daughter and heir of John Moyle, eſq. carried both of them in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover, whoſe ſon Moyle Breton, eſq. of Kennington, about the year 1730, being enabled ſo to do by an act paſſed for this purpoſe, ſold them, with other adjoining eſtates, to Thomas May, afterwards Knight, eſq. of Godmerſham, and his only ſon and heir Thomas Knight, eſq. of that place, on his death, *ſ. p.* in 1794, gave them by will to his widow, Mrs. Catherine Knight, who likewiſe reſigned them to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Godmerſham, the preſent owner of them.

Wilmington, called likewiſe antiently *Wilmingdon*, is a manor which lies at the ſouthern part of this pariſh, on the Aſhford road likewiſe. It gives name to *the borough* in which it ſtands, and to *the hamlet of houſes* which ſtand round about it. Robert de Wilmington held this manor in the reign of Henry III. in grand ſergeantry, of the honor of Bologne, by the ſervice of being the earl's cook, it being then valued at two marcs. His deſcendant Bertram de Wilmington, died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th year of Edward II. when it was found by inquiſition, that he held it of the king

[1] There is a pedigree of them in the Viſitation of Kent, an. 1574.

in

in capite, by the ſervice of finding for the king one pot-hook for his meat, whenever he ſhould come within the manor of Boughton Aluph.[u] His deſcendant, of the ſame name, died poſſeſſed of it in the 6th year of king Henry V. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who was poſſeſſed of it in the 2d year of Edward IV. On his death the great inheritance of the Mowbrays came to the deſcendants of his two ſiſters and coheirs, and in the diviſion of it John, lord Howard, in right of his mother Margaret, the eldeſt of them, became entitled to this manor. He was one of the moſt illuſtrious noblemen of his time, and having continued faithful to the houſe of York, he remained no leſs ſtedfaſt to the intereſt of king Richard III. who created him duke of Norfolk, earl marſhal and lord admiral of England. But he did not enjoy theſe honors long; for he was next year ſlain in the battle of Boſworth, fighting on the king's behalf, and in the 1ſt year of Henry VII. he was attainted in parliament, and this manor, among his other poſſeſſions, became confiſcated to the crown;[w] whence it was afterwards granted to Moyle, in which name it continued till the beginning of Edward VI.'s reign, when by Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, it went in marriage to Sir Thomas Finch, of that pariſh, who died in 1563, and ſhe remarrying with Nicholas St. Leger, eſq. of Beamſtone, in Weſtwell, entitled him to it for her life. She died in 1586, on which it came to her ſon Sir Moyle Finch, bart in whoſe deſcendants, earl of Winchelſea, it deſcended down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who at his death in 1769, deviſed it to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

[u] *Unum uncum ad carnes.* See likewiſe Rot. Eſch. an. 25 Ed. III.

[w] See a full account of him and the family of Howard, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 191.

BUT PART OF THE DEMESNE LANDS of this manor were ſold off, about the year 1713, to the Rev. Hilkiah Bedford, publiſher of *the hereditary Right of the Crown of England aſſerted*, whoſe eldeſt ſon William Bedford M. D. whoſe daughter Elizabeth marrying Mr. Claxton, of Shirley, in Surry, has entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it.

ANOTHER PART of this eſtate, now called *Little Wilmington*, in the reign of king Henry VI. was in the poſſeſſion of Richard Sandys, who alienated it to John Barough, who reſided at it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 1ſt year of king Edward IV. One of his deſcendants, Richard Barrowe, reſided here in the reigns of king Elizabeth and James I. and died in the 6th year of the latter, leaving three ſons, Robert, Richard, and William, to which laſt he deviſed his houſe and lands in Borden, and from him deſcended the Barrows of that pariſh. To Robert Barrow, his eldeſt ſon, he deviſed this eſtate of Little Wilmington, and in his deſcendants it continued, till it was at length ſold to Knott, and from that name again to Dr. William Egerton, prebendary of Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1728, leaving two daughters his coheirs, and his widow ſurviving, upon whoſe death it came to Jemima, widow of Edward Bridges, eſq. of Wotton, one of the above-mentioned coheirs, and William Hammond, eſq. of St. Albans, the eldeſt ſon of William Hammond, eſq. of that place, by Charlotte the other coheir; and upon a diviſion made, this eſtate was allotted to Mrs. Bridges above-mentioned, now of Canterbury, and ſhe is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

MARDOL MANOR is the laſt place to be mentioned in this pariſh, lying on the ſouth ſide of it. This manor was antiently the patrimony of the Corbies in which it continued till Robert Corbie, in the reign of king Richard II. leaving an only daughter and heir Joane, ſhe carried it, among the reſt of her inheritance, to Sir Nicholas Wotton, whoſe deſcendant Thomas Wotton, eſq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away by

ſale

ſale to Sprott, from which name, in the reign of king Charles I. it was alienated to Thomas Finch, earl of Winchelſea, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who in 1769, gave it by will, with the reſt of his eſtates in this county, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

Mr. John Boughton, vicar, left to this pariſh by will, in 1642, 30s. per annum to ſuch poor as had great charge of children, aged and incapable to work, to be diſtributed on the Thurſday in Whitſun-week, and to the churchwardens and overſeers, 10s. per annum, for a ſermon to be preached on that day, to be paid out of houſe and land on Boughton lees.

Mr. Thomas Keeps left by will in 1780, 20s. per annum to the uſe of the poor, out of a field in Great Chart, rented at 6l. per anum, the remainder of the rent being left to five other pariſhes.

Mr. William Crow left by will in 1770, to this pariſh, the ſum of 90l. to be put into the public funds, the amount of the profits of it to be yearly diſtributed by the owners of Eaſtwell-place, among ſuch honeſt and well diſpoſed poor aged men and women, eſpecially widows, as they ſhould conſider real objects of charity; but not to perſons receiving alms, in relief of the pariſh.

There *is an alms-houſe* belonging to this pariſh, on Boughton-lees, containing ſix dwellings.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about 15, caſually 20.

Boughton Aluph is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is large and handſome, built of flint, with aſhlar ſtone to the doors, windows, and quoins. It conſiſts of three iſles and two chancels. The ſteeple is a large low tower, ſtanding on four pillars in the middle of it. There are five bells in it, and at the ſouth-eaſt corner, adjoining to the tower, is a large ſquare addition, in which is a ſtone ſtair-caſe. Both the chancels did belong to the Buckwell eſtate; but the family of Breton having buried in both ſince their ſale of it, without

Mr.

Mr. Knight's permiſſion, he refuſed to repair them, and they are now repaired by Mr. Breton. In the great chancel, within the rails, is a monument for Thomas Auſten, eſq. obt. 1637. In this and the north chancel are many graveſtones of the Moiles and Bretons. In the north chancel is a handſome monument of marble, for Amy, wife of Joſias Clerk, gent. of Eſſex, daughter of John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, obt. 1631, having the effigies of her lying at full length, and of her three children kneeling at her head and feet, in full proportion, under a canopy. In the middle iſle is a memorial for John Maſcall, eſq. obt. 1769; arms, *Two bars, over all, three eſcutcheons ermine, impaling a ſaltier, and on it a creſcent, for difference*; and there are memorials for others likewiſe of the ſame family.

The church of Boughton Aluph, as has been already mentioned before, was antiently an appendage to the manor, and continued ſo in the 4th year of Richard II. when Sir Walter Pavely died poſſeſſed of the ſame, and it was found that Sir Thomas de Aldon was his next heir. How long afterwards it continued in his heirs I have not found; but in the reign of Henry VI. the advowſon of this rectory was become the property of cardinal John Kempe, archbiſhop of York, who ſettled it on his new-founded college of Wye, and in the 29th year of that reign the maſter and chaplains of it had the king's licence to receive this advowſon from the cardinal, and to appropriate the rectory of it to themſelves;* and a vicarage was endowed here. In which ſituation it remained till the ſuppreſſion of the college, in the 36th year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, who that year granted this church, with the preſentation of the vicarage of it, among other premiſes, to Walter Bucler, eſq. to hold *in capite*, with certain proviſos for the maintenance of

* See Dugd. Mon. vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 193. Tan. Mon. p. 228.

the

the curates and ſchoolmaſter of Wye; which grant, on his non-performance of theſe conditions, became forfeited, and king Charles I. in his 2d and 5th years, granted the ſame premiſes, with the proviſo for the payment of certain ſtipends to the before-mentioned curate and ſchoolmaſter, to Robert Maxwell, from whoſe heirs this rectory and advowſon was afterwards ſold to Moyle, of Buckwell, in which name it continued till Mary, daughter and ſole heir of John Moyle, eſq. of Buckwell, carried them in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1708, and his great grandſon the Rev. Moyle Breton, of Kennington, is the preſent owner of the parſonage appropriate of Boughton, with the advowſon of the vicarage of this church, who pays twenty pounds per annum from it towards the ſtipends of the curate and ſchoolmaſter of Wye, as ſtipulated in Robert Maxwell's patent, the ſeveral premiſes granted in it being now in different hands as has been already more fully mentioned before.

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. the yearly tenths being 12s. 6d. but it is now of the clear yearly certified value (delivered in 1752) of 58l. 6s. 10d.

In 1578 here were communicants one hundred and fifty-four; in 1640, one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven. It is now worth about eighty pounds per annum. There are twenty three acres of glebe belonging to it.

There was a compoſition in 1305 entered into between the rector of Weſtwell and Stephen de Wilmington, rector of this church, concerning the tithes of the hamlets of Shotingdon, Chilberton, and Wike.[r]

[r] See the Lambeth library MSS. No. 244. and Ducarel's Repertory, p. 121.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF BOUGHTON ALUPH.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	VICARS.
The Queen.	*Thomas Sprott*, inducted April 28, 1567, obt. 1611.
The King.	*Thomas Jackſon*, S. T. B. Jan. 9, 1611.
	John Boughton, A. B. July 5, 1614, obt. 1642.
Sir William Damſell, and others.	*Thomas Hull*, A. M. Jan. 17, 1642.
The King.	*Thomas Clarke*, A. M. Feb. 17, 1642, reſigned 1644.
	Richard Walker, Auguſt 6, 1644.
	Henry Nicholls, in 1671 and 1696.
Mary Breton, of Hougham.	*John Wynne*, A. B. Oct. 13, 1708, obt. Oct. 20, 1728.[z]
Moyle Breton, eſq.	*Thomas Breton*, LL. B. March 11, 1729, obt. June 2, 1731.
	Richard Bate, Sept. 24, 1731, obt. March, 1749.[a]
	Robert Pemberton, 1749, reſigned 1752.
	Robert Breton, LL. B. July 4, 1752, the preſent vicar.[b]

z He lies buried in the high chancel.

a And maſter of Aſhford ſchool.

b In 1753, by diſpenſation, rector of Kennardington.

EASTWELL

IS the laſt pariſh remaining to be deſcribed in this hundred. It is written in antient records, *Eſt-welles*, and *Eſtwelle*, and ſometimes only *Welles*, taking its name from the ſprings, with which it is watered, ſuch being called by the Saxons, *wells*; and it has the addition of *Eaſt* from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining pariſh of Weſtwell.

THE

THE PARISH of Eaſtwell is very ſmall, being not more than a mile acroſs each way, containing in it about thirteen houſes. It lies in a very healthy country, on a clean firm ſoil, at the ſide of the Aſhford vale, at the foot of the range of down hills below Molaſh and Challock, which are here covered with woods, at the outſkirt of a dreary barren country, where the ſoil is much addicted to chalk; but within this pariſh in the vale, and within the park, it becomes a flat, even and pleaſant country, the ſoil changing to a fertile and kindly red earth of loamy clay, which produces a great deal of rich paſture. The greateſt part of it is included in the park, which extends likewiſe into the pariſhes of Weſtwell, Challock, and Boughton Aluph, the church of Challock ſtanding cloſe to the pales on the north ſide, and that of Eaſtwell and the court-lodge, to thoſe on the oppoſite ſide of it. The manſion of Eaſtwell-place ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the ſouth eaſt corner of the park, the pales of which join the high Faverſham road and Boughton lees.

The houſe is very large, though the building is not extraordinary in the whole, yet the back front has ſomething very noble and grand in the look of it. The park, though in the vale, yet it ſtands on higher ground than the reſt of the vale beneath, having a beautiful proſpect ſouthward as far as the quarry hills, contains about 1600 acres, and by far the fineſt ſituation in this county, the ſoil of it being very firm and hard, and the lower parts exceedingly fertile; the veniſon fed in it being accounted the fineſt of any in Kent. The north-weſt part of it has fine inequality of ground, and being richly clothed with wood, ſhews nature in a moſt pleaſing and pictureſque ſtate. In this part of the park is a very high hill, on the top of which is an octagon plain, from whence are cut eight ſeveral avenues or walks, called the Star Walks, the intermediate ſpaces being filled with fine venerable trees, ſo thick as to exclude the light from beneath them, making a very awful

awful and majeſtic appearance. The view from the top of this hill is very extenſive, for from it may be ſeen the courſe of the river Medway to Sheerneſs, and the buoy of the Nore toward the German ocean, and on the oppoſite ſide the Britiſh channel towards France beyond Romney Marſh, beſides a very extenſive and beautiful land proſpect almoſt on every ſide.

One ſide of the village on Boughton lees is within this pariſh, at the eaſtern boundary of it, and there is another hamlet at the oppoſite part of the pariſh, called Linacre-ſtreet, in which there is a houſe called Linacre-hall, late belonging to Mr. Thomas Munn, of Aſhford. This pariſh is watered by three ſprings, one of which riſes at the bottom of the park, under Boughton-lees, and thence runs by Wilmington and Clip-mill, into the river Stour, under Frogbrooke, having been joined by another which riſes near the church; the third riſes at the ſouth corner of the park, near the other, and thence flows down by Kennington-common and Burton, into the river near Wilſborough-lees, juſt before which it is called Bacon's water.

There is a tradition, that a natural ſon of king Richard III. named Richard Plantagenet, fled hither from Leiceſter immediately after the fatal battle of Boſworth, fought in 1485, in which the king loſt both his life and crown, and that he lived here in a mean capacity, having leave given him by Sir Tho. Moyle, as ſoon as he was diſcovered by him, to build for himſelf a ſmall houſe, in one of his fields near his manſion of Eaſtwell-place, in which he afterwards lived and died; which is corroborated by an entry of his burial in the pariſh regiſtry. He died in 1550, anno 4 king Edward VI. aged, as is ſuppoſed, about eighty-one. The entry in the pariſh regiſter is as follows, under the article of burials: *V. Rychard Plantagenet, Deſember 22d*, 1550; the letter V prefixed being put before the name of every perſon of noble family mentioned in it; and againſt the north wall of the high chancel there is

an

an antient tomb, without inſcription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the braſſes gone, which is reported to be that of this *Richard Plantagenet*. There was then no park here, but when there was one made, this ſmall hut was included in it, and remained in being till it was pulled down by Heneage, earl of Winchelſea, who died in 1689.[c]

At the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this place was part of the poſſeſſions of Hugo de Montfort, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

Hugo de Montfort holds one manor, Eſtwelle, which Frederic held of king Edward. It was taxed at one ſuling. There are three yokes within the diviſion of Hugo, and the fourth yoke is without, and is of the fee of the biſhop of Baieux. The arable land is three carucates in the whole. In demeſne there are two carucates, and five villeins, and five borderers having one carucate and an half. There are ten ſervants, and twelve acres of meadow, and a wood. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſeventy ſhillings, and afterwards thirty ſhillings, now ſeventy ſhillings.

And the following entries in the ſame record, under the general title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands, ſeem to relate to his poſſeſſions in this pariſh:

Ralph de Curbeſpine holds of the biſhop Eſſewelle. It was taxed at three ſulings. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there are three carucates, and one villein, with ſeven borderers having half a carucate. There is one ſervant. It is worth ſix pounds. Molleue held it of king Edward.

The other entry is thus: *Oſbern holds of the biſhop one manor, which three free tenants held of king Edward. It was taxed at one ſuling and an half. The arable land*

[c] See the full account of him in Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. vol. ii. lib. vii. p. 13.

is . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, and one villein, with one borderer having half a carucate. In the time of king Edward it was, and is now worth four pounds.

Hugo de Montfort, before-mentioned, had accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition hither, and after the battle of Haſtings was rewarded for his ſervices with many lordſhips in different counties, and among them with this of Eaſtwell. Robert, his grandſon, was general of king William Rufus's army; but favouring the title of Robert Curthoſe, in oppoſition to king Henry I. to avoid being called in queſtion upon that account, obtained leave to go on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, leaving his poſſeſſions to the king, by which means this manor came into the hands of the crown, of which it was afterwards held by a family who took their ſurname from it; one of whom, Matilda de Eſtwelles, held this manor, with the advowſon of the church of it, of the king *in capite*, at her death in the 52d year of king Henry III. Soon after which it ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of the family of Criol; for Bertram, ſon of John de Criol, died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of king Edward I. holding it in the like manner, and by ward to Dover caſtle, being part of thoſe lands which made up the barony, called the Conſtabularie. He left two ſons, John and Bertram, and a daughter Joane, who afterwards married Sir Richard de Rokeſle. Both theſe ſons died *ſ. p.* the former of them left his wife Alianor ſurviving, who entitled her ſecond huſband Edmund Gaſelyn to this manor for her life, and ſhe died poſſeſſed of it in the 23d year of king Edward III. upon which this manor deſcended to Agnes and Joane, the two daughters and coheirs of Joane her late huſband's ſiſter before-mentioned, by Sir Richard de Rokeſley; and upon the diviſion of their inheritance, the manor of Eaſtwell was allotted to Agnes the eldeſt, who entitled Thomas de Poynings her huſband to it; and in his deſcendants

deſcendants this manor, with the advowſon of the church, continued down to Robert de Poynings, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 25th year of king Henry VI. leaving Alianore, his grand-daughter, wife of Henry, lord Percy, eldeſt ſon of Henry, earl of Northumberland, his next heir; who in the 27th year of it had ſummons to parliament among the barons of this realm, as lord Poynings. Six years after which he ſucceeded his father as earl of Northumberland, and in his deſcendants this manor, with the advowſon, continued down to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who in the 23d year of king Henry VIII. conveyed it to feoffees, who ſoon afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, the king's attorney-general, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 31ſt of Henry VIII. and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 33d year of that reign, holding it of the king, as of the honor of his caſtle of Dover, by knight's ſervice. He left three daughters his coheirs, and they, with their reſpective huſbands, joined in the ſale of it to Sir Tho. Moyle, of Eaſtwell, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the acts of 31 king Henry VIII. and ſecond and third of Edward VI. being the ſon of John, deſcended from a family of this name at Bodmin, in Cornwall, and youngeſt brother of Walter Moyle, of Buckwell.[d] He was ſpeaker of the houſe of commons anno 34 king Henry VIII. and chancellor of the court of augmentation, who was in high eſteem with that prince, and accumulated a large fortune in his profeſſion of the law. He new built the manſion of Eaſtwell place, and died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of it in 1560, leaving two daughters his coheirs, Catherine, married to Thomas Finch, gent. and Anne, married to Sir Thomas Kempe, of Wye, but this manor, with the advowſon, had been ſettled on the

[d] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1574. See likewiſe Buckwell before.

former, on her marriage with Mr. Thomas Finch, who was afterwards knighted, and reſided at Eaſtwell place, The family of Finch, according to John Philipott, Rouge Dragon, was originally deſcended from Henry Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to king Henry I. whoſe deſcendant Matthew Fitz-Herbert, who was one of the magnates or barons, at the compiling of *Magna Charta*, as was his ſon of the ſame name in that parliament, which was convened to meet at Tewkſbury. The alteration of this name to Finch was about the 10th of king Edward I. at which time Herbert Fitz-Herbert purchaſed the manor of Finches, in Lid, of which being entire lord, which he was not of his more antient patrimony of Netherfield, in Suſſex, he aſſumed his ſurname from that, as many other families in that age did from thoſe places of which they poſſeſſed the entire ſeignory, bearing for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three griffins, ſegreant, ſable.* Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, was of Netherfield, about the end of the reign of king Edward II. and left two ſons, Henry and John, the latter of whom was father of John, prior of Chriſt-church. Henry Herbert, alias Finch, the eldeſt ſon, inherited Netherfield, and died anno 8 king Richard II. and left Vincent Herbert, alias Finch, (with whom the pedigree of this family begins in the Heraldic Viſitation of this county, in 1619) whoſe ſon Vincent, was living in the reigns of king Richard II. and Henry IV. and by his wife Iſabel, daughter and coheir of Robert Cralle, of Cralle, in Suſſex, had two ſons, William and John; which latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Seward, of Linſted, from whom deſcended the Finch's, of Sewards, Norton, Kingſdown, Faverſham, Wye, and other places in this county. William Finch, the eldeſt ſon, by which name only he and his deſcendants wrote themſelves, was of Netherfield, and had a ſon Henry Finch, eſq. who married Alice, only daughter and heir of Philip Belknap, of the Moat, near Canterbury, uncle to Sir Edward

ward Belknap, which marriage not only occaſioned the firſt reſidence of this branch of the family in Kent, but rendered it more illuſtrious by a deſcent from many noble ones. Their eldeſt ſon Sir William Finch, was of the Moat in king Henry the VIIIth's reign, and was father of Sir Thomas Finch, of Eaſtwell, before-mentioned,[e] of which he died poſſeſſed in 1563. They had three ſons and one daughter, of whom Henry, the third ſon, was ſergeant-at-law, and left one ſon John, who was chief juſtice of the common pleas, lord keeper, and created anno 16 Charles I. lord Finch, baron of Fordwich, and died in 1661; the eldeſt, Sir Moyle Finch, was created a baronet at the firſt inſtitution of that order, and ſurviving his mother, who had remarried Nicholas St. Leger, eſq. (and lies buried in this church, as well as her father Sir Thomas Moyle, and all her deſcendants, to the preſent time) became poſſeſſed of this manor and advowſon. He married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, and reſided at Eaſtwell-place, which he made very great additions to, and in 1589, obtained the queen's licence to incloſe his grounds here, not exceeding one thouſand acres, and to turn the highways that might be annoyed by it, and to embattle his houſe of Eſtwell. He died in 1614, leaving his widow, the lady Elizabeth Finch, ſurviving, who was by letters patent in 1623, anno 21 James I. created viſcounteſs Maidſtone; and afterwards, in 1628, anno 4 king Charles I. counteſs of Winchelſea, in Suſſex. She died in 1633, and was buried at Eaſtwell, under a noble monument erected there for her and her huſband, by whom ſhe had ſeveral ſons and daughters, the eldeſt ſon, Sir Theophilus Finch, bart. died *ſ. p.* the ſecond, Sir Thomas, ſucceeded as earl of Winchelſea; the third, Sir John, was reſident with the grand duke of

[e] See Viſtn. co. Kent 1619, and Collins's Peerage, edit. 4, vol. iii. p. 224.

Tuſcany, and ambaſſador in Turkey, of whom there is no iſſue. He died in 1642, and was buried in Queen's college chapel, in Cambridge, to which he was a good benefactor; the fourth, Sir Heneage Finch, ſergeant-at-law, and recorder of London, who died in 1641, was anceſtor to the late earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham; and the fifth, Francis, was barriſter at law, and an ingenious poet, who died *ſ. p.* Sir Thomas Finch, bart. the eldeſt ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded her as earl of Winchelſea, &c. and in her poſſeſſions here, whoſe eldeſt ſon Heneage, ſecond earl of Winchelſea, was one of thoſe nobles who favored the reſtoration of king Charles II. and as ſuch, was by general Monk entruſted with the government of Dover caſtle, and after king Charles's return was, in acknowledgment of his ſervices, and of being deſcended from the antient family of Herbert, created baron Fitz-Herbert, of Eaſtwell, in the 12th year of his reign, and conſtituted lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of this county, and ſhortly after ſent ambaſſador extraordinary into Turkey. He was lord lieutenant when king James II. was taken, on his leaving this kingdom, and brought to Faverſham, where, for protection from the inſults of the populace, he ſent to lord Winchelſea from Eaſtwell, who immediately came and perſuaded the king to return to London. He died in 1689, having married four wives, by whom he had in all twenty-ſeven children, of whom ſixteen lived to ſome maturity. At length theſe honors and eſtates deſcended afterwards down to John his ſon, by his fourth wife, his other intermediate deſcendants being dead without iſſue, who became the fifth earl of Winchelſea, who dying likewiſe *ſ. p.* in 1729, the titles of earl of Winchelſea and viſcount Maidſtone, for that of baron Fitz-Herbert became extinct, together with this manor and advowſon, and the manſion and park of Eaſtwell, with the reſt of the earl's eſtates in this county, devolved on Daniel, ſecond earl of Nottingham, ſon

and

and heir of Sir Heneage Finch, who had been created earl of Nottingham in 1681, ſon and heir of Sir Heneage Finch, the fourth ſon of Sir Moyle Finch, of Eaſtwell, knight and baronet, by his wife Katherine, who was created counteſs of Winchelſea as before-mentioned. Sir Heneage Finch above-mentioned, was eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and was recorder of London, and in the firſt year of king Charles I. elected ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, and reſided at Kenſington, in the houſe now the royal palace. He died in 1631. Heneage, his ſon and heir, was in 1660, made ſolicitor-general, knighted, and created a baronet, being then of Raunſton, in Buckinghamſhire. He was afterwards attorney-general, and in 1673 made lord keeper; ſhortly after which he was in 1674, created lord Finch, baron of Daventry; and next year made lord chancellor, and in 1681 created earl of Nottingham; he had fourteen children, of which ſeven ſons and one daughter ſurvived him. Of the ſons, Daniel ſucceeded him as earl of Nottingham; 2, Heneage was created baron of Guernſey and earl of Aylesford, of whom and his deſcendants a full account may be ſeen under that pariſh.[f] Charles was fellow of All Souls college, and Henry was dean of York, and lies buried there with his brother Edward, who was prebendary of that church. Daniel, ſecond earl of Nottingham, above-mentioned, became the ſixth earl of Winchelſea, and entered early into life, being of the privy council to king Charles II. after whoſe death he took an active part in the politics of the ſucceeding reigns, and was, for his great learning and abilities, highly truſted and employed in the great affairs of ſtate till the year 1716, when he retired from all public affairs, and lived ſo till his death in 1730. He was twice married, firſt to lady Eſſex Rich, ſecond daughter and

[f] See Aylesford, vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 429.

coheir of Robert, earl of Warwick, by whom he had one daughter Mary; ſecondly to Anne, only daughter of Chriſtopher, viſcount Hatton, by whom he had five ſons and eight daughters, beſides ſeventeen other children who died young. The eldeſt ſon was Daniel, who ſucceeded him in titles and eſtate; William was envoy extraordinary to Sweden and the States General, and afterwards privy counſellor and vice-chamberlain of the houſhold, who left a ſon George, who on his uncle's death, ſucceeded him in his titles, as will be further mentioned; John was ſolicitor-general to king George II. when prince of Wales, and afterwards king's council. Henry was ſurveyor of his Majeſty's works; and Edward afterwards took the name of Hatton, purſuant to the will of Anne his aunt, the youngeſt daughter of Chriſtopher, viſcount Hatton, and heir of her brother William, viſcount Hatton. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. of Wingham, by whom he had George Finch Hatton, of whom more hereafter, and four other ſons, and three daughters.—He was ſucceeded in the titles of earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, viſcount Maidſtone, and baron of Daventry, as well as in his eſtates in this county, by Daniel his eldeſt ſon, who was conſtantly employed from the acceſſion of king George I in the moſt important offices of the ſtate, till the year 1766, when he retired from all public buſineſs, having been in 1752 elected a knight of the garter. He was twice married; firſt to Frances, daughter of Baſil Fielding, earl of Denbigh, by whom he had one daughter Charlotte; and ſecondly, to Mary, daughter and coheir of Sir T. Palmer, bart. above-mentioned, by whom he had four daughters, Heneage, Eſſex, Hatton, and Auguſta. He died in 1769, æt. 81, full of years and wiſdom, and was buried among his anceſtors, in the church of Eaſtwell. On his death without iſſue male, his titles, together with

with his ſeat at Burleigh, and eſtates in Rutlandſhire and other counties, deſcended to his nephew George, ſon of his next brother William, but he by his will deviſed the manor and advowſon of Eaſtwell, with the park and manſion of Eaſtwell-place, together with all the reſt of his Kentiſh eſtates, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of his youngeſt brother Edward Finch Hatton, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them. He married Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of David, late lord viſcount Stormont, afterwards earl of Mansfield, by whom he has iſſue, and now reſides at Eaſtwell-place. He bears for his arms thoſe of Finch before-mentioned, quartered with thoſe of Hatton, being *Azure, a chevron, between three garbs, or.*

POTHERY is a ſmall manor within the bounds of this pariſh, which ſeems to have been part of that eſtate belonging to Odo, biſhop of Baieux, deſcribed in Domeſday before, which, on his diſgrace about four years afterwards, that is, about the year 1084, became with the reſt of his poſſeſſions, confiſcated to the crown, of which it was afterwards held by the family of Criol; and John de Criol, younger ſon of Bertram, held it, together with the manor of Seaton, in Boughton Aluph, already deſcribed before, in the account of that pariſh, at his death in the 48th year of Henry III. In his deſcendants it continued till it paſſed at length with that manor in marriage to Rokeſle, and thence again in like manner to the Percys, and was ſold with it by Henry, earl of Northumberland, in Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, whoſe three coheirs ſold it to Sir Thomas Moyle, whence it went by marriage again to Finch, whoſe deſcendant Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, dying in 1769, without male iſſue, gave it by will to his nephew, George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

Sir Walter Moyle, of this pariſh, by will, anno 1480, ordered that his feoffees ſhould deliver an eſtate in fee ſimple to three or four honeſt and truſty men, in two acres of arable land in this pariſh, in a field called Cotingland, to the uſe of the church of Eaſtwell, in recompence of a certain annual rent of two pounds of wax, by him wreſted and detained from it againſt his conſcience.

Mr. Thomas Kipps left by will in 1680, 20s. per annum to the uſe of the poor, out of a field in Great Chart, rented at 6l. per annum, the remainder of the rent being left to five other pariſhes.

There is *an alms houſe* in this pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſeven, caſually five.

Eastwell is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſquare embattled tower at the weſt end, in which hang three bells. It is an antient building of flint, with aſhler ſtone round the windows, which are ſmall, and of only one compartment. The arms of Poynings ſtill remain in the eaſt window of the high chancel. Within the altar-rails is a memorial for Nicholas Toke, clerk, obt. 1670, and for Nicholas Toke, his eldeſt ſon, obt. 1673. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is the tomb of Sir Thomas Moyle. In the ſouth chancel is a ſumptuous tomb, on which lie the figures of a man and woman in white marble, at full length, their ſons and daughters round the ſides of it; it had till within theſe few years, a beautiful dome or canopy over them, ſupported by eight pillars of black marble, the fragments of which now lie ſcattered about the chancel. It was erected for Sir Moyle Finch, knight and bart. who died in 1614, and Elizabeth his wife, created counteſs of Winchelſea, &c. And a monument for Sir Heneage Finch, ſergeant-at law, and recorder of London, who died in 1631, and of his firſt wife, who died in 1627. At the upper end of the ſouth iſle is a vault, for the Finch family, in which are thirty-eight coffins; the

the Hon. Edward Finch Hatton, father of the preſent Mr. Hatton, of Eaſtwell, being the laſt who was buried in it.

The church of Eaſtwell was always eſteemed an appendage to the manor, and continues ſo, the lord of it, George Finch Hatton, eſq. being the preſent patron of this rectory.

It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 16s. 8d. It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of forty-two pounds. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds per annum, communicants fifty-five. In 1640 the ſame.

CHURCH OF EASTWELL.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Nicholas St. Leger, eſq. and dame Catherine Finch his wife.	*Joſias Nicholls*, June 1, 1580, deprived 1603.[g]
Sir Moyle Finch.....	*John Houſe*, A. B. May 17, 1603, obt. 1630.[h]
	William Sandford, reſig. 1644.
The King, hac vice.	*Nicholas Toke*, A. M. Nov. 22, 1644, obt. 1670.[i]
Heneage, earl of Winchelſea.	*William Wickens*, A. M. Oct. 12, 1670, reſigned 1681.[k]
	William Martin, A. M. June 23, 1681, obt. 1686.[l]
	Samuel Markham, A. M. June 21, 1687, obt. May 1730.[m]
John, earl of Winchelſea.	*John Wilkinſon*, A. M. May 26, 1730, reſigned 1733.
Daniel, earl of Winchelſea.	*Randolph Marriott*, A. M. Feb. 14, 1734, reſigned 1737.[n]
	John Jortin, A. M. reſigned 1742.[o]

g Buried here in 1639.

h His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant. in which he ſtiles himſelf, late parſon of Eaſtwell.

i Buried here.

k And rector of Eaſling.

l And vicar of Kennington. He was buried here.

m Alſo vicar of Kennington.

n In 1736 he vacated for the rectory of Darfield, in Yorkſhire.

o The learned archdeacon of London, and vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt. He died in 1770.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Daniel earl of Winchelſea.....	*John Creyk*, A. M. June 10, 1742, obt. 1745.
Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nitingham.....	*William Hardy*, A. M. July, 1745, reſigned 1747.
	John Adcock, A. B. Sept. 11, 1747.
	Philip Parſons, Feb. 1776, the preſent rector.[p]

[p] And in 1776, by diſpenſation, rector of Snave. He is likewiſe curate and maſter of the grammar ſchool of Wye.

THE HUNDRED OF CALEHILL

LIES the next hundred ſouthward from that of Wye. It is written in Domeſday, *Calehelle*,

AND CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. CHARING.
2. EGERTON.
3. LITTLE CHART.
4. PLUCKLEY; and part of
5. WESTWELL, and
6. SMARDEN.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes; and likewiſe a part of the pariſhes of BETHERSDEN, GREAT CHART, HEDCORNE, HOTHFIELD, and LENHAM, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two conſtables* have juriſdiction over it.

WESTWELL

LIES the next pariſh weſtward from Eaſtwell, taking its name of *Welle*, by which only it is mentioned in Domeſday, from the ſprings which riſe in and near it, and the addition of Weſt from its ſituation, and to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining pariſh of Eaſtwell.

THE PARISH, though it lies in a healthy part of the county, yet from its ſituation, partly in a variety of barren ſoils, and the reſt of it low and watry, among a con-

continuance of mooriſh brooks and meadow land, is far from being pleaſant, the greateſt part of it is ſituated below the upper range of chalk hills, called the Down-hills, which here croſs this pariſh, part of which extends above them, where it is covered with coppice woods, among which is that called Long Beech wood, further notice of which will be taken hereafter, where the ſoil is a poor reddiſh earth, mixed with flint ſtones. At the foot of theſe hills is a long ſlip of barren paſture land, called Weſtwell downs, which is unincloſed, and full of road tracks, over which the chalk ſoil of the hills continues, and for ſome diſtance below them, at the north-eaſt ſide of the pariſh, is Eaſtwell park, part of which is within the bounds of it; not far from which is the village of Weſtwell, having the church and vicarage within it, and not far from it the court-lodge and park-houſe. From the village ſouthward the pariſh is watered by ſeveral ſtreams, which run from hence into the river Stour below Hothfield and Great Chart, where the land conſiſts moſtly of meadow ground, a mooriſh but fertile ſoil. Towards the weſt is a heath, called Weſtwell leacon, round which there is a hamlet of houſes, where, and on that ſide of the pariſh next to Hothfield heath, it is a barren ſoil, moſtly a deep ſand.

THE MANOR OF WESTWELL was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the church of Canterbury, but by whom, or when given, I have not found; but in the diviſion made by archbiſhop Lanfranc of the revenues of it, this manor was allotted to the ſhare of the monks, and was by them appointed *ad cibum eorum*, i. e. for the uſe of their refectory; accordingly it is thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday, under the general title of their lands:

The archbiſhop himſelf holds Welle. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at ſeven ſulings, and now for five. The arable land is eighteen carucates, in demeſne there are four, and twenty-one villeins, with five borderers having twelve carucates and an half. There are ſeven ſervants, and one mill of thirty pence,

and

and twenty acres of meadow. Wood ſufficient for the pannage of twenty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ſeventeen pounds and eleven ſhillings and four-pence, when he received it as much, now twenty-four pounds and four-pence, and yet it pays forty pounds.

But their title to this manor ſeems to have been very precarious, for it was continually conteſted; till at length, in the 8th year of king Henry III. Peter de Bending, who laid claim to it, acknowledged it to be their right, for which they gave him a ſum of money, and their manor of Little Chart in fee-farm, as therein mentioned.[q] The original deed being in the Surrenden library, with the ſeal annexed, being a coat of *three bars*, the legend, *Sigil Petri de Bendingies*. And three years afterwards Stephen, ſon of John Heringod, for a conſideration, releaſed to them all his title to it, which he proſecuted by writ of right, in the king's court, the original of which is likewiſe in the above library, the ſeal appendant, a coat, being *a bordure of ſix fiſhes, one in chief and in baſe feſſways, and two on each ſide bendways*; the legend, *Sigill . . . . ni de Herengot*. The large price paid for theſe releaſes ſhews, not only the value of this manor, but likewiſe the doubtful title by which the prior and convent held it, nor did they even after this remain quiet in their poſſeſſion of it, till on a proceſs before the juſtices itinerant, in the 25th year of that reign, the prior pleaded, that he had the manor by the gift of the king's predeceſſors, who gave it to his church, as free as they themſelves held it, in pure and perpetual alms; ſo that it never afterwards was parted, nor was it partible. And further, that the king, who gave it to his predeceſſors, did not hold it by the name of gavelkind. And the jury found for the prior, &c.[r] who after this ſeems to

[q] Regiſt. Eccl. Chriſti, Cant. cart. 1406, 2007.
[r] See Somner's Gavelkind, p. 178, appendix.

have

have remained in the uninterrupted poſſeſſion of it, and in the 7th of the next reign of king Edward I. he claimed and had allowed, before J. de Reygate and aſſociates, juſtices itinerant, among other liberties, that of a market in the pariſh of Weſtwell, on a Wedneſday weekly throughout the year. In the 1ſt year of king Edward II. he obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his manor here. In the 6th year of it there appears to have been a park within the prior's manor here, for he was then preſented before H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, at Canterbury, for obſtructing a common footpath, which led through the middle of his park, from Hothfield to the court of Elcheſton, *(uſque ad forum de Elſcheſton)*. And the jury found, that a prior his predeceſſor at ſome time incloſed the park, and afterwards the incloſure of it being broken in the time of war, there was a paſſing of the neighbours through the middle of it, to the above court, by the prior's leave, for almoſt thirty years, until the prior that then was again incloſed it; and they ſay, that it was not a common pathway, and therefore, &c.[s] In which ſtate it continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands, where this manor remained, till, in the 34th year of his reign, when he by agreement that year, granted it, with its appurtenances, and the land and wood in this pariſh, commonly called Weſtwell-park, the parſonage appropriate, and the advowſon of the church, and the wood called Long beech wood, in this pariſh and Challock, with the lodge built on it, all parcel of the late priory, in exchange for other premiſes, to archbiſhop Cranmer, to hold by knight's ſervice. Which grant was afterwards confirmed by the king, under the great ſeal. At which time there ap-

[s] Battely's Somn. pt. ii, append. p. 50. See a ſervice of *gavelrip*, in a cuſtumal of this manor, in Somn. Gavelkind, p. 19.

pears

pears to have been land here, parcel of this manor, called *the Vyneyarde*.[t] After which, the above premiſes remained with the ſee of Canterbury, till the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, when the queen, being enabled ſo to do by act of parliament, took into her hands this manor and park of Weſtwell, among others, and annexed them to the crown, and recompenced archbiſhop Parker with other eſtates in lieu of them. After which, ſhe, in her 10th year, granted the manor to John Fletcher and William Atkinſon, for a term of years. In which ſtate it continued till king Charles I. in his 4th year, granted it, together with the park in fee, to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphry Clark, and Francis Moſs, and they immediately afterwards veſted their intereſt in them in Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, of Hothfield, whoſe eldeſt ſon Sir Nicholas Tufton, knight and baronet, having been created Lord Tufton and Earl of Thanet, died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the lands formerly the park of Weſtwell, the farm of which, now called the Park, claims an exemption from the payment of ſmall tithes, in the 8th year of that reign, anno 1635, and in his deſcendants, earls of Thanet, it has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent owner of them.

A court leet and court baron is regularly held for this manor.

RIPLEY-COURT, now uſually called *Ripple*, is a manor here, which was formerly made more eminent from its affording a ſurname to a family of good rank in theſe parts, who reſided at it; one of which, Richard de Ripley, died poſſeſſed of it in the 30th year of king Edward I. and Philipott ſays, in an old deed he is called *Miles Archiepi*, as holding this manor of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice. But before the latter end of king

[t] See the will of John Taylor, occupier of the court-lodge, anno 1557, in Preg. off. Cant.

Edward

Edward III.'s reign the Brockhulls were become poſſeſſors of it, and they were ſucceeded by the Idens, a family of great antiquity and good eſtate about Iden, in Suſſex, and Rolvenden, in this county; and in them it continued down to Alexander Iden, eſq. who reſided here in the 28th year of Henry VI. the latter half of which year he was ſheriff, being appointed on the death of William Cromer, eſq. who had been put to death by the rebel John Cade, and his followers, on the 4th of July that year;[u] but Cade being at length deſerted by them, was forced to fly alone, and concealed himſelf among the woods belonging to this eſtate, and the king promiſed by proclamation one thouſand marcs reward, to any one who would bring him, dead or alive. A few days after which, he was diſcovered by Iden the ſheriff there, who attempting to take him, on his reſiſtance, ſlew him, and cutting off his head, carried that with the body up to London, to the king's council, who gave him thanks, and ordered the reward to be paid him. He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of James, lord Say and Seal, and widow of William Cromer, eſq. above-mentioned, and was ſheriff again in the 35th year of that reign, in whoſe deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs, between three cloſed helmets, or*, this manor continued till it was at length alienated to Darell, of Calehill, whoſe deſcendant George Darell, eſq. in the laſt year of king Edward VI. conveyed it to Baker, in which name it remained till Giles Baker paſſed it away to Chriſtopher Towers, eſq. who alienated it to Sackville, earl of Thanet, whoſe great-grandſon the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, is now entitled to it.

Beamonston, uſually called *Beamſton*, and in Domeſday, *Betmonteſton*, is a manor, which lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in Challock, in the borough of its own name, and within the bounds of the hundred of

[u] See Rapin's Hiſtory of England, vol. i. p. 375.

Wye, the ſcite of the court-lodge of it, which has been many years down, being, as is ſuppoſed, in that part of Eaſtwell-park within this pariſh. At the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, this manor was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

Ralf de Curbeſpine holds of the biſhop, Betmonteſtun. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is ſix carucates. In demeſne there are two, and thirteen villeins, with one borderer having three carucates. There are thirty-three acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of forty hogs. Of this manor Hugo de Montfort holds, between wood and paſture, what was worth in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor ſix pounds, and afterwards, and now, as much. Ailric held it of king Edward.

Four years afterwards the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown, of which it was afterwards held by a family who took their ſurname from it; one of whom, John, ſon of Roger de Beameſton, held it of the honor of Say in the reign of king Henry III. but in the next reign of king Edward I. Stephen de la Hay held it by knight's ſervice of that honor, and his deſcendant William de la Hay died poſſeſſed of it in the 8th year of Edward III. After which it came into the poſſeſſion of Thomas at More, who owned it in the 20th year of that reign, holding it as above-mentioned, from which name it was ſold to Laurence de Amias, whoſe deſcendant J. Amyas alienated it, in the reign of king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Moile, of Eaſtwell, who dying in 1560, without male iſſue, Catherine his daughter and coheir carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Finch, afterwards of Eaſtwell, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Winchelſea, this manor continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who dying in 1769, without male iſſue, gave it, together with his other eſtates in this county, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent proprietor of it.

SHOTTENDEN is ſituated in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, in the borough of Shottenden, and within the bounds of the hundred of Wye. It was, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. become the property of cardinal archbiſhop Kempe, who in the 10th year of that reign ſettled it, among other premiſes, on his new-founded college of Wye, with which it ſtaid till the diſſolution of that foundation in the 36th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it remained till queen Elizabeth, in her 1ſt year, granted it, with the royal manor of Wye, and other premiſes, to her kinſman Henry, lord Hunſdon, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice, and his grandſon, Henry, earl of Dover, ſoon after 1628, alienated it to Sir Thomas Finch, of Eaſtwell, afterwards earl of Winchelſea, whoſe deſcendant Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, in 1769, deviſed it to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, the preſent owner of it.

NASH-COURT is a manor here, lying at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from Shottenton, which, as appears by old deeds, was once in the poſſeſſion of a family who were at firſt written At-Naſh, and afterwards Naſh only.[w] They were extinct here before the 32d year of king Edward III. for it appears by the cloſe-roll of that year, that Alanus de Hanekin then held it; but before the latter end of the next reign of Richard II. one of this family had alienated it to Thomas Brockhull, eſq. of Calehill, whoſe ſon Henry Brockhull, in the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, paſſed it away to John Darell, eſq. afterwards of Calehill, ſteward to archbiſhop Chicheley, and younger brother of Sir William Darell, of Littlecote, in Wiltſhire, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to George Darell, eſq. of Calehill, who in the laſt year of king Edward VI. ſold it to Sharpe, of Ninhouſe, in Great Chart, whoſe deſcen-

[w] Rot. Eſch. ejus. an. N. 94.

dants afterwards conſtantly reſided here, many of whom, as appears by their wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, lie buried in the north chancel of this church; and it is now in the poſſeſſion of one of them, Mr. William Sharpe, gent. of Weſtwell. A court baron is held for this manor.

At a ſmall diſtance northward from Naſh, is a houſe and lands called *Gig-Naſh*, formerly the property of Giles Baldock, who reſided at it in 1531. It afterwards paſſed into the name of Bourne, and was ſold by the heirs of Nicholas Bourne, of Weſtwell, to William Sharpe, of Naſh, above-mentioned, who now owns it.

DEAN-COURT is a manor, in the north-eaſt part of this pariſh, above the hill, next to Challock, in which pariſh moſt of the demeſne lands belonging to it lie. It was, at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the year 1080, part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is entered in it as follows:

Adelold held Dene of the biſhop. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there is one carucate, and four borderers, and two ſervants, and one acre of meadow, and wood for the pannage of nine hogs. Of this ſuling Ralph de Curbeſpine holds one yoke and an half, which is and was worth ſeparately ten ſhillings. Adelold had half a ſuling and half a yoke, and in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth forty ſhillings, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now forty ſhillings. This land is in the king's hands. Ulnod and Wana and Aluuard and Ulueron held this land of king Edward, and it was divided in three places.

Four years afterwards the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown. After which, this manor was held by the family of Hoeſe, afterwards called Huſſey, one of whom, Henry de Hoeſe, died poſſeſſed of it in the 18th year of king Edward

Edward I. and his ſon Henry did homage for it in the 30th year of that reign, to John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, of whom he then held it, together with lands in Sturmouth, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Henry Huſſey, who in the reign of king Henry VIII. ſold it to Sackville; after which it came into the poſſeſſion of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, who in the 7th year of king Edward VI. exchanged it with the king for other premiſes, and it remained in the crown till the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, when it was granted to Thomas and John White, and others, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice,[x] who joined in the ſale of it to Millen, in which name it remained in the reign of king Charles II. and from one of them it was afterwards alienated to Young, of Charing, who by deed ſettled it on Elizabeth Poole, daughter of Mr. Poole, of Charing, who marrying Dr. John Ludwell, M. D. late of Oriel college, Oxford, entitled him to it for his life, and ſurviving him ſhe became again poſſeſſed of it in her own right, and at her death in 1765, by her laſt will, deviſed it to her kinſman George Carter, eſq. of Kennington, whoſe ſon, the Rev. George Carter, now of Kennington, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor.

Diggs-court, uſually called *Digges*, lies about three-quarters of a mile weſtward from the church, which was ſo called from the eminent family of Digge, or Digges, as they were afterwards called, who were owners of it, and frequently reſided here, being ſtiled ſometimes of Barham, where their principal ſeat was, and ſometimes of Weſtwell, as appeared by ſeveral of their antient evidences; and in the reign of king Edward III. there was one of them, Adomarus de Digge, who frequently wrote himſelf of Weſtwell, but whether the ſame perſon who was a judge in the preceding

[x] Augtn. off. deeds of purchaſe and exchange, box H. 16. Rot. Eſch. pt. 3, rot. 50.

reign of king Edward II. I am not certain; ſoon after which, by Elizabeth, daughter of his deſcendant John Digge, of Barham, this ſeat went in marriage to Henry Aucher, eſq. of Loſenham, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name, had two ſons, Thomas, who ſucceeded him at Loſenham, and Robert, who was afterwards of this ſeat of Digges-court; of which he died poſſeſſed in 1512, and was buried in Weſtwell church;[y] and in his deſcendants, who conſtantly reſided here, it continued till it was, at the latter end of the laſt century, ſold by one of them to Godden, and he, in the year 1700, alienated it to William Bokenham, eſq. of Rocheſter, whoſe repreſentatives, in 1719, joined in the ſale of it to Henry May, eſq. recorder of Chicheſter, who by will deviſed it to his kinſman Thomas May, eſq. of Godmerſham, who afterwards took the name of Knight, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1781, as did his ſon of the ſame name in 1794, *ſ. p.* and by his will deviſed it to his widow Mrs. Catherine Knight, now of Canterbury, the preſent owner of it.

LEYTON, alias LECTON, is a ſmall manor here, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance northward from Diggs-court, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and remained ſo till archbiſhop Cranmer, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. conveyed it to the king, which ſale was ratified by the prior and convent of Chriſt-church; but it did not remain long in the crown, for the king, in his 23d year, afterwards confirmed under his great ſeal, exchanged it again with the archbiſhop for other premiſes; and the king diſcharged the archbiſhop from all tenths, and all other outgoings whatever, payable to him from it. Since which this manor has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury to this time.

[y] His will, as well as thoſe of ſeveral of his deſcendants, are in the Prerog. off. Cant.

The

The family of Honywood have been leſſees of this manor for a conſiderable length of time. Filmer Honywood, eſq. now of Markſhall, is the preſent leſſee of it.

PERRITON, or as it is now vulgarly called, *Perry-town*, is another manor in this pariſh, of which I find no mention till the reign of king Edward I. in the 5th year of which, Philip de Columbers died poſſeſſed of it, holding it of the king *in capite*. After which it became the property of the family of Aldon; one of whom, Thomas de Aldon, died poſſeſſed of it in the 43d year of Edward III. How long it continued in that name, I have not found; but it moſt probably afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of the Pyries, afterwards called and written Perry, from whom this manor, as well as Perry-court, in Wye, both aſſumed their names. Of the heirs of Geoffrie de Pyrie, this manor ſeems to have been purchaſed by cardinal archbiſhop Kempe, in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, who, in the 10th year of it, ſettled it, among other premiſes, on his new founded college of Wye, with which it ſtaid till the diſſolution of it, in the 36th year of Henry VIII. when this manor came into the hands of the crown, whence it was immediately afterwards granted, with the ſmall adjoining manor of Broke, and other premiſes, to Thomas Cawarden, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice;[z] from him they paſſed to Moyle, and from thence again to Sir John Baker of Siſſinghurſt, and his deſcendant Sir John Baker, knight and baronet, in 1657, alienated the manor of Peryton to Nathaniel Powell, eſq. of Eweherſt, in Suſſex, afterwards, in 1661, created a baronet, one of whoſe deſcendants paſſed it away to Kingſford, from which name it was ſold to Chapman, and it is now the property of Mr. William Chapman, of this pariſh.

[z] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 28, and anno 38 Henry VIII. pt. 7.

WOLTON, alias WODITON, is a place here, which was originally parcel of the inheritance of a family called Wolton, or Woditon. Ivo de Woditon held it in the year 1236, and left it to his ſon John de Wolton, who had a ſon Richard, who in the 20th year of king Edward III. held both this manor and that of Wootton by Barham, and in his ſucceſſors of that name this eſtate remained till the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, and then ſome part of it was ſold to John Hampton, and he, about the begininng of king Edward IV.'s reign, paſſed it away to Richard Raſel, who reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it, as appears by his will, in the 23d year of that reign; but there was ſome part of it which remained unſold, until William Wolton, at his death in 1540, ordered it to be veſted in feoffees, in truſt, to diſcharge his debts; and they accordingly conveyed it to Raſel, who then became poſſeſſed of the entire fee of it; in whoſe deſcendants it remained at the reſtoration of king Charles II. But whereabouts it is ſituated, and who have been the proprietors of it ſince, I have not been able, after the moſt diligent enquiries, to find out.

LONGBEECH WOOD is a large tract of woodland, lying above the hill, on the north ſide of this pariſh, partly in it, and partly in Challock. It contains about 1100 acres, and was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, and on the diſſolution of it, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, came into the hands of the crown, where it remained till the king, in his 34th year, granted it, by the deſcription of all the wood and underwood, commonly called Long-beech, in Weſtwell and Challock, with the lodge there upon builded, and the ſoil and ground of the ſame wood, called Longbeech wood, parcel of the late monaſtery of Chriſt-church,[a] among other

[a] Deeds of purch. and exch. Augtn. off. box C. 50.

premiſes,

premiſes, in exchange to archbiſhop Cranmer; notwithſtanding which, archbiſhop Parker, in the year 1570, was ſued in the exchequer, for ſelling ſome part of this wood, under pretence of its being the queen's; and though it was determined in his favour, yet the archbiſhop was obliged to relinquiſh his right to it, and Sir James Croſts, comptroller of the queen's houſhold, had a grant of it from her, in her 17th year, and continued in the poſſeſſion of it till archbiſhop Whitgift, on his firſt advancement to the ſee, found ſuch favour with the queen, as to recover the poſſeſſion of it. Since which it has remained parcel of the eſtates belonging to the archbiſhopric, and does ſo at this time. In 1643 it was rented of the archbiſhop by John Boys, gent. at the yearly rent of forty pounds. Since which the leaſe of it has been for ſome time in the family of Dering, of Surrenden. Sir Edward Dering, bart. is the preſent leſſee of it.

CHARITIES.

STEPHEN HULSE, gent. of Weſtwell, by will in 1678, gave to the poor of this pariſh for ever, two acres of land, and two tenements at Gignaſh, in this pariſh, which are not let, but are appropriated to the poor; ſuppoſed to be worth ſix pounds per annum.

JAMES TAYLOR, gent. by will in 1699, gave to the poor of this pariſh a parcel of land in Little Chart and Weſtwell, containing one acre, and now called Poor's meadow, which is not let, but is applied to the poor, and is ſuppoſed to be worth 1l. per annum.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty-three, caſually twenty-five.

WESTWELL is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing, and is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles, two ſmall chancels, and a high chancel, having a tall ſpire ſteeple ſhingled, at the weſt end of it. The pillars on each

each ſide the middle iſle are ſlim and very beautiful, and between this iſle and the chancel they are uncommonly elegant. In the middle window of the high chancel are good remains of painted glaſs, being four ovals, in each a figure ſitting, crowned, with a ſcepter, and the reſt filled with a bordure, &c. Within the altar-rails is a memorial for John Tucker, A. M. rector of Ringwold, and under maſter of the king's ſchool, Canterbury; a man of a moſt worthy character, who died in 1776, univerſally eſteemed and lamented. Without the rails are two ſtones, robbed of their braſſes, one having had the figure of a prieſt, with his mitre and robes; the other, the ſtem of a croſs, and at top, the half-figure of a prieſt. There are ſix ſtalls at the weſt end of the chancel, for the uſe of the members of the priory of Chriſt-church, during their reſidence here, and others of the clergy who might be preſent at divine ſervice. On the ſouth ſide is a confeſſionary-ſeat of ſtone, and one beſide it, and a nich for holy water. At the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle are four niches for ſtatues. In the north chancel is a memorial for Mary Wolgate, virgin, daughter of John Wolgate, of Borden, obt. 1634; and an inſcription on braſs on a graveſtone, for John Sharp, of Naſh, obt. 1607. In a window on the north ſide of the north iſle, in a chancel, is a ſhield of arms, *Azure, a croſs, between four martlets, or*, impaling, *Azure, three crowns, or*; another, *Quarterly, azure, a croſs between four martlets, or; and gules, a lion rampant, argent*; and in another window are ſome good remains of figures. In a window of the north iſle are the arms of the priory of Canterbury, and a ſhield, *Argent, a croſs, gules*. In the ſouth chancel is a ſtone, coffin-ſhaped, about two feet long, with *a croſs flory* on it. Robert at Ligh, by will in 1525, deviſed for a pair of organnys in this church, ten marcs; and Roger Baker, of this pariſh, by his will proved in 1553, deviſed

viſed forty marcs towards the reparation of the ſteeple of Weſtwell.

This church was antiently an appendage to the manor of Weſtwell, and as ſuch was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt church, to which it was appropriated in the 21ſt year of king Richard II. towards the ſupport of the fabric of that church, to which archbiſhop Arundel conſented; for which the prior gave up to him the patronage of St. Mary Aldermary church, London;[b] and the ſame was confirmed by Henry IV. in his 2d year. After which this parſonage appropriate, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of that priory till the diſſolution of it, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the manor, into the king's hands, where it ſtaid but a ſmall time, for the king, in his 34th year, confirmed afterwards under his great ſeal, granted in exchange, among other premiſes, the manor of Weſtwell, with other lands here, and the parſonage of Weſtwell appropriate to the above late monaſtery, and the advowſon to the archbiſhop of Canterbury. And the king exonerated and diſcharged the archbiſhop from the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid premiſes, which he was entitled to by the act, made in the 26th year of his reign. In which ſtate it has continued ever ſince, the archbiſhop being the preſent owner of the parſonage appropriate, and of the advowſon of the vicarage of this church.

In 1643 John, earl of Thanet, was leſſee of this parſonage. It was afterwards in the name of Gurney, and ſince, partly by purchaſe and partly by marriage, the leaſe became veſted in the Rev. John Tucker, late of Canterbury, deceaſed, whoſe ſon, of the ſame name, is now entitled to it.

[b] Pat. 21 Richard II. N. 9. Tan. Mon. p. 200.

The

The vicarage of Weſtwell was endowed in the year 1298, the year after the appropriation of the church, with the conſent of Henry de Northwode, then rector of this church, and yet no vicar ſeems to have been inducted for ſome years afterwards, though a portion had been before aſſigned to the vicar by the rector, of which the prior of Chriſt-church, the ſee of Canterbury being then vacant, granted his letters teſtimonial in 1293.[c]

It is valued in the king's books at thirteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. and is now of the clear yearly certified value of 67l. 14s. In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds. Communicants three hundred and ninety-eight. In 1640 it was valued at ſixty-nine pounds. Communicants the ſame. In 1661, archbiſhop Juxon augmented this vicarage ten pounds per annum out of the great tithes. Archbiſhop Teniſon gave fifty pounds towards putting the vicarage-houſe, which was then much gone to ruin, in better repair. There is only half an acre of glebe to it.

CHURCH OF WESTWELL.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*William Teddar*, A. M. ind. 1592, reſigned 1619.
	John Viney, A. M. inducted 1619.
	Samuel Watſall, in 1663.[d]
	William Viney, A. M. inducted April 1670, obt. 1670.
	Chriſtopher Hargrave, inducted January, 1680.
	Charles Everard, reſigned 1711.
	Thomas England, A. M. Jan. 1712, obt. Oct. 1729.[e]

c Cart. Antiq. W. 185, in archiv. Cantuar. Reg. Berthona, pt. 2, f. 308b, MSS. Cantaur. See a compoſition, an. 1305, between the rector of this church and the rector of Boughton Aluph, concerning tithes before, p. 397.

d Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

e And vicar of Kennington.

PATRONS

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*William Gurney*, A. M. inducted Jan. 1730, obt. 1755.[f]
	Sayer Rudd, M. D. ind. May 3, 1755, obt. 1757.[g]
	Francis Frederick Geraud, A. M. May 1757, reſigned 1766.[h]
	Benjamin Waterhouſe, A. M. 1766, obt. 1790.[i]
	H. Montague Davis, 1790, the preſent vicar.

f Alſo rector of Herſt, and ſecond maſter of the king's ſchool, Canterbury. He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

g He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, in Holland.

h He reſigned this for the vicarage of Preſton, by Faverſham.

i Likewiſe vicar of Hollingborne, which he reſigned in 1770.

CHARING

IS the adjoining pariſh to Weſtwell north-weſtward. It is written in Domeſday, *Cheringes*, and in other antient records, *Cerringes* and *Cherring*.

It lies partly below and partly above the upper range of chalk hills, where there is much woodland. It is a healthy, though not a very pleaſant ſituation, from the nature of the ſoils in it, all which are but poor; about the town or village, and to the ſummit of the hill it is chalky; above the hill a red cludgy earth covered with flints, and below the town moſtly a ſand. At the weſtern boundary, next to Lenham, is Charing heath; it is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreamlets, which riſing near the foot of the hills, direct their courſe ſouthward into the Stour, which runs towards Aſhford juſt below the boundary of it. The village, or town of Charing, as it is more uſually called, ſtands at the foot of the hill, called from it Charing-hill, over which the high road leads through it from Faverſham, through Smarden and Biddenden, and thence to Cranbrooke and

and Tenterden in the Weald. The high road likewiſe from Aſhford, ſince the new turnpike has been completed, is made by new cuts to paſs through this town and Lenham, inſtead of its former more ſouthern circuit by Chilſon park and Sandway towards Maidſtone, ſhortening its diſtance conſiderably. Notwithſtanding theſe roads, there is no great matter of traffic through it, the town is unpaved, and has a clean countryfied look, there is a good houſe in it, formerly belonging to the Poole's, whoſe arms were, *Azure, a lion rampant, argent, ſemee of fleur de lis, or.* Afterwards to Dr. Ludwell, who bore for his arms, *Gules, on a bend, argent, three eagles, azure, between two caſtles of the ſecond*; and then to the Carter's, one of whom ſold it to George Norwood, eſq. who reſides in it. Not far from it is an antient manſion, which has been modernized formerly, called Peirce-houſe, now belonging to Mr. James Wakeley, who reſides in it; at a ſmall diſtance from the ſtreet eaſtward is the ruinated palace, the church and the vicarage, a pleaſant habitable dwelling.

There are large ruins of the archiepiſcopal palace ſtill remaining; the antient great gateway to it is now ſtanding, and much of the ſides of the court within it, on the eaſt ſide of which ſeems to have been the dining-room, the walls of which remain, and it is converted into a barn. On the oppoſite ſide to this are many of the offices, now made into ſtables. Fronting the great gateway above-mentioned, ſeems to have been the entrance into the palace itſelf, part of which, on the eaſt ſide, is fitted up as a dwelling-houſe, at the back of which, northward, are the remains of the chapel, the walls of which are ſtanding entire, being built of ſquared ſtone, mixed with flints; on the ſide wall of it are three windows, with pointed arches, and at the eaſt end a much larger one, of the ſame form. Sir Nicholas Gilborne, hereafter mentioned, as having reſided here in king James I.'s reign, was ſon of William

liam Gilborne, eſq. of London, who lies buried in St. Catherine's Creechurch, London, deſcended from the Gilbornes, of Ereſwike, in Yorkſhire, and bore for their arms, *Azure, on a chevron, or, three roſes gules, within a bordure of the ſecond.*[k] Sir Nicholas had two ſons and ſeveral daughters; one of whom, Anne, married Charles Wheler, eſq. of Tottenham, grandfather of Sir George Wheler, D. D. and prebendary of Durham, the purchaſer afterwards of this manor and palace, as will be further mentioned.

The two fairs which were granted in the 21ſt year of king Henry VI. are now held on April 29, and October 29, for horſes, cattle, and pedlary.

The pariſh has in it the boroughs of Town, Sandpit, Eaſt Lenham, part of Field, and Acton.

Several of our antiquaries have ſuppoſed *the Roman ſtation*, mentioned in the 2d iter of Antonine by the name of *Durolevum*, corruptly for *Durolenum*, to have been in this neighbourhood; and Dr. Plot mentions his diſcovery of a Roman way, which ſeemed to have paſſed the Medway at Teſton, and croſſing Cockſheath, pointed towards Lenham hither. Moſt of thoſe who have contended for this ſtation having been hereabouts, have fixed it at Lenham. Only two of them, Mr. Talbot and Dr. Stukeley, after much heſitation, where to place it, were for its having been here at Charing; the latter founded his opinion on the Roman antiquities, which he ſays, have been found all about here, which Horſley accounts for, from a ſuppoſition of this having been only *a notitia way*, and indeed there is but little, if any, foundation for any ſuppoſition that the ſtation above-mentioned was here at Charing; that it was *a notitia way*, there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe, as has been already mentioned before, in the deſcription of Lenham, to which may be added, that there is in this pariſh,

[k] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

about

about a mile S. S. W. from the town a hamlet called Stone-ſtreet, a name, which is a certain indication of its note in former times.

Mr. Jacob, in his *Plantæ Faverſhamienſes*, has taken notice of ſeveral ſcarce plants in this pariſh, to which account the reader is referred for them.

There was a family who took their name from this pariſh, one of whom, Adam de Cherringes, was excommunicated by archbiſhop Becket, and, as it ſhould ſeem, to blot out the heinouſneſs of this offence, afterwards, in the time of archbiſhop Baldwin, the next ſucceſſor but one to Becket, founded an hoſpital for leprous perſons at Romney, in honor of St. Stephen and St. Thomas Becket.

Anno 26 Edward I. the king granted licence to ſhut up a high road leading from Charing to Aſhford.

The vulgar tradition, that Charing croſs, in Weſtminſter, was ſo called from a croſs, which once ſtood on the ſummit of the hill here, which being taken from hence, was carried and ſet up there, is entirely without foundation; for the croſs, which ſtood where the figure of king Charles on horſeback now is at Charing-croſs, in the centre of the three highways, as was then uſual, was made and erected there in the year 1292, anno 21 Edward I. in that village which long before had been called Cheringes, and Charing, but which afterwards was univerſally called, from thence, Charing-croſs.[1]

CHARING was part of the moſt antient poſſeſſions of the church of Canterbury, and was taken from it by Offa, king of Mercia, who began his reign in 757, and given by him to ſome of his courtiers; but king Cenewlf, his almoſt immediate ſucceſſor, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Athelard, reſtored it again in the year 799, with the conſent of his biſhops and nobles, free from all ſecular ſervice and regal tribute. In which

[1] See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 443, 542.

ſtate

ſtate it remained till archbiſhop Lanfranc ſucceeded to the ſee of Canterbury in 1070, when, on the diviſion of the revenues of his church between himſelf and his convent of Chriſt-church, this manor was allotted to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors; accordingly it is thus entered in the record of Domeſday:

In Cale Helle hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds in demeſne Cheringes. It was taxed at eight ſulings. The arable land is forty carucates. In demeſne there is one ſuling, and there is four carucates and an half. There are twenty ſix villeins, with twenty ſeven borderers having twenty-ſeven carucates. There are twelve ſervants, with one mill of the value of forty pence. There are twenty-five acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of twenty-ſix hogs. In its whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth twenty-four pounds, when he received it as much; it is now valued at thirty-four pounds, and yet it yields ſixty pounds.

On the ſcite of this manor, cloſe on the north-weſt ſide of the church-yard, the archbiſhops had *a palace*, moſt probably long before the conqueſt, for it was then ſtiled *proprium manerium Archiepiſcopi*, from its having been kept by them, long before that period, in their own hands, and it continued a palace, at which they occaſionally reſided, as long as they remained poſſeſſors of this manor. Archbiſhop Stratford, in the 22d year of king Henry VI. procured a grant of two fairs in this pariſh, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. George and St. Luke; and that great and eminent prelate archbiſhop Moreton, who came to the ſee in the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, in great part re-edified this palace, as he did moſt of thoſe belonging to it; and ſo ample was the building of it, that both king Henry VII. and VIII. in their royal progreſs, with all their attendants, were at different times lodged under the roof of it. King Henry VII. was here on March 24, 1507, and king Henry VIII. in his way to the interview with the

French king, Francis I. between Guiſnes and Ardres, in 1520. The king removed from his palace at Greenwich, on May 21, that year, on his way towards the ſea; the firſt day he went to Otford, then to Leeds-caſtle, then to Charing, and from thence on the 25th to Canterbury; all which were at that time archiepiſcopal palaces, and ſufficiently point out the grandeur and magnificence attached to the ſee of Canterbury. But the coſtlineſs of theſe palaces proved in the end their ruin; for archbiſhop Cranmer, in the reign of Henry VIII. perceiving the envy of the courtiers drawn on him from his poſſeſſing them, was obliged to give up moſt of them to the king; accordingly, in the 37th year of that reign, he conveyed to the king, this manor and palace, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage, and all his eſtates in this pariſh.[m] After which the manor and palace remained in the crown, and the latter ſeems to have been kept up in a goodly ſtate; for I find Sir Nicholas Gilborne kept his ſhrievalty in it, in the 9th year of James I. At length king Charles I. in his 5th year, granted them in fee to William White and others, to hold in *free ſocage*, in truſt for Sir Allen Apſlie, who that year, by deed inrolled in chancery, paſſed them away to Stephen Alcocke, and he, in the 11th year of that reign, by like deed, conveyed them to Sir Robert Honywood, of Pett, whoſe grandſon, of the ſame name, being in the ſervice of the Dutch, and not returning home on proclamation, forfeited this manor and eſtate to the crown. After which king Charles II. in his 26th year, granted them in truſt to Walter Vane and Sir Philip Honywood, Sir Robert's brother, for the benefit of his wife and children. After which, Walter Honywood, their only ſurviving child, in 1686, being then of St. Stephen's, deviſed them by

[m] Deeds of purchaſe and exchange in Augtn. off. box D. 27. Confirmed by the chapter Dec. 22, following.

will

will to truſtees, who in 1692, together with Robert Honywood, couſin and heir of Walter before-mentioned, conveyed this manor, with the palace and the demeſnes of it, to Sir George Wheler, afterwards D. D. and prebendary of Durham, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1724, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to Granville Haſtings Wheler, now an infant, who is at this time entitled to the inheritance of this royal manor of Charing, with the ruins of the antient archiepiſcopal palace, and the lands and appurtenances belonging to it.[n]

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, which is of very large extent.

The *cuſtumals* of this manor may be ſeen mentioned in Somner's Gavelkind, and the cuſtom of pannage and danger, or lef-ſilver, from the dennes in the Weald, belonging to it in Somner's Roman Ports. In an account-roll of this manor, anno 1230, this laſt cuſtom is there explained, that the tenants of the wealdiſh dennes might plough and ſow in the time of pannage, without damage to the archbiſhop. By this and other accounts it appears, that ſuch tenants could not plough and ſow their land in pannage time, without the lord's leave, whence it was otherwiſe termed *lef-ſilver*, for fear of endangering the lord in his pannage; or if they did, they were liable to recompence it. And the dennes, it ſeems, being ſet out for the agiſtment and feeding of hogs and other droves of cattle, were thence called *drove-dennes*, and it appears by a manuſcript in the Lambeth library, that there was copyhold land in Charing, held of the archbiſhop, as of his manor here; and there was a grant made of ſome of the ſame by the archbiſhop, in 1478, *ad voluntatem Domini ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii.*

[n] See a further account of this family in vol v. of this hiſtory, p. 537.

RAYWOOD is a pretty large diſtrict of land in this pariſh, extending from the lower end of Charing-ſtreet to Weſtwell-leacon and Calehill-heath, and is moſtly within, if not part of the demeſnes of Charing manor. It has been long ſince in a great meaſure cleared of the wood which once covered it, and has been converted into farms. It formerly belonged to the hoſpital of Thanington, moſt of it is now the property of the Rev. Mr. Sayer and Mr. Darell.

THE MANORS OF PETT'S, and NEWCOURT, are ſituated in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, cloſe at the foot of the range of chalk hills, both of them had in very early times, that is, about the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. owners of their own reſpective names, as appeared by the private evidences belonging to them; but in the reigns of Edward II. William ate Newcourt was in the poſſeſſion of both of them. At length when this family was become extinct here, the Hatch's, written likewiſe At-Hatch, became, by purchaſe, poſſeſſed of both Pett's and Newcourt, from whom they paſſed by ſale, about the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, to William Warham, and he, in Henry VIII.'s reign, alienated them again to Robert Atwater, whoſe youngeſt daughter and coheir Mary carried them, with other eſtates at Lenham and elſewhere in this neighbourhood, to Robert Honywood, eſq. of Henewood, in Poſtling, who afterwards reſided at Pett's, of which, with Newcourt, he died poſſeſſed in 1576. He left iſſue ſeveral children, of whom Robert, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to theſe manors, and reſided at times both here and at Markſhall, in Eſſex, which he had purchaſed. By his firſt wife Dorothy, daughter of John Crooke, LL. D. he had a ſon Robert; and by his ſecond, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Brown, of Beechworth-caſtle, he had ſeveral children, to the eldeſt of whom, Sir Thomas, he gave Markſhall and his other eſtates in Eſſex. On his death in 1627, he was ſucceeded

ceeded in his eſtates here by Sir Robert Honywood, his only ſon by his firſt wife, who reſided at Pett's, which continued in his deſcendants till at length Sir Philip Honywood, one of his younger ſons, in king Charles II.'s reign, leaving an only daughter and heir Frances, ſhe carried it in marriage to George Sayer, eſq. ſon of Sir John Sayer, of Bourchiers-hall, in Eſſex, who afterwards reſided here, and dying in 1718, was buried in this church, bearing for his arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three martlets, argent, a chief, ermine.* He left an only ſon George Sayer, eſq. of Pett's, whoſe ſon George Sayer, eſq. reſiding at it kept his ſhrievalty here in 1755, where he died in 1778, having married Mary Greenhill, of Maidſtone, by whom he left two ſons and three daughters, George, the eldeſt ſon, took holy orders, and was preſented to the rectory of Eggliſcliffe, in Durham, and married Catherine, the only daughter of Mr. James Wakely, of Charing; John, the ſecond ſon, was a major in the army, and married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Van, eſq. of Monmouthſhire. The three daughters were Mary; Catherine, married to the Rev. William Gregory, rector of St. Andrew, in Canterbury, and vicar of Blean, and Frances. He was ſucceeded in theſe manors and his ſeat of Pett's, by his eldeſt ſon the Rev. George Sayer, LL. B. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them, and occaſionally reſides here.

WICKINS is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, adjoining to Weſtwell, in which part of the lands of it lie. It was originally the patrimony of the family of Brent, and was their moſt antient ſeat, and Weever ſays, that they were branched out of the antient ſtock of Brent, in Somerſetſhire, of whom Sir Robert de Brent was a baron of parliament in the reign of king Edward I. When the church here was burnt in 1590, the windows and graveſtones, in which this family was noticed, were moſtly defaced; but on the outſide of the belfry, the wywern, being the arms

of Hugh Brent, eſq. of Charing, yet remains; he had four ſons, Robert Brent, the firſt of this name mentioned in their pedigree, lived in the reign of king Edward II. and is ſtiled of Charing, as were his ſeveral deſcendants afterwards. William Brent, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, inherited this manor, and reſided at it; and Robert, the ſecond, was of Wilſborough, and anceſtor of the Brents of that place. John Brent, eſq. grandſon of William above-mentioned, feaſted king Henry VIII. in this houſe, as he paſſed this way towards his then intended ſiege of Bullein; and Weever further ſays, that the hall-window of this ſeat was full ſtored with the badges of Edward IV. in every quarry of glaſs. His ſon Thomas Brent, eſq. ſucceeding to this manor, reſided at it till the 12th year of queen Elizabeth, when becoming heir to Wilſborough, by the deviſe of his kinſman, Robert Brent, of that place, who died *ſ. p.* he removed thither where he died likewiſe *ſ. p.* in 1612, and was buried there. By his will he gave this manor or tenement called Wickins, with Derice and Caprons, in Charing and Weſtwell, and all their lands and appurtenances, to his nephew Chriſtopher Dering, of Charing, who then occupied them,* being the fifth and youngeſt ſon of John Dering, eſq. of Surrenden-Dering, by Margaret, ſiſter of Thomas Brent above mentioned; which branch of the family of Dering bear for their arms quarterly, firſt thoſe of *Dering, or, a ſaltier, ſable, with a chief, azure,* to diſtinguiſh this branch of Dering, and ſecond, *Dering likewiſe, argent, a feſs, azure, in chief; three pellets.* His deſcendants reſided at Wickins, which at length came down to Heneage Dering, clerk, S. T. P. dean of Rippon, and archdeacon of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1750, æt. 84, having married Anne, daughter of John Sharpe, archbiſhop of York, by whom he left two ſons

* His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

and

and ſeveral daughters, of whom John will be mentioned hereafter; Heneage, D. D. is prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Milton, in Buckinghamſhire, now unmarried; Elizabeth married Charles Elſley, of Yorkſhire, and Mary married John Sharpe, archdeacon of Northumberland. His eldeſt ſon John Dering, A. M. rector of Helgeye, in Norfolk, ſucceeded him in this manor, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1774, leaving one ſon John Thurloe Dering, eſq. of Denver, ſince deceaſed, and a daughter Miſs Anne Dering, who on her father's death became entitled to this manor, and ſhe continues at this time the owner of it.

STILLEY is another ſmall manor here, lying between Weſtwell-leacon and Calehill-heath, which was formerly the patrimony of John de Frene; who lived in the reign of king Henry III. and is mentioned in the *Teſta de Nevill*, as having paid aid in the 20th year of that reign, at the marriage of the king's ſiſter, for lands which he then held in Charing. His deſcendant Hugh de Frene had a charter of *free-warren* granted to him for his lands in this pariſh, in the 1ſt year of king Edward III. but before the middle of that reign, this manor was become the property of Sir Thomas, ſon of Sir William de Brockhull, of Saltwood, whoſe ſon Thomas Brockhull, eſq. of Calehill, ſold it, with Newland before-deſcribed, to John Darell, eſq. then of Calehill, who by a charter of *inſpeximus* in the 3d year of Henry VI. had the abovementioned charter of *free warren* within this manor renewed; and in his deſcendants it has continued down, in like manner, to Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

NEWLAND is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, which once gave name to a family who were owners of it, and whoſe reſidence it likewiſe was. Sir John de Newland lived here in the reign of king Edward I. and ſealed with *an eſcallop upon a chevron*, for his

his coat of arms, as was viſible in antient regiſters, and other writings of paſt times; but before the latter end of king Edward III.'s reign, this manor was become the property of a branch of the family of Brockhull, then ſeated at Calehill, but it did not remain long with them; for Henry Brockhull ſold it in the 12th year of Henry IV. with much other land in this and the adjoining pariſhes, to John Darell, eſq. of Calehill, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down with that ſeat, to Henry Darell, eſq. now of Calehill, who is the preſent owner of this manor.

BROCKTON, alias BROUGHTON, is another manor in this pariſh, ſituated on the further part of Charingheath, in the road leading to Egerton, which had once owners likewiſe of that name. Adam de Broughton, who was ſometimes written likewiſe Brocton, lived in the reign of king Edward I. and his deſcendants enjoyed the property of it until the latter end of king Richard II. and then it was alienated to Paunſherſt, in which it continued till Thomas Paunſherſt, of Charing, by will in 1503, deviſed it to his daughter Joane, and in failure of her iſſue, to his kinſman Thomas Paine, who became accordingly entitled to this manor, and in his deſcendants it remained till about king James I.'s reign, when it was ſold to Withick, in which name it continued till at length by a female heir it went in marriage to Charles Bargrave, gent. of Eaſtry,[p] ſon of dean Bargrave, whoſe ſon Iſaac Bargrave, gent. likewiſe of Eaſtry, ſold it to Humphry Pudner, eſq. of Canterbury, whoſe daughter, and at length ſole heir Catherine carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, and their only ſon and heir Thomas Barrett, eſq. now of Lee, in Ickham, is the preſent proprietor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

[p] See more of them under Eaſtry.

TREMHATCH

TREMHATCH is a manor here, ſituated about half a mile beyond the heath, on the Egerton ſide, which in the reign of king Edward III. was part of the poſſeſſions of Sir Ralph Sanſaver, whom I find ſometimes written Sawſamere, which I find confirmed by a deed in the Surrenden library, after which it paſſed into the family of Barham, one of whom, Richard Barham, of Teſton, in the 11th year of Henry IV. by fine levied, ſold it to John Haut, eſq of Pluckley, who died poſſeſſed of Tremhatch in the 8th or 9th year of king Henry VI. and his two daughters and coheirs, by Joane de Surrenden his wife, ſucceeded him in it, Chriſtiana, then the wife of Reginald Dryland, (whoſe firſt huſband was John Dering, father of Richard Dering, who in her right, inherited Surrenden, of her mother's inheritance, and was anceſtor of the Derings, baronets, of that place) and Alicia, wife of William Goldwell, of Great Chart, who poſſeſſed it in undivided ſhares. At length William Goldwell ſeems to have become poſſeſſed of the whole of this eſtate, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1485, and in his deſcendants it remained till the 42d year of queen Elizabeth, when it was ſold by John Goldwell and Cicely his wife, to Robert Gaunt, gent. of St. Peter's, Canterbury, whoſe ſon Thomas Gaunt died poſſeſſed of it in 1625, and by will gave it firſt to his brother George Gaunt, and in default of his iſſue to Thomas Carlel, ſon of William Carlel, gent. of Barham, by Mary his ſiſter, who accordingly ſucceeded to it, and ſoon after the year 1658, alienated it to Edward Taylor, gent. of Hollingborne, who died in 1668, and by his will deviſed his houſe and lands called Tremhatch, to his nephew William Reynolds, gent. of Hollingborne, who by will in 1687 deviſed it to his executors to ſell, to fulfil the purpoſes of his will, and they ſold it to John Criſpe, who alienated it to George Buckhurſt, whoſe deſcendant Mr. John Richard Buckhurſt is now owner of this manor.

BURLEIGH,

BURLEIGH, or *Burley*, is a manor, lying in the weſtern ſide of this pariſh, next to Lenham, which had antiently owners of that ſurname; one of whom, John de Burleigh, founded a chantry, afterwards called Burley's chantry, in this church of Charing. At length, after the deſcendants of that family were become extinct here, this manor came into the poſſeſſion of the St. Johns, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a mullet, ſable, on a chief gules three mullets, pierced of the firſt*, and reſided at it; at length Avis, daughter of William St. John, eſq. of Charing,[q] carried it in marriage to Humphry Barrey, eſq. who afterwards dwelt here, and was from thence uſually ſtiled Barrey, of Charing; but it does not ſeem to have remained long in this name, for it ſoon afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of a family, called Dalyngrygge, of eminent note in Hampſhire, whoſe arms were, *Argent, a croſs engrailed, gules*; and Sir Edward Dalyngrygge, by fine levied in the 1ſt year of king Richard II. paſſed it away to Roger Dalyngrygge and Alice his wife, and they not long afterwards conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Brockhull, of Calehill, whoſe ſon Henry Brockhull, eſq. in the 12th year of king Henry IV. alienated it, together with Calehill, to John Darell, eſq. afterwards of that place, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down, in like manner, to Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The lands given for the ſupport of the abovementioned chantry were, at the ſuppreſſion of it in the reign of king Edward VI. granted to Darell, owner of the manor, and his deſcendant Henry Darell, eſq. of Calehill, is now owner of them, as well as the manor of Burleigh, the manſion of which lies near the high footway leading from the upper part of Charing-ſtreet to Lenham, alias Royton-heath.

[q] In the Prerog. off. Cant. is the will of Edward St. John, eſq. of Charing, proved in 1458.

ACTON is an eſtate, lying in the north-weſt part of this pariſh, in the borough of its own name, juſt below the chalk-hills; a place made eminent from its having been the property of the noble and antient family of Beaufitz, who made it their reſidence before they removed to Twidale, in Gillingham. Robert Beaufitz, as appears by an antient court-roll, held it in king Henry III.'s reign, and from him it deſcended to his grandchild Robert Beaufitz, who, about the 4th year of king Edward III. made that ſeat his reſidence; but yet Acton continued in the poſſeſſion of him and his deſcendants till the reign of Henry VII.[r] when John Beaufitz leaving two daughters his coheirs, one of them, Joane, carried it in marriage to Robert Arnold, of Suſſex, whoſe grandſon William, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, alienated it to Sir Anthony Sondes, of Throwley, whoſe grandſon Sir Richard Sondes, in the reign of king James I. conveyed it to Hutchins, and he by his will veſted it in Nicholas Nicholſon, as his feoffee in truſt, for diſcharging the uſes of his will, who ſold this eſtate to Godden, by a female heir of which name it afterwards paſſed in marriage to Mr. Peter Twyman, of Ruſhbrooke, in Weſtbere, who deviſed it to his three ſons, Arthur, Wheler, and John. Arthur, the eldeſt, died unmarried in 1779, and deviſed his third part to truſtees, to fulfil the uſes of his will. Wheler, the ſecond ſon, was of Ruſhbrooke, clerk, and dying unmarried in 1779, deviſed his third part to Hannah Hall, ſince married to Mr. Peter Harriſon, for her life, remainder to Lewis, lord Sondes. John, the third ſon, left a daughter Phœbe, in whoſe truſtee, and in Mr. Peter Harriſon, in right of his wife, the poſſeſſion of this manor remains, in undivided thirds. A court-baron is held for this manor.

[r] Philipott, p. 102. See more of the family of Beaufitz, vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 234.

EVERSLEY

EVERSLEY is the laſt place remaining to be deſcribed lying above the hills, within the bounds of this pariſh and partly in that of Stalisfield, and though now of little note, yet was antiently of ſome conſequence, as being one of the manſions of Bryan de Everſley, a man of much eminence in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. who is mentioned in the ledger-book of Faverſham abbey, as having been a benefactor to it. How long it continued in that name, I have not found; but about the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, it was become the property of Peyforer; from which name it paſſed into that of Potyn, in which it remained, till at length Juliana, only daughter and heir of Nicholas Potyn, carried it in marriage to Thomas St. Leger, of Otterden, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 10th year of Henry IV. and by will deviſed it to his only daughter and heir Joane, who entitled her huſband Henry Aucher, eſq. of Newenden, to it,[s] in whoſe deſcendants this eſtate continued till about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, when Sir Anthony Aucher, alienated it to Michael Sondes, eſq. then of Eaſtry, but afterwards of Throwley, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Sir George Sondes, created by Charles II. earl of Faverſham, whoſe youngeſt daughter and coheir Katherine at length, by her father's entail, entitled her huſband Lewis Watſon, afterwards earl of Rockingham, to it; but his youngeſt grandſon Edward, earl of Rockingham, dying *ſ. p.* deviſed it among the reſt of his eſtates, to his kinſman the Hon. Lewis Monſon, who afterwards took the name of Watſon, and was created lord Sondes, and his eldeſt ſon the Right Hon. Lewis-Thomas Watſon (now Lord Sondes) is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

[s] See more of the St. Legers and Auchers, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 535.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

MR. HART gave 20s. per annum to be diſtributed among 20 poor perſons upon Eaſter Tueſday, payable out of lands now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Baſh, in this pariſh.

AN UNKNOWN PERSON gave by will 40l. the intereſt of it, being 40s. to be diſtributed half-yearly to ten poor houſekeepers, not receiving alms.

MRS. ELIZABETH LUDWELL, by will in 1761, gave, among many other charities elſewhere, to this pariſh 265ol. which is veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens; the annual produce of which is 88l. 16s. 3d. to be applied towards the endowment of *a free ſchool* here, in which there are now educated twenty-five children. The maſter's ſalary, who has no houſe, is 25l. per annum, and more for pens, ink, and books, about 8l. per annum; and likewiſe 3l. 10s. of the annual produce of it to be given, 30s. among poor perſons, in bread, on Chriſtmas-day; 20s. to the miniſter, for a commemoration ſermon; 10s. to the clerk of the pariſh, and 10s. for lighting up the church, the reſidue of it to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children of this pariſh. And ſhe likewiſe, by her will, founded two exhibitions in Oriel college, Oxford, with preference to the candidates from this pariſh, to be paid out of the rent of a farm in Throwley, deviſed to that college for this purpoſe, which is now of the annual produce of 35l.

The poor annually relieved are about eighty, caſually one hundred and twenty-five.

CHARING is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name, and is exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a handſome building, conſiſting of one iſle and a tranſept, a high chancel and one ſmall one on the ſouth ſide of it. The tower, having a ſmall beacon turret at one corner, is at the weſt end. There is only one bell in it. This tower was begun to be built of ſtone (for it was before of wood) at the latter end of king Edward IV.'s reign, as appears by the ſeveral legacies to the rebuilding of it, in the wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, from 1479 to 1545, about which time only it ſeems to have been finiſhed. On the

the ſtonework at the outſide of it, are the arms of Brent, and a coat, being *a ſtar of many points*, ſtill remaining. In the year 1590 this church was conſumed by fire, to the very ſtones of the building, which happened from a gun diſcharged at a pidgeon, then upon the roof of it; by which the windows and graveſtones of the family of Brent were defaced. John Brent, ſen. of Charing, in 1501, was buried in this church, before the door of the new chapel of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, where no burial had as yet been; and Amy Brent, of Charing, gentlewoman, by will in 1516, was buried within that chapel of her own edification. This chapel, now called Wickins chancel, was much defaced by the fire as above-mentioned. In the ſouth croſs was Burleigh chantry, mentioned before, which being burnt down in 1590, was repaired by John Darell, eſq. of Calehill, then proprietor of it, whoſe arms are on the pews of it, as mentioned below. In king Richard II.'s time, the block on which St. John the Baptiſt was ſaid to have been beheaded, was brought into England, and kept in this church. In the high chancel is a memorial for Samuel Belcher, gent. of Charing, obt. 1756, æt. 61, and for his two wives. In the little chancel, now called Wickins chancel, are memorials for the Netherſoles and Derings; in the middle iſle, for Peirce, Henman, and Ludwell; in the north croſs monuments for Sir Robert Honywood, of Pett, and the Sayer family; in the ſouth croſs, memorials for Muſhey Teale, M. D. in 1760, and for Mary his wife; his arms, *Azure, a cockatrice regardant, ſable; in chief, three martlets of the ſecond.* The pews in it are of oak, and much ornamented at their ends next the ſpace with carvework, among which are theſe arms, a coat quarterly, firſt and fourth, *A lion rampant, crowned*; ſecond, *A feſs indented, in chief, three mullets*; third, *Three bugle-horns ſtringed*, impaling *a feſs, between three croſs-croſlets, fitchee.* Another, *Three bugle-*

bugle-horns ſtringed. Another, *A lion rampant, crowned, or.* Another, the creſt of *a Saracen's head*, 1598.

The church of Charing was antiently appendant to the manor, and was part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, to which it was appropriated before the 8th year of king Richard II. and it remained with it till archbiſhop Cranmer, anno 37 Henry VIII. granted that manor, and all his eſtates within this pariſh, and the advowſons of this rectory and vicarage, to the king;[t] and theſe advowſons remained in the crown till Edward VI. granted them, together with the advowſon of the chapel of Egerton, and other premiſes in Eſſex, in exchange, in his firſt year, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. In which ſtate they continue at this time, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's being now proprietors of this rectory appropriate, together with the advowſon of the vicarage of this church.

King Henry VIII. in his 38th year, demiſed this rectory, and the chapel of Egerton, to Leonard Hetherington, gent. for twenty-one years, and the leaſe of it continued in his deſcendants till one of them ſold his intereſt in it, in king James I.'s reign, to John Dering, eſq. of Egerton, but by ſome means, long before his death in 1618, it had paſſed into the poſſeſſion of Edward, lord Wotton. How long it continued in his family I have not found; but it afterwards was demiſed to the family of Barrell, of Rocheſter, with whom the demiſe of it remained for many years; and in one of their deſcendants it remained down to the Rev. Edmund Marſhall, vicar of this pariſh, who died in 1797, poſſeſſed of the leaſe of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at thirteen pounds, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. and is now of the clear yearly certified value of ſeventy-two

[t] Confirmed by the Chapter of Canterbury on Dec. 22, following. Augtn off. box D. 75.

pounds.

pounds. In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds. Communicants three hundred and twenty-six. In 1640 at eighty pounds. Communicants three hundred and seventy; and in 1700 it was valued at one hundred and ten pounds.

In 1535 this church was accounted a sinecure, which accounts for its having been formerly called a prebend.

CHURCH OF CHARING.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.	*Robert Elye*, A. M. Dec. 1595, and in 1621.
	John Cliffe, A. B. induct. Sept. 1660.
	John Shepard, A. M. inducted 1074, obt. 1678.
	William Swayne, A. B. inducted Nov. 1679, resigned 1681.
	Daniel Gardner, A. M. induct. June 1681, obt. 1698.
	Edward Dering, A. M. induct. June 1698, obt. Sept. 30, 1742.[u]
	James Carrington, A. B. Dec. 1742, resigned 1746.[w]
	James Tattersall, A. M. Dec. 1746, resigned 1755.[x]
	Robert Carr, A. M. Jan. 1755, obt. 1755.
	William Pinkney, A. M. Nov. 1755, resigned 1765.[y]
	Edmund Marshall, A. M. 1765, obt. 1797.[z]

u He lies buried in the Wickins chancel, in this church.

w And curate of Egerton. He resigned these for the rectory of Clayworth, in Northamptonshire.

x Likewise rector of Bletchingdon, in Sussex, and afterwards rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and of Streatham, in Surry.

y In 1764 he was sub-dean of St. Paul's, London.

z In 1766, by dispensation, rector of Fawkham.

EGERTON.

ADJOINING to Charing, ſouth-weſtward, lies Egerton, which takes its name from its ſituation on the ſide of the hill.

IT IS MOSTLY ſituated on the height of the range of the lower or quarry hills, whence there is a moſt beautiful proſpect over the Weald. The village, with the church, ſtands on the ſummit of the hill, the tower is a conſpicuous object to the country round it, and is eſteemed the boundary of the Weald; at the ſouthern foot of theſe hills, one of the heads of the river Medway riſes exactly in the ſame manner as the Stour does, at a ſmall diſtance northward from them, under the down hills, each flowing in different contrary directions. The ſoil on the hill is both dry and healthy, where the quarry ſtone abounds pretty near the ſurface, being thinly covered with a loam, very fertile like the adjoining pariſhes, in a ſimilar ſituation for corn, fruit and hops, of which latter there are ſeveral plantations, which thrive very kindly. It ſtretches below the hill ſouthward into the Weald, where it is a deep miry clay country, overſpread with thick hedge rows and towering oaks; in this part there are two greens, called Friggs forſtall and Newland green, with hamlets round them; on the latter was a manſion called *Newland*, which in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign was the reſidence of the Peirs's, it now belongs to Filmer Honywood, eſq. about the ſame time the Burwaſh's were of *Elmhurſt*, in this pariſh and Smarden, which afterwards became the property of the Barlings; and the Bachelors, in king Edward the VI.th's reign poſſeſſed a manſion here, called after them,[a] now the Rev. Francis Dodſworth's; juſt

[a] Wills in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

below the village, on the other or northern ſide of the hill, is a ſpring of water which petrifies. About half a mile weſtward is a houſe called *Goodale*, formerly the reſidence of a branch of the family of Dering. John Dering, gent. fourth ſon of John Dering, of Surrenden, by Margaret Brent his wife, reſided here in queen Elizabeth's reign, and bore for his arms the ſame coat as thoſe of Surrenden, *with a chief, gules, for difference*, after which it deſcended down to his great-grandſon of the ſame name, whoſe only daughter Jane carried this ſeat in marriage to George Huſſey, eſq. of Cuckfield, in whoſe deſcendants reſident here it continued till within memory, when it was ſold to Galdfridus Mann, eſq. whoſe ſon Sir Horace Mann, bart. now poſſeſſes it. Lower down, ſtill further northward, is the hamlet of Stonebridge-green, and beyond it at the boundary of the pariſh, the branch of the Stour, which riſes at Streetwell, in Lenham.

There is a fair held here on Auguſt 5, for toys, pedlary, &c. There are three boroughs in it, Greenhill, part of which extends into Pluckley; Sidney, which has within it the further ſide of the ſtreet, and Edgeley, which has in it that ſide of the ſtreet next the church.

THE MANOR OF *Charing* claims *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which are THE MANORS OF WARDEN, alias EGERTON, and BRUSCOMBE; the former of which was once the property of a family of the name of Warden, who fixed their name on it; one of whom, John Warden, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Richard II. The latter was the property likewiſe of a family who gave name to it; one of which, Adam de Broxcombe, ſometimes written *Breſtcombe*, poſſeſſed it about the latter end of the reign of Edward I. but in the next of king Edward II.[b] it had

[b] See Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 214, on the plea of cuſtom of Gavelkind for women at fifteen to alienate, &c.

paſſed

paſſed from one of his deſcendants to the Chidcrofts, uſually called Chitcroft, a name of ſome antiquity both here and at Lamberhurſt; and Agnes, the wife of Richard Chitcroft, held it at her death in the 18th year of the latter reign. After they were extinct here, the Beaumonts, or de Bellamonts, were poſſeſſed of it, and John de Beaumont died poſſeſſed of the manor of Bruſcombe in the 20th year of king Richard II. leaving Henry his ſon and heir, who did not keep poſſeſſion of it long; for it ſoon afterwards was become the property of Baron, a family originally extracted out of the Weſt of England; and John Baron died poſſeſſed of Bruſcombe in the 3d year of Henry V. They were ſucceeded about the latter end of king Henry VI. by the Wottons, and Nicholas Wotton, eſq. of Boughton Malherb, died poſſeſſed of both the manors of Wardens and Bruſcombe in the 7th year of king Henry VII. as did his grandſon Sir Edward Wotton, in the 5th year of Edward VI. together with THE MANOR OF FYLTHER, alias FILL, now called *Field farm*, lying in this pariſh, about a mile northward from the church, in a borough of its own name, holding this manor, with that of Wardens, *in capite*, by knight's ſervice, as was then found by inquiſition, whoſe lands had been *diſgavelled* by the act of the 2d and 3d of king Edward VI. His grandſon Sir Edward Wotton was, in the 1ſt year of king James I. created lord Wotton, in whoſe deſcendants theſe three manors continued down in like manner as the adjoining manor of Boughton Malherb, heretofore deſcribed, and the reſt of the Wotton eſtates in this county, to Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, who in 1750 ſold them to Galfridus Mann, eſq. and his only ſon Sir Horace Mann, bart. is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.[c]

[c] See more of the Wottons, Stanhopes, and Manns, in vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 400, and the following pages.

BARLINGS is a manor in this parish, the farm of which, called *Barling's hole*, is situated about half a mile south-east from the church, has had from the earliest times possessors of the same name, who have constantly resided at it. At length, after they had remained here for so many generations, Richard Barling, gent. leaving an only daughter and heir, she carried it in marriage to William Sharpe, of this parish, whose son Barling Sharpe sold it to Mr. John Ashbee, of Little Chart, the present owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

CHARITIES.

RICHARD EDYNDEN, of this parish, priest, by will in 1521, devised the residue of all his goods, not before by him bequeathed, to the churchwardens, to the use of this church, and made the churchwardens his executors.

RICHARD SYDAY, of Egerton, by will in 1524, devised to the churchwardens a piece of land called Yoke field, to the intent that they should find every Sunday in the year a pennyworth of white bread, holy bread to be made of; and 26 Sundays in every year, one halfpenny to be delivered in the said church to poor people; and to pay to the parish priest every year, to pray for his soul, &c. 8d. and the residue of the profits of it to the churchwardens, for their labour and attendance.

ELEANOR BAKER, widow, of Egerton, by will in 1602, devised to the poor of this parish a yearly gift of 26s. 8d. to be paid to them out of two parcels of land given by her will to John Baker her son, called Snothfields, containing nine acres in Egerton, with power of distress, &c. if not paid annually, within fourteen days after Easter; which land is now vested in Mr. Pomfret.

CHRISTOPHER LAMBE, clothier, of Egerton, by will in 1624, devised to the poorest inhabitants of this parish, one annuity or yearly rent of 26s. 8d. out of his barn, orchard, close, and three pieces of land, meadow and pasture, containing six acres and an half in Egerton, dividedly, to the poorest inhabitants of this parish, on Christmas day and the feast of Easter, to be distributed among them at the discretion of his heirs, and assigns for ever; with power to distrain, if not distributed within fourteen days.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave, for the use of the poor of this parish, ten shillings yearly in money; now vested in Mr. Peter White.

THERE

THERE IS *a school*, for teaching children to read and write, kept in the church, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The poor constantly relieved are about one hundred and ten, casually fifty.

EGERTON is situated within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. James. It is a very handsome building, and standing on the summit of the hill, is seen at a great distance both from the north and south. It is built of the sand stone, and has a square tower, with a beacon turret at the west end. It has two isles and a high chancel. In both isles are memorials for the Hussеys. On the outside of the tower is a coat of arms, obliterated by time. It is said that the steeples of this church, Little Chart, and Charing, were built by one man, Sir John Darell, of Calehill, in the reign of Henry VII. He might be a considerable benefactor and promoter of the work; but the wills in the Prerogarive-office, Canterbury, shew, that the continued different benefactions of others were so necessary for the carrying it on, that the building of them went on by slow degrees for many years, for want of a sufficient fund to complete them. This steeple of Egerton seems to have been finished about the year 1476. John at Welle, of Egerton, by will anno 1531, gave five marcs to the buying of a new pair of organs for this church. There are two remarkable fine yew-trees in the church-yard.

The church of Egerton has ever been esteemed as a chapel to the church of Charing, and has always continued in the same proprietors with it, as may be seen before, in the account of that church; the tithes, both great and small, being now, as well as the parsonage of that parish, appropriated to the dean and

chapter of St. Paul's, London. The leſſees of both parſonages have likewiſe ever been the ſame, the preſent intereſt in the leaſe being veſted in the heirs of the Rev. Edmund Marſhall, deceaſed, late vicar of Charing.

This church has been for many years a diſtinct pariſh church from that of Charing,[d] and is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. It is endowed with no part of the tithes. The dean and chapter allowed formerly twenty pounds per annum ſtipend to the curate; but about the year 1675, they augmented it with ten pounds per annum more, and in that year the inhabitants of this pariſh raiſed a ſum of money among themſelves, and bought a little farm in Stalisfield, now rented at five pounds per annum, and ſettled it in truſtees, for the uſe of the curate and his ſucceſſors, if appointed with the conſent of the churchwardens and the truſtees; and for default, or on a vacancy for ſix months, the rents and profits of the farm during ſuch time to be employed to ſuch public uſe of the pariſh as they ſhould think fit. At the ſame time the churchwardens, by conſent of the pariſh, ſettled upon the truſtees, to the ſame uſe, a ſmall houſe in Egerton ſtreet, formerly given by one Nicholas Barling, to maintain lights in this church.

CHURCH OF EGERTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.	*John Kidd*, in 1642.[e] *Walter Palmer*, ejected 1662.[f] *Stephen Haffenden*, 1680, obt. 1715. *William Halford*, A. B. April, 1716, obt. Oct. 11, 1730.[g] *Stephen Greenhill*, A. B. 1731.[h]

[d] In 1640 it was reckoned a chapel of eaſe to Charing.

[e] See White's Century, p. 11.

[f] He was ejected by the Bartholomew act.

[g] He lies buried in the north iſle.

[h] Likewiſe rector of Sevington.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	CURATES.
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.	*John Appeſley*, Sept. 1737, reſigned July 1743.
	James Carrington, July 1743, reſigned 1746.[i]
	Thomas Hare, 1746, reſigned 1749.
	James Tatterſall, A. M. 1749, reſigned 1755.[k]
	Francis Hender Foote, LL. B. 1755, obt. Jan. 27, 1773.[l]
	Edmund Marſhall, A. M. obt. 1798.[m]

i Alſo vicar of Charing, which he reſigned, as well as this curacy, for the rectory of Clayworth, in Nottinghamſhire.

k Likewiſe vicar of Charing, where ſee more of him.

l Likewiſe rector of Boughton Malherb, and vicar of Linton.

m And vicar of Charing.

LITTLE CHART

LIES the next pariſh to Egerton, ſouth-eaſtward, being written in antient records, *Cert.* It lies on the north ſide of the range of quarry hills, where the ſoil is moſtly the quarry ſtone, thinly covered with a fertile loam; the village is ſituated about a mile northward from the ſummit of the hill, having the court-lodge and church adjoining to it. The ſtream, which riſes at Streetwell, in Lenham, being a head of the Stour, having paſſed Egerton as before related, runs through the midſt of this pariſh; on the hill northward of the ſtream ſtands Calehill, an elegant well-built manſion, beyond which the ſoil becomes a very deep and barren ſand, eſpecially about the warren and Calehill-heath, near which there is much open waſte land, where the late Mr. Darell made large plantations of the Scotch fir, which ſeem to thrive exceedingly well.

The very extenſive demeſnes of the manor of Little Chart, the manors of Newland, Stilley, and Burleigh, the lands of Raywood, with Calehill and its warren, all belonging to Mr. Darell, form as complete and compact an eſtate as any in this neighbourhood.

Acroſs Calehill-heath the Aſhford high road to Maidſtone went, till by the late improvements it was made to go by ſeveral new cuts further northward through Charing and Lenham. The high road likewiſe from Faverſham through Charing croſſes this pariſh ſouthward towards the top of the hill, through Pluckley towards Cranbrooke and Tenterden, in the Weald, a road of no great traffic, except for timber, and the produce of the woodlands. Near the warren-houſe by Calehill, on the left hand, as the road leads thither from Sandway towards Charing, not far from where the direction poſt ſtands, and from Stone-ſtreet, there were ſome years ago ſeveral urns, with bones and aſhes in them dug up.[n]

THIS PLACE in the time of the Saxons, belonged to one of their princes, named Halethe, of whom it was purchaſed by archbiſhop Ceolnoth, with his own money, in the year 839, and given to the monks of Chriſt-church, with the conſent of king Ethelwulf, who declared it to be free from all ſecular ſervice and regal tribute, excepting the repelling of invaſions, and the repairing of bridges and caſtles, this land being *de cibo eorum*, i. e. allotted to the uſe of their refectory, for their food, and it was confirmed to them in 1044, by one Elgeric Bigge, in which ſtate THE MANOR OF LITTLE CHART remained at the taking of Domeſday, in the year 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the general title of their lands:

In Calehelle hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Litelcert. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at three ſulings, and now for two hides and an half.

[n] See Harris's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 69.

The

The arable land is . . . In demeſne there are two, and nineteen villeins, with five borderers having ſeven carucates. There are two mills of five ſhillings and ten-pence, and eleven acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of fifteen hogs. Of the arable land of this manor William holds of the archbiſhop half a ſuling, and there he has in demeſne one carucate, with four ſervants and ten acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of twenty hogs. The whole manor was worth, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, one hundred ſhillings, now eight pounds and eight ſhillings and four-pence. What William held was valued at forty ſhillings.

This manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the prior and convent till the 8th year of king Henry III. when, on conſideration of Peter de Bending's releaſing to them all his right and claim to the manor of Weſtwell, they granted to him this their manor of Little Chart, with all its appurtenances, excepting Wadetune and the denne of Biddenden, with their appurtenances, to hold in fee farm.

In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a charter of *free-warren* for this manor, among others. Soon after which it was become the property of the family of Brockhull, of Saltwood, in which it remained till Thomas de Brockhull, of Calehill, who bore for his arms, *A croſs engrailed, between twelve croſs-croſlets, fitchee*, as appears by the ſeal appendant to the deed in the Surrenden library, in the 12th year of king Henry IV. enfeoffed John Darell in it, together with the manors of Calehill and Hacchenden; in whoſe deſcendants his intereſt in this manor continued down to George Darell, eſq. of Calehill, who, after the diſſolution of the priory of Chriſt-church, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. was found to hold this manor to him and his heirs in fee farm, at the yearly rent of 18l. 4s. 3d. and when the king founded the new dean and chapter of Canterbury, in the 33d year of his reign, he granted the fee of this manor, held as

before-

before-mentioned, among others to them, as part of their endowment. Since which it has continued to be held, in like manner, in fee-farm, at that yearly rent, by the family of Darell, of Calehill, and is now by Henry Darell, esq. of Calehill. A court baron is held for it.

CALEHILL is a manor in this parish, which in former times was so eminent as to give name to this whole hundred, and it has been rendered still more so since, by having been for such a length of time the residence of the family of Darell. In the reign of Henry III. it was the inheritance of the family of Frene, one of whom, Hugh de Frene, had a charter of *free-warren* for this manor, and Stilley, in Charing, in the 1st year of king Edward I. He was the grandson of Osbert de Pluckley, junior, the second son of Osbert de Pluckley, of Pluckley, whose eldest son John inherited that manor, which by a female heir passed to the Surrendens, and thence in like manner to the Hauts and Derings This junior branch of Pluckley, and the Frenes, bore for their arms, *Or, a fleur de lis, sable*, being the arms of Pluckley, and, as a difference, *within a bordure of the second*. But before the middle of king Edward III.'s reign, this family was become extinct here; for about the 23d year of it, Richard de Frene, his descendant, passed it away to Thomas de Brockhull, of Saltwood, whose son Thomas de Brockhull, of Calehill, in the 12th year of Henry IV. enfeoffed John Darell, esq. in it, together with his interest in the manor of Little Chart, as has been mentioned before. He afterwards resided at Calehill, which he rebuilt. It seems that he resided here before the above year, having been a knight of the shire for this county anno 9 Henry IV. sheriff of it in the 11th year of the same reign, at which time he was stiled of Calehill, and he again kept his shrievalty here in the 5th and 10th years of king Henry V. In the 3d year of Henry VI. he had by *inspeximus* the charter of *free warren*, granted to Hugh de Frene as before-mentioned, renewed for this manor and Stilley,

in

in Charing. The family of Darell is deſcended from one of this name, who is mentioned in the roll of Battel abbey, a deſcendant of whom was of Seſay, in Yorkſhire, in king Henry III.'s reign, and bore for his arms, *Azure, a lion rampant, argent, crowned, or, membered, gules*; from whom came all the different branches of Darell in this kingdom. At length his deſcendant William Darrel, eſq. of Seſay, left three ſons, Marmaduke, who inherited Seſay, where his deſcendants continued; William, the youngeſt, who was of Littlecote, in Wiltſhire, and under-treaſurer of England, anceſtor of the Darells of that place; and John, the ſecond ſon, who was of Calehill, which he purchaſed as before-mentioned, and died in 1438, having married firſt Joane, daughter and heir of Valentine Barrett, of Perry court, by whom he had William, who ſucceeded him at Calehill. He married ſecondly Florence, niece of archbiſhop Chichele; who made him ſteward of the archbiſhopric, by whom ſhe had one ſon Thomas, who inherited Scotney in this county, where his deſcendants remained till the reign of king George I. In the deſcendants of John Darell, eſq. by his firſt wife, who were of eminent reputation among the gentry of this county conſtantly reſident here, whoſe monuments and memorials are ſtill remaining in the church of Little Chart, it continued down by the ſtrict entail made of it at different times to Philip Darell, eſq. who rebuilt this ſeat on an eminence, at a ſmall diſtance from the antient manſion of Calehill, in which he afterwards reſided. He died at Canterbury, and was brought to this church and buried among his anceſtors. He left by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Conſtantine, who died in 1785, four ſons and two daughters, John, Edward, Philip; Catherine, who married Michael Bray, eſq. of London, and Barbara; of the former, Henry Darell, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor and ſeat. He married Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, bart. by whom

he

he has ſeveral children. The antient arms of the family of Darell are, *Azure, a lion rampant, argent, crowned, or, armed and langued, gules*; but when the antient houſe of Seſay branched off into the two houſes of Calehill and Littlecote, in the two ſons of Sir Marmaduke Darell, of Seſay, the difference of the coat armour of thoſe two houſes was thus ordered: That the houſe of Calehill ſhould bear *a trefoil, ſlipt on the ſhoulder of the lion*; and that of Littlecote, *A croſs-croſlet, fitchee*, for difference ſake; but by the death of Thomas Darell, of Seſay, without iſſue male, anno 17 king Henry VIII. the Darells of Calehill becoming the eldeſt heirs male of this family, gave of right the antient arms entire without difference, in which manner they are borne by the Darells of Calehill at this time. Thoſe of Scotney, deſcended from John Darell, of Calehill, by Florence Chichele his ſecond wife, bore *A creſcent, within the trefoil, ſlipt*, for difference.

CHARITIES.

JOHN FOTHERBY, clerk, by will in 1619, gave to the miniſter, churchwardens and overſeers of the pariſhes of Little Chart and Hedcorne, one annuity or yearly rent charge of 4l. out of all his meſſuages, lands, &c. in thoſe pariſhes, to be paid on the firſt day of the month in which he ſhould be buried, with power of diſtreſs, &c. upon truſt, that yearly on the ſame day 10s. ſhould be given to the miniſter of Little Chart, or ſuch other as ſhould preach there that day; and 30s. among ſuch poor people and houſeholders of the poorer ſort of the pariſh, as ſhould be at the ſermon; and he gave the like ſums, in like manner, to the miniſter, &c. and poor houſeholders of Hedcorne.

THOMAS and ROBERT CHITTENDEN, by indenture in 1698, aſſigned a houſe and garden, and half an acre of land in Charing, to truſtees, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.—The preſent rent is about three guineas per annum.

JANE JENNINGS, by will in 1773, gave to the poor of this pariſh, 5l. 10s. per annum, the principal money being veſted in the public funds, in the names of Mr. Richard Jennings and Mr. John Aſhbee, who pay the intereſt of it.

The number of poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty-four, caſually eighteen.

THIS

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary and the Invention of the Holy Croſs, is a handſome building of ſand-ſtone, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, and having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, with a beacon turret, in which are five bells. The ſteeple is ſaid to have been built in Henry VII.'s reign, by Sir John Darell, then of Calehill. In the high or ſouth chantel is a graveſtone, robbed of its braſſes, except the ſhield of arms, being *A croſs, lozeny, florette*; another, the braſſes of the inſcription, the figures of a man and woman, and four ſhields of arms, gone. A monument within the altar-rails for Richard Camden, gent. of London, obt. 1642, arms, *Or, a feſs engrailed, between ſix croſs-croſlets, fitchee, ſable; a creſcent for difference.* Another for Rhoda, wife of Richard Camden, gent. of London, obt. 1625. In the ſecond ſouth window theſe arms, *Azure, a lion, rampant, argent*, impaling the like arms, the glaſs very antient. Between the pillars which ſeparate the north from the ſouth iſle, there is a partition of wood, in the gothic ſtile, with open ſpaces like window-frames, which returns acroſs it from the weſt end of the iſle, incloſing the eaſtern part above it as a chancel or chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, for the burial-place of the Darell family, in which are ſeveral of their monuments and graveſtones, and a vault underneath the whole of it; in which iſle there is likewiſe a monument for Mary Halles, widow of John Halles, eſq. late of Tenterden, deceaſed, daughter of Robert Horne, biſhop of Wincheſter, obt. 1629. This iſle or chancel is not ceiled, and for want of repair of the roof of it, is, in many places, expoſed to the open air; the pavement in the middle is fallen into the vault underneath; the monuments are broken and defaced; and the whole is in a very dirty and ruinous condition.

This

This church is a rectory, and was parcel of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and continues ſo now, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 13l. 10s. 10d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 1d. In 1588 here were communicants eighty-four. In 1640 it was valued at ninety pounds. Communicants one hundred and twenty-ſix. In 1778 the tithes were let for one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, and the houſe, glebe, &c. were worth beſides 27l. 6s. 8d.

By an antient manuſcript it appears that twenty-nine acres of land were given to this church in Edward II.'s reign, by Peter de Bending, a deſcendant of Peter de Bending, who in the reign of king Henry III. had a grant of the manor of Little Chart from the convent of Chriſt-church in fee farm. He built the north part of this church, where he was buried in the middle paſſe of that iſle, which was ſoon after the purchaſe of Calehill, by John Darell, eſq. beautified and glazed by him, as a burying-place for himſelf and his poſterity.

CHURCH OF LITTLE CHART.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Francis Lyndley*, S. T. B. Dec. 12, 1582, obt. 1602.
	John Fotherbye, A. M. May 6, 1602, obt. 1619.
	John Moſeleye, S. T. P. June 11, 1619.
The King, hac vice.	*Francis Drayton*, A. M. April 11, 1646.*
The Archbiſhop.	*Baſil Drayton*, Auguſt 11, 1669, obt. 1715.
The King, ſede vac.	*Thomas Pearſon*, Jan. 15, 1715, obt. Jan. 1744.

* See Biog. Brit. vol. vii. append. p. 111, note *c*.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Edward Watkinſon*, M. D. May 25, 1744, obt. October 19, 1767.[p]
	William Allen, A. B. Jan. 30, 1768, the preſent rector.

p He was author of many uſeful and valuable treatiſes.

PLUCKLEY

IS the next adjoining pariſh ſouthward, being written in *Domeſday*, *Pluchelei*, and in other records, *Plukele*.

It is ſituated on the lower ridge of hills called the Quarry-hills; the pariſh is about two miles acroſs, extending itſelf as far below the hills into the Weald, where the greateſt part of it conſiſts of that portion of Pevington allotted to it; as it does northward on the other ſide, where the river Stour bounds it; as it does again eaſtward, in which parts are the hamlets of Ford Mill and Proting ſtreet. The village and church of Pluckley, which latter is a boundary of the Weald northward, ſtand on the ſummit of the hill. Not quite a mile eaſtward is the manſion and park of Surrenden, finely ſituated on an eminence, having a moſt extenſive variegated proſpect towards the ſouth-eaſt, in a park beautifully cloathed with timber and rich paſtures; a ſituation, ſays Weaver, ſo elegant that it compares with moſt that are, in rich paſtures, healthful air, and plenty of both fewel and timber, in a very delicate and various proſpect; and what ſhould make it ſtill more highly eſteemed by the owner is, that from the time of the grant of it in the Conqueror's reign, by the archbiſhop, it has never been alienated, but has continued without intermiſſion in the deſcendants of the ſame family to the preſent owner of it. Below the hill, in the Weald, there are ſeveral ſorſtals and hamlets, as Pluckley, Thorn, Dowle-ſtreet, &c. Near the latter, at Newland green, is a good houſe, the property and

and reſidence of Mr. Richard Aſhbye. Further at the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh is that branch of the river Medway which riſes at Great Chart.

The ſoil of this pariſh is much the ſame as Egerton, Boughton, and other adjoining ones in the like ſituation on the ſummit of theſe hills, where the Quarry ſtone prevails, and is there very fertile both for corn and hops. Southward in the Weald it is alike a miry deep clay, covered with woods, broad hedge rows, and ſpreading oaks.

There is a fair held here on Whit Tueſday, for toys, and another on St. Nicholas's feaſt, Dec. 6, for cattle, but eſpecially for hogs, which are brought hither in great numbers, and the price they bear at it is generally a rule for that of all the neighbouring country round about it.

THE MANOR OF PLUCKLEY was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and accordingly is thus entered, in the record of Domeſday.

The archbiſhop himſelf holds in demeſne, Pluchelei. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demeſne there are two carucates and an half, and ſixteen villeins, with ſeven borderers having eleven carucates. There are eight ſervants, and twelve acres of meadow and an half. Wood for the pannage of one hundred and forty hogs. In the whole, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth twelve pounds; when he received it, eight pounds; and now fifteen pounds, and yet it pays twenty pounds.

By which it appears that the archbiſhop then held this place in demeſne, that is, in his own poſſeſſion; but archbiſhop Lanfranc ſoon afterwards granted it to one John de Plukele, who is ſtiled in the grant *Miles Archiepi*, that is, one who held this land of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice, for it was very cuſtomary for the prelates and great men of thoſe times to make ſuch grants, till they were reſtrained by a ſtatute in the 18th year of king Edward I. This ſtatute is ſtiled from the

firſt

firſt words of it, *Quia Emptores Terrarum*; from whence it is held, that all manors in being now muſt have exiſted from immemorial preſcription, at leaſt before the making of this ſtatute, becauſe it is eſſential to it, that there be tenants to hold of the lord, that in future no ſubject ſhould enfeoffe any new tenants to hold of himſelf. His deſcendant Oſbert de Pluckley died poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king John, and bore for his arms, *Or, a fleur de lis, ſable*; after which, from three coheirs of this name and family, this manor became divided into three parts, and became *three diſtinct manors*, the principal of which retaining the name of Pluckley, remained in that name till Agnes, daughter and at length one of the coheirs of William de Pluckley, entitled her huſband John de Surrenden to the poſſeſſion of it. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a bend gules, between two cotizes, nebulee, the outer ſides, ſable.* His ſon John de Surrenden, living here in the 44th year of Edward III. and about that time, upon the old ſcite of this manor-houſe, erected a new manſion, which Weever, who wrote anno 1631, ſays, was a fair one in his time, and by the antiquity of it ſeemed to have been the like, or much fairer, at its firſt building. To diſtinguiſh this manor from the other two before-mentioned, then known, from the owners of them, by the names of Malmains and Shurland; it from this time was called from him THE MANOR OF SURRENDEN, which he was ſucceeded in by his only daughter and heir Joan, who, in the 20th year of Richard II. was married to John Haut, eſq. and he died poſſeſſed of this manor about the 9th year of Henry VI. leaving two daughters his coheirs, of whom Chriſtian, the eldeſt, was married to John Dering, eſq. of Weſtrooke, in Lid.

THE FAMILY *of Dering*, as appears from the family papers and manuſcripts in the Surrenden library, and from other evidences, is deſcended from Norman de Morinis, whoſe anceſtor Vitalis Fitz Oſbert lived in

the reign of king Henry II. and married Kineburga, daughter of Deringus, deſcended from Norman Fitz-Dering, ſheriff of this county in king Stephen's reign, who married Matilda, ſiſter and heir of William de Ipre, earl of Kent; and at the battle of Lincoln, in which king Stephen was taken priſoner, was ſlain near the king's perſon, and being found afterwards with his ſhield covered with blood, his poſterity were allowed to add to their paternal coat of arms, *the three torteauxes in chief*, in memory of his bravery, being a deſcendant of that Dering who is mentioned in ſeveral parts of the *Textus Roffenſis*, and in the Book of Domeſday, as holding lands in Farningham in the time of the Saxons, before the conqueſt. They had iſſue Deringus de Morinis, whoſe ſon Deringus Fitz-Dering was the firſt who deſerted the name of Morinis. His ſon Wymund Fitz-Dering was, as well as his father, a good benefactor to the abbey of Boxley, in which they were both buried. He bore for his arms, *Or, a feſs, ſable, in chief, three torteauxes*, as his deſcendants did for ſome time afterwards, the family de Morinis bearing, *Or, a ſaltire, ſable*. His ſon Richard Fitz-Dering, *filius Deringi*, was of Hayton, and died at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign. His deſcendant Sir John Dering, of Weſtbrooke, in Lyd, died anno 38 Edward III. his arms, *A feſs, in chief, three roundells*, being carved in ſtone on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury. He was father of Sir Richard Dering, of Hayton, who was lieutenant of Dover caſtle in king Richard II.'s reign, whoſe ſeal affixed to a deed in the Surrenden library is a ſhield of his arms, *A feſs, in chief, three roundells*; on each ſide, *A horſe, ſeiant, on a ducal crown, placed on a cloſe helmet, mantled*; the legend, SIGILLUM RICARDI DERING, MILITIS. He lies buried in Lyd church; his ſon John Dering, eſq. of Weſtbrooke, who married Chriſtian Haut as before-mentioned, ſeems to have been the firſt who aſſumed the arms of De Morinis, being *the ſaltier*, inſtead

ſtead of thoſe of Dering, which latter his deſcendants transferred and afterwards conſtantly bore in the ſecond quartering of their arms. He lies buried in the ſouth chancel of this church, rebuilt by his eldeſt ſon, in which moſt of his deſcendants lie buried, where many of their memorials in braſs, and monuments of ſculptured imagery yet remain. He had two ſons, of whom Richard Dering, eſq. the eldeſt, was of Surrenden, and was twice married, firſt to the daughter and heir of Bertyn; and ſecondly to Eyton, of Eyton, in Salop. He died in 1481, and was buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, in Pluckley church, which chapel he had rebuilt, as appears by his arms at the bottom of the arches. His eldeſt ſon Richard Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, left by his ſecond wife, John, of Surrenden; Richard, monk and cellarer of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, and William, who was of Petworth, in Suſſex, and anceſtor of the Derings, of that place, and of Hampſhire, who bore for their arms, *the ſaltier, with a canton, gules, for difference.* John Dering, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was of Surrenden, which in his time, from their long poſſeſſion of it, acquired the name of Surrenden-Dering; he was admitted into the Society of Modenden, in this county. The curious admiſſion of him may be ſeen, vol. v. p. 327. His deſcendant of the ſame name reſided at Surrenden, and in the reign of Hen. VIII. married Margaret, daughter of J. Brent, eſq. by whom he was anceſtor of the Derings, of Surrenden, Charing and Egerton, in this county. Richard Dering, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him at Surrenden, whoſe grandſon Sir Edward Dering, in 1623, was made lieutenant of Dover caſtle, and created a baronet on February 1, 1626, anno 2 Charles I. and in the 16th of that reign one of the knights in parliament for this county. In which parliament, the levity of his diſpoſition, and at the ſame time his vanity to diſplay his learning, got the better of his good and loyal principles; which, however, he ſoon repented of, and made

his public apology for it. But ſo much were the republicans offended at both his repentance and apology, that this change ſoon occaſioned his commitment to the Tower, and his being declared a delinquent; and though he eſcaped himſelf ſafe to the king, yet, as his eſtates were ſequeſtered, and being reduced to extreme poverty, he afterwards retired with his wife and children to one of his farm-houſes, where he died in 1644, and was buried in the family chancel in this church. During his continuance with the king, his whole eſtate was ſequeſtered, his newly furniſhed houſe was four ſeveral times plundered by the parliament's ſoldiers, his goods and ſtock were all ſeized and took away, his farmhouſes and fences ruined and deſtroyed, his woods and timber felled, and all his rents abated; ſo that few ſuffered more than he did, for his inconſiſtent conduct. He publiſhed a volume of his ſpeeches in parliament, a manuſcript copy of which is in the Britiſh Muſeum, among the Harleian MSS. He was the founder of the library at Surrenden, for which he collected a great number of books, charters, and curious manuſcripts, and cauſed others to be tranſcribed with great labour and expence; among which were, the regiſters and chartularies of ſeveral of the diſſolved monaſteries in this county, and a ſeries of deeds and muniments relating not only to the family of Dering, but to others connected at different times with it; but moſt of theſe valuable manuſcripts have been unwarily, not many years ſince, diſperſed into other hands.[q] His eldeſt ſon Sir Edward Dering, bart. ſucceeded him in title and eſtate, and married Mary, daughter of Daniel Harvey, eſq. of Combe, in Surry; of which marriage I had the following anecdote from a late reſpectable clergyman in this county, lately deceaſed: That Da-

[q] The different characters given of him may be ſeen in Collins's Bar. vol. ii. p. 17, and in Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. vol. ii. B. 14, 19, 20.

niel

niel Harvey, her father, an eminent citizen of London, and great loyaliſt at the death of king Charles I. had this Mary, his only daughter and heir to all his wealth; at the ſame time he had an apprentice in the houſe, his firſt-couſin, who found an opportunity of marrying the daughter clandeſtinely, and had bedded with her twelve months before the marriage was diſcovered, which was occaſioned by her father's intention of marrying her to Sir Edward Dering; on which he found means to get the marriage diſſolved, and obtained teſtimonials for it, not only from biſhop Juxon, but from the moſt eminent civilians of that time. Two of their opinions were: One, that the young man's father was great-uncle to her, and he being dead, his ſon repreſented him, and conſequently was great-uncle to her; the other, that it was ſo notorious a breach of honeſty in him, that no ſtate ſhould ſuffer ſo bad an example to be countenanced. Some years ago, the late Mr. Eliab Harvey, king's council, found this relation, with the above-mentioned opinions, in a black box, among his families papers. In his deſcendants, baronets of Surrenden, who conſtantly repreſented this county in parliament, it continued down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. who repreſented this county in the four firſt parliaments of king George II.'s reign. He greatly improved the manſion of Surrenden, making great additions to it, and incloſing the park with a brick wall; he reſided at it with much liberal hoſpitality, and died in London, greatly lamented by the county in general, for his many amiable good qualities, in 1762, and was brought hither and buried among his anceſtors, in the ſouth chancel. He married firſt, Elizabeth, daughter and at length coheir of Edward Henſhaw, eſq. of Eltham, by whom he had two ſons, Edward and Daniel; ſecondly, Mary, daughter of Charles Fotherby, eſq. of Barham, and widow of Henry Monpeſſon, eſq. by whom he had Charles Dering, eſq. of Barham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Farnaby,

bart. Thomas Dering, eſq. of London, and Mary, married to Robert Hilyard, now Sir Robert Hilyard, bart. His eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife, now Sir Edward Dering, bart. ſucceeded him in title and eſtates, and repreſented the town and port of New Romney in ſeveral parliaments. He married firſt Selina, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. by whom he had a ſon Edward Dering, eſq. who married Anne, fourth daughter of William Hale, eſq. of King's Walden, in Hertfordſhire, and a daughter Selina. He married ſecondly, Deborah, daughter of John Wincheſter, eſq. of Netherſole, by whom he has ſeveral children; he is the preſent owner of this manor, with the manſion of Surrenden-Dering, the park and demeſnes adjoining to it. The family of Dering bear for their arms, *Or, a ſaltier, ſable*, being that of de Morinis; and in the ſecond quartering thoſe of Dering, being *Argent, a feſs, ſable, in chief, three torteauxes.* For creſt, *A ducal coronet, or, within the coronet a crimſon cap, on it, a horſe paſſant, ſable, maned, or.* For ſupporters, *Two horſes, ſable, maned, or*; which ſupporters were granted by Sir William Segar to Sir Edward Dering, the firſt baronet of this family.

THE MANOR OF MALMAINES is ſituated at the foot of the hill between Surrenden and Pluckley church, and was formerly a part of the manor of Pluckley, till it was divided as has been mentioned before; after which it took this name from the family of Malmaines, who were then become owners of it, and who had held lands in this pariſh as early as the reign of Henry III. in the 56th year of which Henry Malmaines was ſheriff, being then ſtiled both of Pluckley and of Walderſhare. Richard Malmaynes, his deſcendant, died in 1440, and lies buried with his father Henry, in the north iſle of this church, leaving John Malmaynes his heir. After which there is no further mention of them, but it appears to have come into the poſſeſſion of the heirs of Toke, deſcended by the female ſide from

from Henry Malmaines before-named, from one of which name this manor paſſed by ſale to the Derings, of Surrenden, in which it has continued to the preſent time, Sir Edward Dering, bart. being now owner of it.

THE MANOR OF SHURLAND was *the remaining third part* of the manor of Pluckley, lying ſouth of the way leading through the fields from Surrenden to Pluckley church, which, on the diviſion of it before-mentioned, took the name of Shurland from one of the family of that name, to whom it was allotted. How long they continued in the poſſeſſion of it, does not appear; but it probably paſſed from them to the Betenhams, of Betenham, in Cranbrooke, in which it remained for ſeveral hundred years. Stephen de Betenham is mentioned in very antient court-rolls of the date of Henry III.'s reign, and was certainly that Stephen de Betenham, mentioned as one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, or juſtices of the great aſſiſe, an office of great importance in thoſe times, in the pipe-rolls of the reign of king John. From him this place deſcended to another Stephen de Betenham, who left two ſons; the eldeſt of whom, Thomas, inherited Shurland; and John, the youngeſt, had Betenham, in Cranbrooke. From Thomas Betenham above-mentioned this eſtate of Shurland continued down almoſt to within memory, when it paſſed by ſale from the Betenhams to Sir Edward Dering, bart. whoſe deſcendant Sir Edward Dering, bart. is the preſent proprietor of it.

EVERING ACRE is a manor, lying in this pariſh and in Betherſden, which, in the 7th year of Edward III. was in the poſſeſſion of William, ſon of Eudo de Shillinghelde, who that year conveyed it to John, ſon of Thomas Chiche, of Canterbury. How it paſſed afterwards, I have not found; but in the 1ſt year of king Henry V. it was in the poſſeſſion of John Dering, eſq. of Weſtbrooke, in whoſe deſcendants, ſeated at Surrenden, it has continued down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. the preſent owner of it.

WEST KINGSNOTH is a manor here, lying in the borough of its own name, which borough is within the royal manor of Wye, belonging to Mr. Hatton, of Eaſtwell; but the principal eſtate in it formerly belonged to the Bakers, of Siſſinghurſt, with whom it ſtaid till John Baker, eſq. in the 37th year of queen Elizabeth, ſold it to Richard Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, in whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues, the preſent owner of it being Sir Edward Dering, bart.

PIRIFIELDS, alias OUSDEN, is another manor here, lying upon the denne of Ouſden, alias Tueſnoth, at the ſouthern bounds of this pariſh, which had antiently owners of the name of Pirifield, one of whom, Hamo de Pirifeld, appears to have been poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Richard I. as was his deſcendant Stephen de Pirifeld, of Pluckley, in the 20th year of king Edward IV. After which it paſſed into the family of Dering, but when does not appear, only that it has remained in that family down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. who is at this time entitled to it.

ROTING is a manor, lying on the weſtern confines of this pariſh, near the ſtream, in a hamlet of its own name, called Roting-ſtreet. At the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, it was part of the poſſeſſions belonging to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, in Canterbury, and is thus entered in it, under the general title of them:

In Calebeue hundred, the abbot himſelf holds half a yoke in Rotinge, which in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor was taxed at half a ſuling. There was and is one carucate in demeſne. It is and was worth ſeparately fifteen ſhillings.

This manor was afterwards held of the abbot in *free ſocage*, by a family which took their name from it; and Celeſtia, daughter of John Rotyngg, and William Rotyngg, are both mentioned in a deed of the 39th year of king Edward III. concerning lands at this place. After which I find it in the poſſeſſion of the family of St.

St. Leger, in which it remained till Sir Warham St. Leger, of Leeds, in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth, ſold this manor, lying in Pluckley, Little Chart, and Hothfield, to Richard Dering, eſq. of Pluckley, in whoſe deſcendant it has continued down to Sir Edward Dering, bart. the preſent owner of it.

PEVINGTON is ſituated about three quarters of a mile north-weſtward from Pluckley church, on the ſummit of the hill, nearly midway between it and the church of Egerton. It was formerly *a diſtinct pariſh* of itſelf; but the church having been ruinated for ſome time, this pariſh was, about the year 1583, united to the pariſh of Pluckley, part of which it continues at this time, though there is a tradition here, that Pevington was allotted in three diviſions to the pariſhes of Egerton, Little Chart, and Pluckley; that the greateſt part of it lying below the hill, as well as the ſcite of the church, was allotted to this pariſh; and that the reſt conſiſting of two narrow ſlips of land, adjoining to Little Chart, was allotted to that pariſh and Egerton; but I can find no further authority for it.

THE MANOR OF PEVINGTON was parcel of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday:

In Caleheve hundred, Ralph de Curbeſpine holds Piventone of the fee of the biſhop, and Hugh of him. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is five carucates. In demeſne there is one and an half, and ſeven villeins, with ſeven borderers having three carucates and an half. There is a church, and nine ſervants, and one mill of fifty-five pence, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ſixty hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth eight pounds, and afterwards one hundred ſhillings, now ſix pounds. Sbern Biga held it of king Edward.

The ſame Ralph held three dennes, which remained without the diviſion of Hugo de Montfort of Piſtinges manor;

manor; and there is one yoke of arable land and one rood, and there are two villeins. It was and is worth ſeparately fifteen ſhillings.

After the biſhop's diſgrace, which happened about the year 1084, and the confiſcation of all his poſſeſſions to the crown, the chief ſeignory of this manor was granted, among others, to Gilbert Maminot, and made a part of his barony, being held of the king by barony for the defence of Dover caſtle. From this family the fee of this manor deſcended to Alice, ſiſter and coheir of Wakelyn Maminot, who carried it in marriage to Geffry de Saye, of one of whoſe deſcendants, as chief lord of the fee, it was held in the reign of Henry III. by a knightly family, who took their ſurname from it; one of whom, Sir Ralph de Pevington, held it in the beginning of that reign. At length his deſcendants John and William Pevington, dying in the reign of king Henry IV. without iſſue, Amabilia, their ſiſter, became their heir, being then the widow of John Gobion, of Eſſex, who died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Pevington, in the year 1405, anno 7 Henry IV. and was buried in the church of the White Friars, in Canterbury, to which houſe ſhe had been a liberal benefactor.[r] She entailed this manor, with the advowſon of the church, on her grandſon John, ſon of John Spelſell, by Joane her eldeſt daughter, with divers remainders over to her other grand-children. He ſeems to have died poſſeſſed of the fee of this eſtate in the beginning of Henry VI.'s reign, having enfeoffed his kinſman Hugh Brent, gent. of Charing, together with others, in the poſſeſſion of it. After which, in the 12th year of Edward IV.'s reign, the reſt of the co-feoffees releaſed to him all their right in this manor, with the advowſon, both which continued in his deſcendants down to Thomas Brent, eſq. of Wickins, in Charing, and afterwards of

[r] Battely's Somner, p. 68. Philipott, p. 276.

Wilſborough,

Wilſborough, who died *ſ. p.* in 1612. Upon which it came by his will to his nephew and reſiduary legatee Richard Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, ſon of John Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, by Margaret Brent, his ſiſter and heir. Their grandſon Sir Edward Dering, knight and baronet, died poſſeſſed of this manor in 1644, and by will gave it to his eldeſt ſon, by his third wife, Henry Dering, eſq. who was afterwards of Pevington, and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Edward Dering, eſq. who died in 1742, and was buried in Pluckley church, having by will given this manor to Sir Edward Dering, bart. whoſe ſon of the ſame name, is the preſent owner of it.

The church of Pevington, which was dedicated to St. Mary, was always accounted an appendage to the manor, and in the patronage of the lords of it. It was a rectory, and valued in the king's books at 5l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 11s. 4d. which tenths are now payable to the crown receiver.

The church becoming ruinated, was by archbiſhop Whitgift united to Pluckley, in 1583, and in a ſuit afterwards concerning the tithes of it, Copley, rector of Pluckley, *verſus* Spice, it was agreed to withdraw a juryman, and to refer it to archbiſhop Abbot, who made his decree concerning them in 1618. The church is now converted into a ſtable. The tradition here is, that on the diviſion of Pevington among the three pariſhes as before-mentioned, the tithes of it were allotted to each of them accordingly; but what authority there is for it, I have never been able to learn.

John Hinde was preſented to this rectory on June 23, 1584. *The queen patron, hac vice.* And *John Craige*, A. M. was preſented to it on May 20, 1636. *Patron the crown, by lapſe,*[a] but with what intent does not appear.

[a] Rym. Fœd. vol. xx. p. 135.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM HILLS, by will in 1589, gave towards the maintenance of three old perſons, whoſe labour is almoſt ſpent, who have no weekly pay, lands in this pariſh, the annual produce of which is 8l.

A PERSON UNKNOWN, more than 100 years ſince, gave towards the repairing of the church, lands called Pariſh-field, in this pariſh, of the annual produce of 1l.

THERE IS *a ſchool* here for the teaching of reading and writing, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions. It was firſt begun by archdeacon Head, whilſt rector of this pariſh, and is now principally ſupported by Sir Edward Dering and the Rev. Dr. Diſney, the preſent rector.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about fifty-five, caſually thirty-five.

PLUCKLEY is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handſome building of ſand-ſtone, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels. The ſteeple is a ſpire, in which are five bells. It is ſhingled, as is good part of the roof of the church, which appears to have been formerly all ſo. The ſouth chancel of this church, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, belongs to the Dering family; it was rebuilt by Richard Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, who died in 1481, in which he lies buried, as do his ſeveral deſcendants, as well as ſeveral of the family of Malmains. The monuments, as well as many of the graveſtones of the former eſpecially, ſtill remaining with their braſſes richly inlaid, on the pavement of it, as well as in the ſouth iſle. In the high chancel is a memorial for Nathaniel Collington, rector here ſixty-three years, obt. Dec. 12, 1735; and within the rails for Mabella Auſtin, obt. 1711; on the left hand of the rails for Mabella Bettenham, widow, obt. 1710; and at the foot of them for Major Anthony Nowers, of this pariſh, obt. 1679.

This

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and remains ſo at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 20l. 1s. 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 0s. 1¾d. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and four; in 1640, two hundred and thirty-ſeven, and it was then valued at one hundred and eighty pounds per annum.

The rector now takes his tithes by compoſition, which amounts to about three hundred pounds per annum. The glebe land is worth upwards of thirty pounds per annum. There are no tithes in this pariſh, but what are paid to the rector, nor have been time out of mind.

Archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the time of the Conqueror, gave the tithes of the demeſne lands of the lordſhip of Pluckley, which he had given to William de Pluckley, as has been already mentioned before, to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, which had been founded by him in 1084. Which gift was confirmed by archbiſhop Hubert.

CHURCH OF PLUCKLEY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.....	*Edward Deringe*, S. T. P. Nov. 28, 1568.
	John Pickerde, A. M. Feb. 13, 1570, obt. 1616.
	John Copley, July 13, 1616.[t]
	Edward Simpſon, S. T. P. in 1628, reſigned 1649.[u]
	Ezrael Tongue, S. T. P. in 1649, reſigned about 1657.[w]

[t] Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 220.

[u] He was prebendary of Coringham in the church of Lincoln. Willis's Cath. vol. ii. p. 171. Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 671.

[w] He left this benefice, being much vexed with factious pariſhioners and Quakers; after which he had the vicarage of Lentwarden, in Herefordſhire, and then the cure of St. Mary Staining, London, afterwards united

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Thomas Daffe*, 1657.[x]
	John Bargrave, S. T. P. July 14, 1662, reſigned 1676.[y]
	Nathaniel Collington, A. M. March 21, 1676, obt. 1735.
	John Head, S. T. P. Dec. 30, 1735, reſigned 1760.[z]
	John Froſt, A. M. July 11, 1760, obt. April 28, 1765.[a]
	William Jones, A. M. July 15, 1765, reſigned 1777.[b]
	William Diſney, S.T.P. Auguſt 2, 1777, the preſent rector.

to St. Michael, Wood-ſtreet, of which he was made rector, and kept it till his death in 1680. See a full accounnt of him and his writings, in Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 671.

x Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, pt. ii. p. 330.

y And prebendary of Canterbury, where he died in 1680, and was there buried.

z He was likewiſe rector of St. George's, Canterbury, which he reſigned, as well as this rectory, for that of Ickham, under which ſee more of him.

a Nephew to archbiſhop Secker, and held the rectory of Biſhopſborne, with this of Pluckley.

b He reſigned this rectory for that of Paſton, in Northamptonſhire.

SMARDEN

IS the laſt pariſh to be deſcribed in this hundred. It lies the next ſouth-weſtward from that of Pluckley, below the quarry-hill, within the bounds of the Weald. Such part of it as is in the borough of Povenden, is in the hundred of Blackborne; and that part which is in the boroughs of Omenden and Stepherſt, is in the hundred of Barkley; and both theſe are in the weſt diviſion of the county. But the reſidue of this pariſh, having the town and church of Smarden within it, is in this hundred of Calehill, and eaſtern diviſion of the county.

The manor of Shurland claims over the denne of Holmherſt, in this pariſh; the manors of Otterden and Throwley claim over part of this pariſh, the latter of them over the denne of Toppenden, alias Tappenden here,

here, from whence the family of Tappenden, ſince of later times of Sittingborne, in this county, who bear for their arms, *Or, two lions paſſant, in chief, and one in baſe, rampant, azure*, claim their origin and name, a direct deſcendant of which is Mr. James Tappenden, gent. now of Faverſham, in this county.

THE PARISH of Smarden is about four miles acroſs, it lies at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward of the quarry hills, within the Weald, in a flat low ſituation, very unpleaſant and watry, the ſoil being a deep miry clay. The eaſtern parts of it are moſtly covered with large coppice woods, and the whole of it, from the flatneſs of it, the wide hedge-rows, and quantity of oak trees ſpread over it, has a very gloomy appearance. The town or village, having the church in it, is ſituated at the ſouthern bounds of this hundred, on the turnpike road leading from Faverſham through Charing hither, and ſo on to Biddenden, Cranbrooke, and Tenterden; a road, which, from the depth of the ſoil, and the want of having had any improvement ever made on it ſince the truſt has been created, is in winter, or indeed after any wet weather, hardly paſſable, throughout this pariſh, even for waggons. That branch of the river Medway, which riſes near Goldwell, in Great Chart, flows through this pariſh cloſe below the town, under a ſtone bridge of two arches, weſtward towards Hedcorne, and thence to Stylebridge, and joins the main river at a ſmall diſtance below Yalding bridge. There is a market-houſe remaining in the town; but the market, which is ſaid to have been held on a Friday weekly, has been diſuſed for upwards of thirty years. The fair is held yearly on Old Michaelmas day, Oct. 10, by the change of the ſtile, for toys and pedlary. There is a modern well built meeting-houſe, with a burial-ground, in which are ſeveral handſome tomb-ſtones, and the miniſter's houſe adjoining to it, on Omenden-green, at the end of this pariſh, next Biddenden: this is for Calviniſtical Baptiſts; but the miniſter and congregation

gregation being at variance, they are decreaſing very faſt. One Tilden left ſeveral pieces of land, of about thirty pounds per annum value, and his houſe, to the miniſter, for a writing ſchool at this meeting. And there is another meeting-houſe, about half a mile north-weſt from the town, near Spiers Aſh, for Methodiſtical Baptiſts. About a third part of the houſekeepers in this pariſh are diſſenters.

THE MANOR OF THE DENNE OF SMARDEN, is ſaid to have belonged to the archbiſhops of Canterbury. When they firſt became poſſeſſed of it, I have not found; but it muſt have been ſince the taking of the ſurvey of Domeſday, as it is not mentioned in it among the manors belonging to the archbiſhop; and yet it was before the reign of king Edward III. in the 6th year of which archbiſhop Simon Meopham, had a grant of a market here weekly on a Monday, and a fair yearly for five days at the feaſt of St. Michael. And this manor ſeems to have continued in the poſſeſſion of the ſucceeding archbiſhops down to cardinal archbiſhop Kempe, who in the 10th year of king Henry VI. ſettled it, among other premiſes, on his new-founded college of Wye, with which it ſtaid till the diſſolution of it in the 36th year of Henry VIII. when this manor came into the hands of the crown; whence it was immediately afterwards granted to Walter Bucler, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. After which it paſſed into the family of Newenden, in which it remained till James and Richard Newenden, gent. of Smarden, conveyed it by their deed in the year 1689 to George Sayer, eſq. afterwards of Pett's, whoſe deſcendant the Rev. George Sayer, LL. B. is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

ROMEDEN-PLACE is an antient ſeat in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, which was formerly the patrimony of the antient family of Engeherſt, afterwards written and called Henherſt, who were poſſeſſed of good eſtates at Staplehurſt, Woodchurch, Yalding, and other places

in

in this county; but they did not continue long owners of this ſeat, for William, ſon of Oſbert de Henherſt, being ſo deſcribed in his deed without date, demiſed it by ſale to John de Calch, in whoſe deſcendants it remained until the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign.[c] Who ſucceeded them afterwards, I have not found; but in the reign of king Henry VI. the family of Guldeford appear to have been poſſeſſed of it; one of whom, in the 23d year of it, founded a chapel in this church of Smarden,[d] nor can I find how long they continued here; but in king Henry VIII.'s reign it was become the property of Rogers, and John, ſon of Stephen Rogers, in the 24th year of it, alienated it to Stephen Drayner, alias Dragoner, in which name it continued till William Drayner, in the 17th year of queen Elizabeth, paſſed it away to Sir Roger Manwood, who the next year conveyed it to Martin James, eſq. remembrancer of the court of exchequer, whoſe great-grandſon Walter James, eſq. poſſeſſed it at the reſtoration of king Charles II. His ſon of the ſame name left an only daughter Auria, who, at the age of fourteen, carried it in marriage to John Otway, gent. of Mitcham, in Surry, who bore for his arms, *Argent, a chevron, ſable, over it a pile, counterchanged*; by whom ſhe had twenty children, of whom ſeven ſons only ſurvived, who on his death became entitled to it in undivided ſhares. At length the eldeſt of them, colonel James Otway, having at different times purchaſed of his brothers their ſhares in it, became poſſeſſed of the whole of Romeden. He was a general officer, and lieutenant-governor of Minorca, and at the latter part of his life reſided at Romeden, of which he died poſſeſſed in 1721, and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Charles-James Otway, a general officer in the army likewiſe. He died in 1767, and was buried

[c] Philipott, p. 312. [d] Weever, p. 290.

here, leaving by Bridget, daughter of Baſil, earl of Denbigh, one ſon and two daughters. Charles Otway, eſq. the ſon, reſided at Romeden, but he ſold it in 1786 to Thomas Witherden, of Wiſenden, in Betherſden, the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

Mr. John Hamden, of this pariſh, in 1361, gave by deed 6s. per annum, to be paid out of his land called Hamdens, in this pariſh, now belonging to John Toke, eſq. to the church-wardens for the time being, towards maintaining the bell-ropes.

Mr. John Glover, of this pariſh, in 1593, gave by will 5s. per annum to the poor, to be paid out of his lands to the ſurveyors for the time being, towards mending the highways of this pariſh; which lands are now in the poſſeſſion of Matthew Parker.

Jacob Turner, merchant, of London, as appears by a deed of truſt made in 1686, gave in his life-time 100l. for repairs of the church, and 100l. more for the benefit of the ſuperannuated poor of this pariſh, of honeſt reputation; one half of the yearly product of it to be laid out in clothes, and the other half in flour. Which money was, by order of his ſon, laid out in the purchaſe of a houſe and land, veſted in truſtees, the yearly rents of which, now 13l. 2s. are applied to thoſe purpoſes.

Mr. Stephen Dadson, of Betherſden, by will in 1716. founded *a free ſchool* in this pariſh, and endowed it with a dwelling houſe, barn, and four pieces of land, containing fifteen acres and an half, in Betherſden, and with a dwelling-houſe in Smarden town, with the liberty of ſix boys from the pariſh of Betherſden to be taught in it; which premiſes are now veſted in feoffees. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are now taught in it, to near forty boys and girls.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about one hundred and forty, caſually thirty-five.

This parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, conſiſts of one iſle or body, and a chancel; the former is of a moſt curious ſtructure, being forty feet wide, with a ſpan roof over it, ſingularly conſtructed. At the

the weſt end is a tower ſteeple, with a beacon turret, in which there are five bells. In the chancel is a monument for Capt. Jacob Turner, of Hamden, in this pariſh, mentioned before. He died in 1709, his arms, *Per pale and feſs, counterchanged, ſable, and ermine, three fer-de-molines, or.* In the north-eaſt corner of the iſle is the burial-place of the Otways, of Romeden. In the chancel is a memorial for Anne, daughter of John Marſhall, of Halden, wife of George Carter, gent. and for the ſaid George Carter, who died in 1728; for Solomon Pawley, vicar of Aylſham, in Norfolk, obt. 1777; and for Henry Parſley, rector of this church.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which was granted by queen Mary, in her laſt year, anno 1558, among others, to cardinal archbiſhop Pole,[a] and it has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury ever ſince, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This church is valued in the king's books at 24l. 2s. 6d. per annum, and the yearly tenths at 2l. 8s. 3d. There are about three acres of glebe-land belonging to it.

In 1588 it was valued at eighty pounds. Communicants three hundred and fifty. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred and nine pounds. Communicants ſeven hundred; and in 1741 it was valued at two hundred and thirty pounds per annum. In 1782 it was valued at only one hundred and ſeventy pounds, but there has lately been a new compoſition made for tithes, both great and ſmall, which has much increaſed the value of this rectory.

[a] See Rym. Fœd. vol. iv. p. 177.

CHURCH OF SMARDEN.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Fotherbye*, A. M. May 18, 1586, obt. 1619.
	Robert Elye, A. M. April 27, 1619, obt. 1644.
	Thomas Vaughan, July 19, 1644, ejected 1662.[f]
	Robert Cole, S. T. B. Oct. 14, 1662.
	Richard Rands, A. M. March 10, 1667.
	Jonathan Whiſton, A. M. Aug. 9, 1669, obt. 1698.
	Henry Parſley, A. M. April 20, 1698, obt. 1710.[g]
	Simon Hughes, A. M. March 17, 1710, obt. July 23, 1728.[h]
	William Bedford, Oct. 1728, obt. Oct. 11, 1783.[i]
	John Porter, 1783, obt. 1794.
	William Mackenzie, 1794, the preſent rector.

f See Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 287.

g He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

h He was alſo vicar of St. Stephens, alias Hackington, and prebendary of Chicheſter.

i And vicar of Bekeſborne, where he reſided.

THE

HUNDRED

OF

CHART AND LONGBRIDGE

LIES the next hundred ſouthward from that of Calehill. It was formerly two ſeparate half hundreds, viz. of Great Chart and of Longbridge, called in Domeſday,

day, *Cert* and *Langebrige*; and they appear to have been diſtinct in the reign of king Edward III. that of Great Chart contained Aſhford, Chart, Betherſden, and Hothfield; and that of Longbridge contained Wilſborough, Kennington, Sevington, Kingſnoth, Merſham, Hinxhill, and part of Aſhford.

IT CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE FOLLOWING PARISHES:

1. BETHERSDEN *in part.*
2. GREAT CHART *in part.*
3. HOTHFIELD *in part.*
4. KENNINGTON.
5. HINXHILL,
6. WILSBOROUGH.
7. MERSHAM *in part.*
8. SEVINGTON, and
9. KINGSNOTH.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, and likewiſe part of the pariſhes of ASHFORD and SHADOXHURST, the churches of which are in other hundreds. Two conſtables have juriſdiction over it. It likewiſe formerly had within it *the town and liberty of Aſhford*, comprehending the church and the greateſt part of that pariſh, which has long ſince been made *a ſeparate juriſdiction* from it, having a conſtable of its own.

BETHERSDEN

IS ſituated the next pariſh eaſtward from Smarden laſt deſcribed. So much of this pariſh as is in the boroughs of Hales, Bridge, and Engeham or Povenden, is in the hundred of Blackborne, and weſt diviſion of this county; and the reſidue of it, being part in the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, in which the church ſtands, and part in the hundred of Calehill, is in the eaſtern diviſion of the county. The liberty of the manor of Wye claims over the borough of Snodehill, in the northern part of this pariſh.

THIS PARISH is ſituated within the bounds of the Weald, adjoining to Pluckley, at no great diſtance below the quarry hills ſouthward, and contains about 4000 acres of land. It lies very low and flat; the ſoil is in moſt parts of it a ſtiff miry clay, and the face of

the country very unpleaſant and dreary; the roads wide, with a conſiderable breadth of green ſwerd on each ſide of them, much like thoſe about Halden and Woodchurch, deſcribed before. There is a great deal of coppice wood of oak, with much good timber in them, interſperſed throughout the pariſh, the houſes in which are moſtly built round the ſmall greens or forſtalls in the different parts of it. The head of the river Medway, which riſes near Goldwell, in Great Chart, runs along the northern part of it weſtward towards Smarden, as has been already mentioned. The turnpike road from Tenterden to Halden, croſſes this pariſh over Bull-green, round which there is a hamlet of houſes, towards Great Chart, and thence to Aſhford north-eaſtward; but this road, from the natural depth of the ſoil, and its never having had any improveme : made on it ſince the truſt has been created, is, like that part of it at Smarden before-deſcribed, hardly paſſable without the greateſt danger, during the winter months; indeed there is a cauſeway, of the greateſt uſe for the ſafety of travellers, along the ſide of it throughout this pariſh, made of the grey turbinated marble, which abounds in the northern part of it, eſpecially about Frid, where much of this ſort has been formerly dug; but thoſe quarries are now but little uſed. This kind of marble, from its being dug up both here and at Petworth, in Suſſex, is known by the names both of the Betherſden and the Petworth marble. It bears a good poliſh, and is very hard and durable, if dug up in its perpendicular ſtate; but if horizontally, it uſually peels off in flakes. It was formerly in great eſteem in this county, for decorating the ſeveral religious buildings and churches in it; the cathedrals of Canterbury and Rocheſter abound with it; in which, as well as in many of the churches, moſt of the antient tombs and monuments of the biſhops and gentry are made of it; and in ſeveral of the antient manſions, the chimney-pieces of the grandeſt apartments are compoſed of it.

On

On the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Bull-green is a houſe, which has been for ſome years poſſeſſed by the Wilmotts, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a feſs, gules, two eſcallops, between a bull, couchant, or, between three eagles heads, eraſed.* The church ſtands at a ſmall diſtance northward from the above green, on a ſmall riſe of ground, with the village cloſe to the ſouthward of it, at the eaſt end of which is a good houſe, called THE THORNE, from a large thorn-tree growing near it, which in the time of king Charles I. belonged to a branch of the family of Whitfield, of Tenterden, one of whom, Francis Whitfield, gent. reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1660. His grandſon Francis Whitfield, gent. of Thorne-houſe, died in 1782, leaving two daughters his coheirs, the youngeſt of whom dying unmarried, the eldeſt, Elizabeth, became entitled to the whole of it, which ſhe carried in marriage to William Curteis, eſq. merchant, of London, youngeſt ſon of Edward Curteis, eſq. of Tenterden, who has, in right of his wife, the entire property of it.

A fair is kept here yearly on St. Margaret's day, now, by the alteration of the ſtile, on July 31.

THE MANOR OF OLD SURRENDEN, alias BETHERSDEN, lies near the eaſtern bounds of this pariſh, and was formerly the original ſeat of the family of Surrenden, whence it gained the name of Old Surrenden, being prior to that at Pluckley, which afterwards became the reſidence of a junior branch of them, which ended about the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign. The arms of Surrenden, twice ſingly, and once impaled with Crouch, are in this church. In the reigns of king John and Henry III. Adam de Surrenden, called likewiſe in old dateleſs deeds, Suthrinden, was owner of this manor and reſided here, as did his deſcendant Robert de Surrenden in the reign of king Edward II. in the 11th year of which he was bailiff of Weſtgate, and was then poſſeſſed of lands in this pariſh, Smarden, and Pluckley; and in this name it continued till king

Henry VI.'s reign, in the beginning of which John Surrenden alienated it to cardinal archbiſhop Kempe, who in the 10th year of king Henry VI. ſettled it, among other premiſes, on his new-founded college of Wye, with which it ſtaid till the diſſolution of it in the 36th year of king Henry VIII. when this manor came into the hands of the crown; whence it was granted that year, to Walter Bucler, eſq.[k] who two years afterwards alienated it to Sir Maurice Dennys, and he, in the 2d year of king Edward VI. ſold it to Sir Anthony Aucher, who, in the 6th year of the ſame reign, paſſed it away to Philip Choute, eſq. ſtandard bearer to king Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Bullein, where for his gallant behaviour, which the king rewarded, by aſſigning to him *a canton* to his antient coat of arms, of the like bearing as on the ſtandard, viz. *Party, per feſs, argent, and vert, a lion, paſſant-guardant, or*, being the lion of England; in whoſe deſcendants this manor continued down to Edward Choute, eſq. whoſe name was frequently ſpelt, and uſually pronounced Chewte. Their paternal coat was, *Gules, ſemee of mullets, or, three ſwords in feſs, argent, pomelled, or, the middlemoſt encountering the other two*; which is authenticated by the books of the Heralds office; but on Sir G. Choute's monument in this church, they are, erroneouſly painted *Gules, three ſwords in pale, argent, pomelled, or; on a canton, parted per feſs, argent and azure, a lion paſſant-guardant, gules*; when from its long continuance in them, and improvements they had made to this antient manſion, it had gained the name of *Surrenden-Choute*; as that at Pluckley had from its owners, in like manner, the name of Surrenden-Dering. He removed his reſidence to Hinxhill, the manor of which he had purchaſed, where he kept his ſhrievalty anno 11 king Charles I. and where his ſon Sir George Choute likewiſe reſided; who was ſucceeded in this manor of Sur-

[k] Rot. Eſch. 32, N. 124. See Pluckley before.

renden

renden by his ſon George Choute, eſq. who in 1684 was created a baronet, and afterwards reſidedat Lovelace, in this pariſh, of which he was only tenant, and dying there *ſ. p.* in 1721, deviſed this manor by will to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Tenterden, afterwards baronet, who ſoon afterwards ſold it to Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chatham, and his grandſon Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chilſton, in Boughton Malherb, died poſſeſſed of it *ſ. p.* in 1793, and by will gave it to his youngeſt nephew George Beſt, eſq. now of Chilſton, the preſent owner of it.

THE MANOR OF LOVELACE is ſituated at a very ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſtward from the church. It was in early times the property of a family named Greenſted, or Greenſtreet, as they were ſometimes called, the laſt of whom, Henry de Greenſted, a man of eminent repute, as all the records of this county teſtify, in the reigns of both king Edward II. and III. paſſed away this manor to Kinet, in which name it did not remain long; for William Kinet, in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. conveyed it by ſale to John Lovelace, who erected that manſion here, which from thence bore his name in addition, being afterwards ſtiled *Betherſden-Lovelace*; from whence ſprung a race of gentlemen, who in the military line acquired great reputation and honor, and by their knowledge in the municipal laws, deſerved well of the commonwealth; from whom deſcended thoſe of this name ſeated at Bayford, in Sittingborne, and at Kingſdown, in this county, the lords Lovelace of Hurley, and others of Berkſhire.[1] At length, after this manor had continued in this family for many generations, reſident at Lovelace-place, Colonel Richard Lovelace, ſoon after the death of king Charles I. paſſed it away to Mr. Richard Hulſe, deſcended from the antient family of that name,

[1] Philipott, p. 72. See a further account of this family and its different branches, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 479.

of

of Norbury and Nantwich hundred, in Cheſhire, and bore the ſame arms, being *Argent, three piles, ſable, one iſſuing out of the chief, between the other two, reverſed of the ſecond.* He reſided at Lovelace-place, in which, together with this manor of Lovelace, he was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name. His ſon and grandſon of both, reſident here, the latter of whom alienated it ſoon after his coming to the poſſeſſion of it, to Sir Edwyn Stede, colonel and governor of Barbadoes, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1695, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Edwyn Stede, eſq. of Harrietſham, who ſold it ſoon after the year 1735, together with Harrietſham-place and other eſtates in this county, to William Horſemonden Turner, eſq. of Maidſtone, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1753, *ſ. p.*[m] and by will deviſed it to his wife Elizabeth, for her life. She died in 1782, being ſucceeded in this, as well as the reſt of her eſtates, according to the limitation in her huſband's will, by Charles Booth, eſq. afterwards knighted, who died *ſ. p.* in 1795, upon which it came by the entail and limitations in Mr. Turner's will, to William Baldwin, eſq. now of Harrietſham-place, who is the preſent owner of this manor.

FRID, uſually called *the Frid farm*, corruptly for *the Frith*, is a manor in the northern part of this pariſh, which was antiently the patrimony of the family of Mayney, as appeared by ſeveral old deeds formerly in the hands of Mr. George Choute, one of whom, John Mayney, of Biddenden, died poſſeſſed of it in the 50th year of king Edward III. After they were become extinct here, the Darells, of Calehill, became poſſeſſed of it, in which it continued down to Sir John Darell, who in the reign of king Richard III. was a great promoter of the earl of Richmond's intereſt, inſomuch that the king declared him a rebel and a traitor, and

[m] See more of the Stedes and Turners, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 449, 450.

ſeized

ſeized on all his eſtates, and in his 3d year granted this manor, by the name of Fridin Boderſdon, to the duke of Norfolk, who loſing his life in the battle of Boſworth, in which the king likewiſe was ſlain, and being attainted in the 1ſt year of Henry VII. that king reſtored Sir John Darell, in his 2d year, to this manor, among the reſt of his forfeited eſtates. His deſcendant George Darell, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1578, as appears by his will in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, whoſe ſon Sir John Darell, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, alienated it to Thomas Gibbon, a younger branch of thoſe of Rolvenden, who afterwards reſided here, and Harris ſays,[n] their arms, being *Sable, a lion rampant, or, between three eſcallops, argent,* were in this church; as were thoſe of Mayney, *Party, per pale, argent and ſable, three chevrons between three cinquefoils, all counterchanged.* He left iſſue three ſons; Robert, who poſſeſſed this manor, and died without iſſue; Thomas, who ſucceeded his brother in it; and John, who was of Biſhopſborne. Thomas Gibbon, the ſecond ſon, reſided here in the reign of king James I. and left two daughters his coheirs; the youngeſt of whom, Lydia, entitled her huſband Edward Choute, eſq. of Surrenden, in this pariſh, to the poſſeſſion of this manor; ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as the manor of Lovelace before deſcribed, down to William Baldwin, eſq. of Harrietſham, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

Hacchesden, now called *Eytchden*, is another manor, which lies adjoining to a heath or haugh, at the north-eaſt bounds of this pariſh, and was formerly reputed a member of the manor of Boughton Aluph, which was held of the honor of Bologne, of which it was held for ſome time by the ſame owners; though in Henry III.'s reign I meet with one William de Hacchesden, who had ſome claim to the poſſeſſion of it.

[n] See his Hiſtory of Kent, p. 39.

Stephen

Stephen de Bocton died poſſeſſed of that manor, with this of Haccheſden, in the 14th year of king Edward I. holding it *in capite* by knight's ſervice. Soon afterwhich it paſſed into the family of Burgherſh, one of whom, Stephen de Burgherſh, in the 1ſt year of king Edward II. obtained a charter of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands within it, and died two years afterwards. Thomas de Aldon died poſſeſſed of it in the 35th year of the next reign of king Edward III. Soon after which Sir Thomas Tryvet became poſſeſſed of the reverſion of it, in right of his wife, leaving two daughters his coheirs, from one of whom it paſſed into the family of Brockhull, of Saltwood, one of whom, Thomas de Brockhull, of Calehill, in the 12th year of king Henry IV. enfeoffed John Darell in this manor, in whoſe family it continued till about the reign of king James I. when it was alienated to Tufton, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Thanet, excepting the woods belonging to it which have been ſold off, it has deſcended down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent owner of it.

There was once *a chapel* at this manor of Hecchindenne, which has been time out of mind ruinated. Archbiſhop Hubert, in the reign of king Richard I. confirmed the church of Betherſden, together with this chapel, to the priory of St. Gregory, in Canterbury, among the reſt of their poſſeſſions.

WISENDEN is a diſtrict, lying at the north-weſt bounds of this pariſh, in which there is a ſeat of that name, which has been for ſeveral centuries in the family of Witherden, whoſe name was antiently written Wetherynden, who have conſtantly reſided at it; one of whom, Robert Wetherynden, of Betryſden, appears, by his will, to have died owner of it, anno 18 Henry VIII. bearing for his arms, *Argent, on a chief, azure, three catherine wheels, or.* Thomas Witherden, gent. died poſſeſſed of it in 1663, and was buried in this church, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued, together with the

the manor of Thornden, in this parish, in a direct line, down to Thomas Witherden, esq. now of Wisenden.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS MARGANT gave an house, barn, stable, and seven pieces of land, containing about fourteen acres, in this parish, of the yearly rent of 9l.

STEPHEN GLOVER gave to the poor of this parish, a parcel of land in it, containing about eight acres, of the yearly rent of 4l.

EDWARD TUESNOAD gave 10s. per annum, out of land, known by the name of Tuesnoad-land, now vested in John Hills.

A SMALL PIECE of ground, containing about 20 perches, adjoining to Bull-green; and the land of Mr. Whitaker, of the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. were given by a person unknown.

The number of poor constantly relieved are about eighty-five, casually one hundred and fifteen.

BETHERSDEN is situated within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, consists of three isles and three chancels, having a tower steeple, with a beacon turret, in which are six bells. In the middle isle of this church lie the Wilmotts, of this parish, and in the middle chancel the Witherdens, both which have been taken notice of before. In this chancel is likewise a gravestone, with brass, and an inscription for William Lovelace, gent. once citizen of London, obt. 1459. On another, the figure of an old man in robes, and an inscription for Thomas, one of the sons of Wm. Lovelace, sergeant-at-law, obt. 1591, æt. 28, a much younger age than his figure denotes. And within the altar-rails are several memorials for the Dynes, ancestors of those of Milton, Rochester, and Malling, in this county. The south chancel is called the Lovelace chancel, in which several of the Hulses of this parish lie buried. The north chancel is called the Frid chancel, in which the Choutes likewise of this parish lie buried, all whom have been already noticed before.

In

In a peculiar chancel on the north ſide of this church, built by one of the Lovelaces, there was a perpetual chantry, founded about the 38th year of Henry VI. anno 1459, by William Lovelace, mercer and merchant adventurer of London, a younger ſon of this family, who lies buried in the middle chancel of it as before-mentioned, which foundation was confirmed by the above-mentioned king. This chantry was diſſolved anno 2 Edward VI. but the tenths of it, being 13s. 0¾d. are ſtill paid to the crown-receiver.*

This church was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Gregory, founded by archbiſhop Lanfranc; and archbiſhop Hubert confirmed this church of St. Margaret of Beatricheſdenne, with the wood and tithes, together with the chapel of Hecchiſdenne to it, in king Richard I.'s reign. In the 8th year of Richard II. this church was become appropriated to the above priory, and a vicarage endowed of it. The church, with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the above-mentioned priory till the diſſolution of it in king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was, with all its lands and poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where this church and advowſon remained among the other poſſeſſions of the priory but a ſmall time, for an act paſſed that year to enable the archbiſhop to exchange the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Radigund, with all its poſſeſſions, with the king, for the ſcite of the late diſſolved priory of St. Gregory, and the greateſt part of its poſſeſſions. This church of Bethersden becoming thus part of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, was demiſed by the archbiſhop, among the reſt of the revenues of the above-mentioned priory, in one great beneficial leaſe for twenty-one years, in which all advowſons and nominations of churches and chapels were excepted; under which ſame kind of demiſe it has con-

* Philipott, p. 73. Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 21.

tinued

tinued from time to time ever ſince. Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, as heir to the Wottons, was leſſee of the above premiſes, in which this parſonage was included; ſince whoſe deceaſe in 1773, his intereſt in the leaſe of them has been ſold by his executors to George Gipps, eſq. of Canterbury, who is the preſent leſſee under the archbiſhop for them.

The rectory or parſonage of Betherſden, to which there is a manor appendant, pays 6s. 4d. procurations to the archbiſhop, and 7s. 6d. for the ſame to the archdeacon of Canterbury.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at twelve pounds per annum, and the yearly tenths at 1l. 4s. In 1587 there were communicants here three hundred and fifty-two, and it was valued at ſixty pounds. In 1640 there were four hundred, and it was then valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. Archbiſhop Juxon, anno 13 and 28 Charles II. augmented this vicarage with thirty pounds, to be paid yearly by the leſſee of the great tithes. There is a modus claimed of four-pence an acre for all land in this pariſh, (excepting woodland, which claims an exemption from the payment of tithes) paid to the vicar, in lieu of all tithes whatſoever. The leſſee of the parſonage claims the tithe of corn only. The archbiſhop continues the patron of this vicarage.

The vicarage-houſe, which was built of timber and thatched, was burnt down in 1669, and was rebuilt of brick, as at preſent, by Jonathan Whiſton, vicar, in 1676.

CHURCH OF BETHERSDEN.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Richard Greſbrooke*, A. M. Nov. 14, 1598, obt. 1609.
	John Hepborne, A. M, Oct. 27, 1609, obt. 1612.
	John Copley, Oct. 17, 1612, reſigned 1616.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Arnoyn*, A. M. Nov. 3, 1616, deprived 1622.
	Richard Taylor, A. M. May 27, 1622.
	John Thriſte, A. B. Feb. 23, 1626, obt. May 1630.[p]
	William Turner, obt. 1631.
	Ralph Abbot, A. B. Dec. 19, 1631, and in 1642.
	..... *Wood*, in 1653.[q]
	Richard Rands, A. M. March 19, 1667.
	Jonathan Whiſton, A. M. Aug. 9, 1669, obt. November 30, 1697.[r]
	Henry Hughes, A. M. June 8, 1698, obt. 1704.
	Simon Hughes, A. M. Sept. 2, 1704, reſigned 1711.[s]
	Thomas Muriell, A. B. April 3, 1711, obt. 1717.
	Thomas Hardis, LL. B. Oct. 3, 1717.
	James Barham, obt. 1734.
	John Fetherſton, A. M. inducted April 6, 1734, obt. 1747.[t]
	Henry Dell, April 2, 1747, ob. Oct. 18, 1763.[u]
	William Jones, A. B. Dec. 16, 1763, reſigned 1765.
	Henry Kent, D. D. Nov. 24, 1765, reſigned 1780.
	David Martin, Jan. 24, 1781, reſigned 1786.[w]
	Liſc. M. Stretch, A. M. May, 1786.[x]
	Daniel Wilcox, 1787, the preſent vicar.

p Buried here. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

q See Cries of the Quakers, p. 3.

r See Hiſtory of archbiſhop Laud's Troubles, p. 16.

s And rector of Herſt. See Smarden before.

t Before rector of Warden, and vicar of Leyſdown.

u He had been for ſome time miniſter of a Preſbyterian congregation in Canterbury.

w He reſigned this vicarage for that of Leyſdown, in Shepey.

x He reſigned the vicarage of Leysdown for this of Betherſden.

GREAT

GREAT CHART

LIES adjoining to Bethersden north-eastward, It was called in the time of the Saxons, both *Selebertes* and *Sybertes Chert*, no doubt from the owners of it at that time. In Domesday it is written *Certh*; in other later, though antient, records, *East Chart*; but more usually, *Great* or *Mochel Chart*, from its extensiveness, and to distinguish it from the parish of Little Chart in this neighbourhood. There are *two boroughs* in it, viz. those of Bucksford and Chelmington. It is in the division of East Kent.

GREAT CHART is a very healthy situation, lying partly on the lower or southern ridge of hills, usually called the Quarry-hills, which cross this parish, having the village and church on the summit of them; and the court-lodge near them. The inhabitants have a tradition here, that Great Chart was once a far more considerable place than at present, having had a great street of houses on the east side, in the road which goes up by Singleton to the top of the hill, where there have been many houses in the memory of man. The ruins of the market-house were to be seen in the field where the fair is now kept, over against the church, which probably was but a kind of a chapel, when this town was burnt down by the Danes, and then Ashford began to rise and grow out of the ruins of it. The church is the northern boundary of the Weald, into which this parish extends about two miles southward, and about half a mile northward, on the other side of the hill, it is from east to west about one mile. It has no coppice wood in it, three or four small shaves excepted. The high road from Tenterden through Bethersden to Ashford, goes through this parish and the village of Great Chart, north-eastward. This parish is watered by the separate heads of the river Medway and the

Stour, which direct their courſe directly contrary ways through it; the former, riſing near Goldwell, directing its courſe weſtward along the ſouthern bounds of it; and the latter flowing on the other ſide of the hills, along the northern part of it eaſtward, towards Aſhford, and turning in its courſe through this pariſh two corn-mills, at Wurting and Buksford. The ſoil is in general a ſtiff clay. Upon the hill there is, as in other parts of it, much of the quarry-ſtone. The face of it, in the Weald, is much the ſame as deſcribed before, in Halden, Bethersden, and other places adjoining to it. From the foot of the hill northward towards Godinton, it is moſtly a fertile paſture and good fatting land. The manſion of Godinton has had great improvements made to it by Mr. Toke, of Canterbury, whilſt he reſided here. The front, which is towards the north, is modern; the eaſtern one is antient. In the hall there is a ſeries of fine family portraits, ſeveral of which are by Cornelius Johnſon, and others equally good. The ſtaircaſe is of very antient carvework; in the windows of which are collected all the arms, quarterings, and matches, in painted glaſs, of the family, formerly diſperſed throughout the houſe; they are numerous, very perfect, and well preſerved. The drawing-room up-ſtairs is curiouſly wainſcotted with oak, and carved; particularly along the upper part of it, all round the room, is a repreſentation of the exerciſe and manœuvres of the antient militia, with the men habited and accoutred with their arms, in every attitude of marching, exerciſe, &c. which makes a very droll exhibition of them. There are ſeveral handſome chimney-pieces throughout the houſe, of Bethersden marble, well carved and ornamented with the arms of the family. Driver laid out the gardens and ſhrubberies, which were planted about 1770. The trees are now of a ſurpriſing ſize for their time, and well ſhew the fertility, as well as depth of the ſoil, eſpecially from the oaks growing faſter and more luxuriant than the aſh

or

or cheſnut planted cloſe by them. There was a vineyard at Godinton in Captain Nicholas Toke's time, from which was made wine of an extraordinary fine ſort and flavour: inſtances of this have been already mentioned in this hiſtory, at more places than one in it, as the reader may ſee by referring to the former volumes of this hiſtory.[y] The pariſh does not extend more than one hundred rods from Godinton, before it is joined by that of Aſhford. The fair is held here, by alteration of the ſtile, on April 5, being a great one for ſtock, both bullocks and ſheep. It ought not to be forgotten in regard to the healthineſs of this place, that the ages of Captain Nicholas Toke, who died in 1680, æt. 93, and of his four predeceſſors, ſucceſſive owners of Godinton, made up 430 years; and thoſe of four of the family of Engeham, of Singleton, in this pariſh, each the others heir there, made up 329 years.

In the night of May 1, 1580, there happened a great earthquake in this pariſh, which frightened the inhabitants ſo much, that they roſe from their beds.

In the year 799 king Cenewlf, at the requeſt of archbiſhop Athelard, reſtored to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, the lands which king Offa, his almoſt immediate predeceſſor, had taken from archbiſhop Janibert, among which was this manor, then called *Selebertes Ceart*; and he gave it, with the conſent of his biſhops and nobles, free from all ſecular and regal tribute, *ad veſtimentum monichorum*, i. e. towards the cloathing of the monks there. In which ſtate this manor remained at the taking of Domeſday, in which it is thus entered under the general title of the archbiſhop's lands, as all the poſſeſſions of this church were, as follows:

In Cert hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Certh. It was taxed at three ſulings. The arable land is twelve

[y] See a diſcourſe of the introduction and progreſs of the Vine in Britain, in the Archæologia, vol. i. p. 326, vol. iii. p. 53.

carucates. In demeſne there are two, and thirty ſix villeins, with eleven cottagers, having twenty-two carucates and an half. There are five ſervants, and two mills of ſix ſhillings, and a ſalt-pit of ſix-pence, and twenty-ſeven acres of paſture, and wood for the pannage of one hundred hogs. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and when he received it, it was worth twelve pounds, now twenty pounds, and yet it pays twenty-ſeven pounds.

In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior of Chriſt-church obtained a grant of *free warren* in all his demeſne lands in *this manor of Great Chart*, among others which he or his predeceſſors had acquired ſince the time of the king's grandfather, ſo that the ſame were not within the bounds of his foreſt. King Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted to the prior a market weekly, and a fair yearly on Lady-day.[z] It continued afterwards part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church till its diſſolution, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, with whom this manor did not continue long; for the king ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe inheritance it ſtill continues. *The company of haberdaſhers* in London, are *the preſent leſſees* of the demeſnes of this manor; but the manerial rights, with the court leet and court baron belonging to it, the dean and chapter reſerve in their own hands.

CHELMINGTON is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, within the boundary of the Weald, next to Kingſnoth, in the borough of its own name, being written in antient records both Chelmanton and Chilmandon. It was once the property of a family who took their name from it, and had a manſion here, at which they continued reſident for many generations, bearing for their arms, *Argent, three chevrons, azure,*

[z] Rot. Cart. anno 25 and 26 Henry VI. No. 30.

nine

nine croſs-croſlets, ſable. At length it devolved to John Chelmington, whoſe figure, habited in armour, was formerly in a window of the north chancel of this church. He died in king Henry V.'s reign, leaving Elizabeth his daughter and ſole heir, who entitled her huſband Roger Twyſden, gent. to the poſſeſſion of it. He afterwards reſided at Chelmington, as did his deſcendants, till William Twyſden, eſq. of Chelmington, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the act of the 2d and 3d Edward VI. in which he is ſpelt William Twiſenden, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roydon, eſq. of Roydon-hall, in Eaſt Peckham, removed thither,[a] where his poſterity have continued ever ſince. Sir Thomas Twyſden, bart. about the reign of queen Anne, alienated it to Mr. Thomas Hooker, whoſe ſon Thomas Hooker, eſq. of Great Chart, died poſſeſſed of it in 1765, and lies buried in the ſouth chancel of this church, whoſe arms were, *A croſs, between four eſcallops.* His daughter Elizabeth married Walter Bartelot, eſq. of Stopham, in that county, who bore for his arms, *Sable, three falconers ſiniſter gloves pendant, argent, and taſſelled, or*; granted to his anceſtor Walter Bartlett, eſq. of Stopham, in 1616; by her he had three ſons, Walter, who took the name of Smith, and was of that place, eſq. George Smith, and Hooker. By his will he gave this eſtate to his ſecond grandſon George Smith Bartelot, who died unmarried; on which it came, by the entail of the ſame will, to the youngeſt brother Hooker Bartelot, eſq. the preſent owner of it.

The borſholder for the borough of Chelmington uſed to be choſen at the manor court; but this has been ſometime diſuſed, and he is choſen at the court of Chart manor.

[a] See an account of the family of Twyſden, of Eaſt Peckham, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 96.

SHINGLETON, corruptly ſo called for *Singleton*, its original name, is an eſtate here, lying likewiſe near the ſouthern boundary of this pariſh, about a mile north-weſtward from Chelmington. It was in former times of ſome note, having had owners of that ſurname, who bore for their antient arms, as appears by their deeds, *Two chevrons, between three martlets.* Henry de Singleton was one of the perſons of note, whoſe figures, in armour, were formerly in the window of the north chancel of this church. His ſucceſſor John Singleton was a juſtice of the peace in the reigns of king Richard II. and Henry IV. as appears by an old roll of the juſtices of thoſe times, collected by Thinne and John Syngleton, is among the liſt of thoſe gentlemen of this county, taken anno 12 Henry VI. who were entitled to bear the antient coat armour of their anceſtors.[b] He paſſed this eſtate away to Engeham, or Edingham, as they were antiently written, who added much to the building of this manſion, which continued in this name till the beginning of king James I.'s reign, when Sir Edward Engham conveyed it to Richard Brown, eſq. deſcended of a younger branch of the Browns, of Beechworth-caſtle, from whom it deſcended to his grandchild of the ſame name, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Andrews, of Buckinghamſhire, and dying ſoon after the death of king Charles I. ſhe afterwards became entitled to this ſeat as part of her dower, and on her death was ſucceeded in it, as well as in other conſiderable property in this pariſh and in Kingſnoth, by Thomas, lord Leigh, baron of Stoneleigh, in Warwickſhire, who had married Elizabeth their only daughter and heir; and he alienated it to Andrews; from which name it paſſed, at the latter end of the laſt century, with Wurthin mill, in this pariſh, to the company of haberdaſhers of London, as truſ-

[b] See Fuller's Worthies of Kent, p. 87.

tees

tees for the ſupport of the hoſpital at Hoxton, commonly called Aſke's hoſpital, in whom it is at this time veſted.

GOLDWELL is a manor of great antiquity here, lying on the Quarry-hills, about a mile weſtward from Chart church, being deſcribed in Domeſday by the name of *Godeſelle*, at which time it was part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of Baieux, under the deſcription of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it.

The ſame Hugo, (grandſon of Herbert) holds of the biſhop Godeſelle. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is two carucates, in demeſne there is one, and five villeins having one carucate and an half. There is a church, and two ſervants, and two acres of meadow, and wood for the pannage of ten hogs. In the time of king Edward III. and afterwards, and now, it was and is worth four pounds. Edwin held it of the king, and could go with his land wherever he would.

This manor, afterwards known by the name of Goldwell, became the property and manſion of a family who aſſumed their name from it, who bore for their arms, *Azure, a chief or, over all a lion rampant, argent, bezantee, ſable.* Sir John Goldwell was a commander of conſiderable note in the reign of king John, and reſided at Goldwell; from whom it deſcended down to John Goldwell, who lived in the reign of Edward III. He left two ſons, John, who ſucceeded him here; and Thomas, who purchaſed the ſeat of Godington in this pariſh, as will be further taken notice of hereafter. In the deſcendants of John Goldwell above-mentioned, two of whom were learned biſhops, viz. James Goldwell, made biſhop of Norwich in 1472, who was principal ſecretary to Edward IV. and Thomas Goldwell, made biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1555;[c] this manor continued down to John Gold-

[c] See more of the former and his preferments, in Newc. Rep. vol. i. p. 71.

well, eſq. who in king James I.'s reign, alienated it to Sir William Wythins, of Eltham, who again parted with it to Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, of Hothfield, whoſe eldeſt ſon Nicholas was created lord Tufton and earl of Thanet; and in his deſcendants, earls of Thanet, this eſtate, which has long ſince loſt the name of a manor, and is now known by the names of Great and Little Goldwell farms, has continued down to the preſent Right Hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

NINNEHOUSE is a manor, ſituated on the northern ſide of the quarry-hill, not far from the river Stour, which was antiently the reſidence of John at Nin, whoſe figure, in armour, was with thoſe of other eminent men formerly in the north window of the north chancel of this church; in whoſe deſcendants it continued till the reign of Henry VI. when it was alienated to Sharpe; one of whom, William Sharpe, of this place, died poſſeſſed of it in 1499, and lies buried in the middle iſle of this church, with his five wives, as does his deſcendant William Sharpe the elder, who died in 1583. At length, after it had continued in this name and family for many generations, it was conveyed by ſale by William Sharpe, gent. at the beginning of the preſent century, to Mr. Thomas Curteis, who ſold it to the Rev. Mr. Hilkiah Bedford,[e] the famous and learned nonjuring writer, deſcended of a family ſeated at Sibſey, near Boſton, in Lincolnſhire. He was deprived of his preferments in 1689, for nonconformity, and in 1714 was tried and received ſentence, for printing and publiſhing *the hereditary Right of the Crown aſſerted*; of which, however, he is ſaid not to be the real author. He left three ſons, of whom William was phyſician to Chriſt's hoſpital,

[e] See an account of him and his writings in Biog. Brit. vol. vi. p. 3732, note [B.]

and

and regiſter of the college of phyſicians; Thomas, was of Aſhburn, in Derbyſhire, and John was M. D. of Durham. He died poſſeſſed of it, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon William Bedford, M. D. who died in 1747, and his only daughter and heir Elizabeth marrying with Mr. John Claxton, of Shirley, near Croydon, in Surry, has entitled him to the poſſeſſion of this eſtate.

COURT-WURTIN, now uſually called *Worting farm*, lies further weſtward, at a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from the river Stour. It was formerly accounted a manor, and was the reſidence of owners of that ſurname; one of whom, William de Wurtin, by his deed without date, demiſed land which lay within his manor of Wurtin to Quickemannus de Bere. The figure of Henry de Wurtin, in armour, was with thoſe of other eminent perſons formerly in the window of the north chancel of this church. The laſt of this name here was Thomas de Wurtin, who about the beginning of king Henry IV.'s reign, paſſed it away to Thomas Goldwell, of Godinton, in this pariſh, whoſe ſon William Goldwell died in 1485; by the marriage of whoſe heir-general, this manor at length, with his ſeat of Godinton, came to Thomas Toke, eſq. of Bere, who ſettled it on his third ſon John Toke, eſq. afterwards of Godinton, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down, with that ſeat, to Nicholas Roundell Toke, eſq. now of Godinton, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

GODINGTON is an antient manſion, in the ſouth-weſt part of this pariſh, on the other or northern ſide of the river, next to Hothfield, which was once the reſidence of a family of the ſame name. Simon de Godington, who was likewiſe poſſeſſed of lands in Stroud, Frindſbury, and Chelsfield, in this county, which were named after him, lived here, as appeared by very antient deeds. John de Godington's figure, in armour, and looking up to a crucifix placed above him,

him, was with thoſe of ſeveral other eminent perſons of note in theſe parts, formerly in the window of the north chancel of this church. William de Godington, his ſon, lived here, as appeared by his deed in the 4th year of Richard II. but before the end of that reign, he had paſſed away his intereſt in it to Richard, Simon, and John Champneys; and they, in the 6th year of Henry IV. joined in the ſale of it to Thomas, younger ſon of John Goldwell, of Goldwell before-mentioned, who died anno 5 Henry V. His ſon William Goldwell, was of Godinton, where he died in the 1ſt year of Henry VII. leaving a ſon Thomas and a daughter Joane, married to Thomas Toke, of Weſtbere. Thomas Goldwell, the ſon, inherited this ſeat, and left an only daughter Avice his heir, who became the wife of Robert a Rowe; but ſhe died *ſ. p.* on which Joane, above-mentioned, entitled her huſband Thomas Toke, as heir-general, to this ſeat of Godington, with other eſtates in this pariſh and elſewhere.

The family of Toke, Tooke, or Tucke, as they have at different times been variouſly ſpelt, are ſuppoſed to be deſcended from Le Sire de Touque, called in ſome copies *Toc*, and in others *Touke*, mentioned in the Battel abbey roll, having among others, attended William the Conqueror in his expedition hither, and being preſent on his behalf in the memorable battle of Haſtings. His deſcendant Robert de Toke, who is the firſt mentioned in the pedigrees of this family, bore for his arms, *Parted per chevron, ſable, and argent, three griffins heads, eraſed and counterchanged.* He was preſent with king Henry III. in 1264, at the battle of Northampton. His great-grandſon is called Toke, de Toke & Weſtcliffe, from whom deſcended in the fifth generation John Toke, of Bere, who lived in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. and had three ſons; of whom Thomas, the eldeſt, was of Bere; Ralph, the ſecond, was anceſtor of thoſe of Cambridgeſhire,

bridgeſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Hertfordſhire; and John, the third, died without male iſſue. Thomas Toke, of Bere, the eldeſt ſon, is mentioned before, as having married Joane, daughter of William Goldwell, eſq. of Godinton, whoſe heir-general ſhe at length was; he married ſecondly Cecilia, daughter of Sir Robert Chicheley, niece to the archbiſhop, by whom he had no iſſue. By his firſt wife he had three ſons, Ralph, who ſucceeded to the family eſtate at Bere, where his poſterity remained till the latter end of the laſt century, as will be mentioned under the deſcription of that place; Richard, who died *ſ. p.* and John, the youngeſt, who had Godinton by his father's will, where he afterwards reſided, and had an augmentation of honor granted to his arms by king Henry VII. as a reward for his expedition in a meſſage on which he was employed to the French king, being an additional coat of arms, viz. *Argent, on a chevron, between three greyhounds heads eraſed ſable, collared, or, three plates*; which coat the Tokes of Godinton have ever ſince borne, in the firſt quarter of their arms, placing the original arms of Toke in the ſecond place; in whoſe deſcendants, reſident here, moſt of whom lie buried in this church, this ſeat continued down to Nicholas Toke, eſq. of Godington, uſually called Captain Toke, ſheriff in 1663, who dying in 1680, was buried in the chancel of this church, with his five wives. His portrait at full length is in the hall here, and that of Diana his fifth wife, daughter of the earl of Winchelſea. There is an anecdote of him in the family, that at the age of ninety-three, being left a widower, he walked from hence to London, to pay his addreſſes to a ſixth wife; but being taken ill, he preſently died. His portrait well expreſſes the ſtrength of his frame and conſtitution. Leaving no male iſſue by either of his wives, he deviſed this ſeat of Godington, with the reſt of his eſtate, to his nephew and heir at-law, Nicholas Toke, of Wye, ſon of his next brother

brother Henry Toke, M. D. of Ofham. Which Nicholas kept his ſhrievalty at Godington in 1693, and was, the year afterwards, knighted. He left by his ſecond wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir Tho. Dyke, of Suſſex, two ſons, John and Thomas; and five daughters; Catherine, married to William, ſon of John Henden, of Biddenden; Elizabeth, to Edward, ſon of Charles Paine, of Eaſt Grinſted; Margaret to John Handfield; Sarah, firſt to Thomas Nower, and ſecondly to Matthew Rutton; and Bridget to Thomas, ſon of Tho. Brett, LL. D. of Spring-grove. After which this ſeat deſcended down to his eldeſt great-grandſon John; (Nicholas, the youngeſt, clerk, is rector of Barnſtone, in Eſſex), which John Toke, eſq. was of Godinton, where he kept his ſhrievalty in 1770, having married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Roundell, by whom he had three ſons, Nicholas-Roundell, John, and William; and two daughters. After his wife's death he removed to Canterbury, where he now reſides, leaving the poſſeſſion of this ſeat with the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh and Hothfield, to his eldeſt ſon Nicholas Roundell Toke, eſq. who now reſides in it.[f]

Bucksford, alias North Stower, lies about a quarter of a mile northward of the river Stour, on the high road to Aſhford. It was formerly accounted a manor, and at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign was the property of Baker. It was afterwards poſſeſſed by the Clarks, of Woodchurch; one of whom, Humphry Clarke, eſq. reſided for ſome time here. After which it paſſed to Richard Toke, the youngeſt ſon of John Toke, of Godinton, by Cicely Kempe his wife, who likewiſe reſided here; and thence again to Fleete; at length William Fleet ſold it to Henry Criſpe, eſq. of Quekes, in Thanet, who by will

[f] There are pedigrees of Toke in Viſtn. co. Kent of 1574 and 1619, and among the Harl. MSS. No. 1195 55 and 1196 108.

in

in 1663 deviſed it to his nephew Thomas, ſon of his brother Thomas Criſpe, of Goudhurſt, who conveyed it by ſale to Andrews; and Alexander Andrews, in the year 1690, ſold it, together with the manor of Shingleton before mentioned, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, to the company of haberdaſhers, in London, as truſtees for the ſupport of the hoſpital commonly called Aſke's hoſpital, at Hoxton, in whom it is now veſted.

CHARITIES.

JOHN TOKE, ESQ. of Godinton, by will in 1560, gave to the poor an annuity of 21s. to be yearly received out of a houſe, with its appurtenances, and one piece of land, in Chart-ſtreet.

ROBERT MORECOCK, one of the gentlemen of queen Elizabeth's chapel, by will in 1581, gave to the poor one piece of land, called Morecock's garden, Cockridge, or Upton, containing half an acre, in this pariſh, now of the annual value of 12s.

FRANCIS TOKE, ESQ. of Great Chart, by will in 1583, gave towards the maintenance and ſupport of two poor inhabitants, upon certain conditions therein mentioned, three houſes, with their appurtenances, and eleven acres of land belonging to them in this pariſh, the annual produce of which is 11l. 2s. 6d.

THOMAS KIPPS, gent. of Canterbury, by will in 1680, gave to the poor one annuity of 20s. out of two houſes and certain lands called Chillmarſh, in this pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty, caſually eighty.

BENEFACTIONS GIVEN TO THE CHURCH.

ONE ANNUITY of 30s. out of all the lands and tenements, formerly of Richard Toke, gent. of this pariſh, in Kennington and Boughton Aluph, given by indenture in 1576.

TWO PIECES OF LAND, called Crouchfield and Bournefield, containing ſeven acres, in the denne of Brickenden, in Biddenden, as was found by inquiſition taken in 1562, to be given by the will of John Goldwell, gent. anno 13 Henry VII.

THE MANOR OF HAMMONDECOT, alias HENDECOT, and one piece of land called Lords grove, in Woodchurch, and the ſeveral quit-rents belonging to it, were given by William Clark, of Woodchurch, by indenture, anno 22 Henry VII.

THERE IS *a ſchool* here, ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcription of Mr. Toke, the rector, and ſome others, for reading Engliſh and writing.

THIS

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin Mary, is a large handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles and three chancels, having a well-built tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are five bells. The north and ſouth iſles are leaded, the middle iſle and chancel tiled. The north chancel is divided lengthways, as to its property; the north ſide belonging to the haberdaſhers company, and the ſouth ſide to the Tokes, of Godinton. Between the middle and this north chancel is an altar-tomb, the braſſes on which, as well as the inſcription, are loſt. It was for William de Goldwelle, and Avice his wife, they both died in 1485. Between every word was the figure of a well. Againſt the north wall is an antient tomb, one ſide of which is nearly covered by the vault which is raiſed againſt it, for the Toke family, built by Sir Nicholas Toke in 1701. On the pavement are ſeveral graveſtones for the family of Toke, moſt of which are enriched with their figures and ſhields of arms in braſs. In the windows are ſeveral coats of arms, among which are thoſe of the ſee of Norwich and of Goldwell, and ſeveral figures of ſaints. In the lower north window were formerly, according to Weever, ſixteen (Philipott ſays only twelve) figures of men, all kneeling, ten of which remained in his time; three of the others are ſupplied by Philipott, being Johannes de Godinton, Henry de Wurtin, and Henricus de Singleton, owners of lands in this pariſh, as has been noticed before, in the midſt of whom were two prieſts. The current tradition, time out of mind, has been, that theſe were principal perſons here, owners of lands and builders of this church. The ſouth chancel is likewiſe divided, as to its property, lengthways; the north part belonging to Bartelot, and the ſouth to the earl of Thanet, whoſe grandfather refuſed to repair

pair his part of it, which his anceſtors had done time out of mind. In the ſouth part lies buried Thomas Hooker, eſq. and Mary his wife, mentioned before. Weever ſays, the portrait of biſhop Goldwell was in the eaſt window, kneeling, and in every quarry a golden well, and theſe words, *Jacobo Goldwelle Epiſcopo Norwicen . . qui . . . . opus fundavit ann Xti* MCCCCLXXVII; by which it appears he was the founder of it; fragments of this ſtill remain, moſt of which have been tranſpoſed from their proper places, and added to parts not belonging to them. At the end of the ſouth iſle, a ſtone with the figures in braſs, for Thomas Tweſden and Benet his wife. In the middle iſle, a ſtone with figures in braſs, for William Sharpe and his five wives. He died in 1499. In the croſs iſle, a memorial for William Sharpe the elder, obt. 1583. In this iſle, in an upper range of windows, are ſeveral figures of men, with arms under them; one of them is thoſe of Toke. The church has been lately handſomely pewed, at the charge of the pariſh, and the pews painted at the charge of John Toke, eſq. In the church-yard, on the north ſide of the north chancel, there appear the foundations of a building once adjoining to it, which has been down for many years, and on the outſide of the eaſt wall of the ſame chancel, is a ſquare ſtone in the wall, with an inſcription for Clare Cowldwell, widow, ſometime wife of John Cowldwell, biſhop of Sarum, and daughter of John Toke, eſq. who died *ſ. p.* in 1608. At the eaſt end of the church-yard is a very antient tomb, for Suſan, wife of Thomas Brett, and daughter of Thomas Kadwell, gent. the reſt is hid under ground by the ſinking of the tomb. Further is another tomb for Richard Toke, gent. ſon of John Toke, eſq. and Cicely his wife, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Clarke, eſq. He died in 1598.

James Goldwell, biſhop of Norwich, born at Goldwell, in this pariſh, as mentioned before, who died in

1499,

1499, and was buried in his cathedral at Norwich, was a great benefactor to this church, and a principal repairer of it. He founded a chantry in the ſouth chancel of it, at the altar of the Bleſſed Trinity; which chantry was diſſolved by the act of the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. This chantry, uſually called Goldwell's chantry, in a trial had, on a writ of prerogative, anno 10 Elizabeth, is ſaid to have been founded by Nicholas Goldwell, clerk.[g]

CLEMENT FRENSHAM, of this pariſh, by will in 1544, bequeathed *an obit* of 6s. 8d. upon Relic Monday in this church, for divine maſs by note, and other divine ſervice; and what was ſpared to be given to the poor, for ever. For which he bound all his lands in Kent, and among others, a houſe and fifteen acres of land, called Bets, with a garden, in Great Chart; and he appointed the curate of this pariſh, and his ſucceſſors, overſeers of his will.

The advowſon of the rectory of Great Chart was ever eſteemed as an appendage to the manor, and as ſuch was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt church, in Canterbury, with which it remained till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. after which it was granted by the king, in his 32d year, by the deſcription of, the advowſon of Moche Chart, in exchange for other premiſes, to Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Alyngton, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice; but his ſon, of the ſame name, being attainted in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, this advowſon, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown, where it ſeems to have remained till queen Elizabeth, in exchange for other premiſes taken from the archbiſhopric, granted it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, with whom it has continued ever ſince, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

[g] See Coke's Entries, p. 439, and vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 517.

This

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 25l. 6s. 0½d. and the yearly tenths at 2l. 10s. 7½d. In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds, communicants three hundred. It is now worth two hundred pounds per annum.

The parſonage is ſituated ſome way down the hill ſouthward, on the weſt ſide, about a quarter of a mile from the church. There are twelve acres of glebeland.

CHURCH OF GREAT CHART.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS
The Archbiſhop.	*Nicholas Simpſon*, A. M. Jan. 7, 1595, obt. 1609.[h]
	Adrian Saravia, S. T. P. March 23, 1609, obt. 1612.[i]
	John Abbot, S. T. P. Feb. 5, 1612, obt. 1615.
	William Kingſley, S. T. P. reſigned 1616.[k]
	Thomas Jackſon, S. T. P. Feb. 7, 1616, reſigned 1629.[l]
	Thomas Weſtley, S. T. P. October 15, 1629, obt. April 1639.[m]
	William Axon, LL. B. July 12, 1639.
	Edward Line, ejected 1662.[n]
	Thomas Tomkins, S. T. B. July 18, 1667.
	Valentine Chadwick, A. M. Dec. 9, 1669, obt. 1719.

h Prebendary of Canterbury, and lies buried in that cathedral.

i Ibid. His will is in the Prerog. off. Cant.

k Prebendary and afterwards archdeacon of Canterbury. He died in 1649, and was buried in that cathedral.

l Likewiſe prebendary of Canterbury. He reſigned this rectory, and dying in 1646, was buried in that cathedral.

m And prebendary of Canterbury. He was buried in the Savoy church, London, of which he was preacher. Wood's Ath. p. 253.

n He was ejected by the Bartholomew act.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbishop.	*David Wilkins*, S. T. P. Sept. 12, 1719, resigned 1719.[o] *John Clark*, A. M. Jan. 21, 1719, obt. June 1737.[p] *William Hull*, A. M. Oct. 7, 1737, obt. Oct. 1742.[q] *Walter Walker Ward*, S. T. P. Nov. 3, 1742, resig. 1747.[r] *James Tunstal*, S. T. P. March 6, 1747, resigned 1757.[s] *Thomas Wray*, A. M. Nov. 26, 1757, resigned 1762.[t] *John Benson*, A. M. 1762, resig. 1780.[u] *William Nance*, LL. B. Nov. 1780, the present rector.[w]

[o] Prebendary of Canterbury, and archdeacon of Suffolk. He died in 1745, at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, of which he was rector, as well as of Monks Isleigh, in that county, a publisher of several learned works.

[p] Prebendary of Canterbury, and dean of Sarum. He died, and lies buried in the chancel of this church.

[q] He had been observed to be melancholy for some time, and went on a visit to a friend's house at Romney, where *sibi ipsi necem conscivit.*

[r] He before held the rectory of Biddenden with the vicarage of Marden by dispensation, the latter of which he resigned, and held the former with this rectory by dispensation.

[s] And vicar of Minster, in Thanet, which, as well as this rectory, he resigned for Rochdale, in Lancashire.

[t] Also rector of Rucking by dispensation, which he resigned for that of Wittersham, which latter he held with this of Chart by dispensation. He resigned both these for Rochdale, as before-mentioned.

[u] Before vicar of Shepherdswell with Coldred; he held this rectory with that of Rucking by dispensation, and was six preacher of Canterbury cathedral; in 1762 a dispensation passed for his holding the rectory of St. Michael, Harbledown, both which he exchanged for the vicarage of Boxley with his successor, which he now holds, and is prebendary of Canterbury, and register of Gloucester.

[w] He holds this with Harbledown by dispensation. See the foregoing note (u).

HOTHFIELD

IS the next parish northward from Great Chart, and is so called from the *hothe*, or heath within it. The greatest part of this parish lies within the hundred of Chart and Longbridge, and the remainder in that of Calehill. It is in the division of East Kent.

THE

THE PARISH of Hothfield lies a little more than two miles from Aſhford north-weſtward, the high road from which towards Lenham and Maidſtone goes through it over Hothfield heath. It contains about 1250 acres, and fifty houſes, the rents of it are about 1300l. per annum. It is not a pleaſant, nor is it accounted a healthy ſituation, owing probably to the many low and watry lands in and about it. The river Stour, which riſes at Lenham, runs along the ſouthern ſide of the pariſh, which is watered likewiſe by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, which riſe about Charing and Weſtwell, from under the chalk hills, and join the Stour here. The heath, which contains near one half of the pariſh, conſiſts moſtly of a deep ſand, and has much peat on it, which is continually dug by the poor for firing. On the eaſt and weſt ſides of the heath, the latter being called Weſt-ſtreet, are two hamlets of houſes, which form the ſcattered village of Hothfield. The Place-houſe ſtands on a hill, at a ſmall diſtance from the corner of the heath ſouthward, with ſome ſmall plantations of trees about it, forming a principal object to the country round it. It is a ſquare manſion, built of Portland ſtone, by the late earl of Thanet, on the ſcite of the antient manſion, cloſe to the church; it has a good proſpect round it. The adjoining graſs grounds are extenſive, and well laid out for the view over them; the water, which riſes at no great diſtance from the houſe, becomes very ſoon a tolerable ſized ſtream, and running on in ſight of it, joins the Stour a little above Worting mill; theſe graſs lands are fertile and good fatting land, like thoſe mentioned before, near Godington, in Great Chart. The parſonage houſe, which is a neat dwelling of white ſtucco, ſtands at the ſouthern corner of the heath, at the foot of the hill, adjoining the Place grounds, near Weſt-ſtreet. Between the heath and Potter's corner, towards Aſhford, the ſoil begins to approach much of the quarry ſtone.

Though the land in the pariſh is naturally poor, it is rendered productive by the chalk and lime procured from the down hills. The inhabitants have an unlimited right of commoning with thoſe of the adjoining pariſh of Weſtwell, to upwards of five hundred acres of common, which affords them the means of keeping a cow and their poultry, which, with the liberty of digging peat, draws a number of certificated poor to reſide here. There is not one diſſenter in the pariſh.

Jack Cade, the noted rebel, in Henry the VI.th's reign, though generally ſuppoſed to be taken by Alexander Iden, eſq. the ſheriff, in a field belonging to Ripple manor, in the adjoining pariſh of Weſtwell, was diſcovered, as ſome ſay; in a field in this pariſh, ſtill named from him, Jack Cade's field, now laid open with the reſt of the grounds adjoining to Hothfield-place.

The plant *caryophyllata montena*, or water avens, which is a very uncommon one, grows in a wood near Barber's hill, in this pariſh.

THE MANOR OF HOTHFIELD ſeems, in very early times, to have had the ſame owners as the barony of Chilham, and to have continued ſo, for a conſiderable length of time after the deſcendants of Fulbert de Dover were become extinct here. Bartholomew de Badleſmere, who in the 5th year of king Edward II. had a grant of this manor as well as of Chilham in fee, appears to have held this manor of Hothfield *by grand ſergeantry* of the archbiſhop, and accordingly, in the 8th year of it, at the enthroning of archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, he made his claim, and was allowed to perform the office of chamberlain for that day, and to ſerve up the water, for the archbiſhop to waſh his hands; for which his fees were, the furniture of his bedchamber, and the baſon and towel made uſe of for that purpoſe;[x] and in the next year he obtained of the

[x] See Battely's Somn. part ii. p. 59, and append. p. 20.

king,

king, a charter of *free-warren* for his demeſne lands within this manor among others. After this the manor of Hothfield continued to be held by the like ſervice, and continued in the ſame owners as that of Chilham,[y] down to Thomas lord Roos, who became entitled to the fee of it, who for his attachment to the houſe of Lancaſter, was, with others, attainted, in the 1ſt year of king Edward IV.'s reign, and his lands confiſcated to the crown. But Margaret his mother, being poſſeſſed of it for her life, afterwards married Roger Wentworth, eſq. whom ſhe ſurvived, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 18th year of that reign; upon which, by reaſon of the above attaint, the crown became entitled to it, the inquiſition for which was found in the 4th year of that reign; immediately after which, the king granted it to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, who was comptroller of his houſhold and one of his privy council, for his life. On king Richard III.'s acceſſion to the crown, he took ſhelter in the abbey of Weſtminſter, from whence he was invited by the king, who in the preſence of a numerous aſſembly gave him his hand, and bid him be confident that from thenceforward he was ſure to him in affection. This is rather mentioned, as divers chronicles have erroneouſly mentioned that he was an attorney, whom this prince had pardoned for forgery. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 17th year of Henry VII. where it remained till Henry VIII. granted it, at the very latter end of his reign, to John Tufton, eſq. of Northiam, in Suſſex, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the acts of 2 and 3 Edward VI. who afterwards reſided at Hothfield, where he kept his ſhrievalty in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth. He was deſcended from anceſtors who were orignally written Toketon, and held lands in Rainham, in this county, as early as king John's

[y] See Chilham before, p. 470, and more of the family of Badleſmere, vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 471.

reign ;[z] one of whom was ſeated at Northiam, in Suſſex, in king Richard the IId.'s reign, at which time they were written as at preſent, Tufton, and they continued there till John Tufton, eſq. of Northiam, before-mentioned, removed hither. He died in 1567, and was buried in this church, leaving one ſon John Tufton, who reſided at Hothfield-place, and in July, in the 16th year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1573, entertained the queen here, in her progreſs through this county. In the 17th year of that reign he was ſheriff, and being a perſon of eminent repute and abilities, he was knighted by king James, in his 1ſt year, and created a baronet at the firſt inſtitution of that order, on June 19, 1611. He married Olimpia, daughter and heir of Chriſtopher Blower, eſq. of Sileham, in Rainham, by whom he had three daughters; and ſecondly Chriſtian, daughter and coheir of Sir Humphry Brown, a juſtice of the common pleas. He died in 1624, and was buried in this church, having had by her ſeveral ſons and daughters. Of the former, Nicholas the eldeſt, ſucceeded him in title and eſtates. Sir Humphry was of Bobbing and the Mote, in Maidſtone, and Sir William was of Vinters, in Boxley, both baronets, of whom further mention has already been made in the former parts of this hiſtory.

Sir Nicholas Tufton, the eldeſt ſon, was by letters patent, dated Nov. 1, anno 2 Charles I. created lord Tufton, baron of Tufton, in Suſſex; and on Auguſt 5, in the 4th year of that reign, earl of the Iſle of Thanet, in this county. He had four ſons and nine daughters; of the former, John ſucceeded him in honors, and Cecil, was father of Sir Charles Tufton, of Twickenham, in Middleſex. John, the eldeſt ſon, ſecond earl of Thanet, married in 1629 Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Richard, earl of

[z] Among the Harleian MSS. No. 2043-42, are notes illuſtrating the deſcent of the family of Tufton, alias Toketon.

Dorſet,

Dorſet, by his wife the lady Anne Clifford, ſole daughter and heir of George, earl of Cumberland, and baroneſs of Clifford, Weſtmoreland, and Veſcy, by which marriage theſe tithes deſcended afterwards to their iſſue. In the time of the commonwealth, after king Charles the Iſt.'s death, he was, in 1654, appointed ſheriff, and however inconſiſtent it might be to his rank, yet he ſerved the office. He left ſix ſons and ſix daughters, and was ſucceeded by Nicholas his eldeſt ſon, third earl of Thanet, who by the deaths of his mother in 1676, and of his couſin-german Alethea, then wife of Edward Hungerford, eſq. who died *ſ. p.* in 1678, he became heir to her, and ſole heir to his grandmother Anne, lady Clifford, and conſequently to the baronies of Clifford, Weſtmoreland, and Veſcy; dying *ſ. p.* he was ſucceeded as earl of Thanet and lord Clifford, &c. by his next brother John, who, on his mother's death, ſucceeded likewiſe by her will to her large eſtates in Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland, and to the hereditary ſheriffdoms of the latter and of Cumberland likewiſe, for it frequently happened in theſe *hereditary ſheriffdoms* that female heirs became poſſeſſed of them, and conſequently were ſheriffs of thoſe diſtricts; but this was not at all an unuſual thing, there being many frequent inſtances of women bearing that office, as may be ſeen in moſt of the books in which any mention is made of it, ſome inſtances of which the reader may ſee in the diſſertation on the office of ſheriff, in vol. i. of this hiſtory. That part of their office which was incompatible for a woman to exerciſe, was always executed by a deputy, or ſhyre-clerk, in their name. But among the Harleian MSS. is a very remarkable note taken from Mr. Attorney-general Noys reading in Lincoln's inn, in 1632, in which, upon a point, whether the office of a juſtice of a foreſt might be executed by a woman; it was ſaid, that Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. was a juſtice of peace; that the

lady Bartlet, perhaps meant for Berkley, was alſo made a juſtice of the peace by queen Mary, in Glouceſterſhire; and that in Suffolk one ..... Rowſe, a woman, did uſually ſit upon the bench at aſſizes and ſeſſions among other juſtices, *gladio cincta*. John, earl of Thanet, died unmarried, as did his next brother earl Richard, ſo that the titles devolved to Thomas Tufton, who became the ſixth earl of Thanet, and lord Clifford, which latter title was decreed to him by the houſe of peers in 1691. He left ſurviving iſſue five daughters and coheirs, the eldeſt of whom, Catherine, married Ed. Watſon, viſcount Sondes, ſon and heir of Lewis, earl of Rockingham; and the four others married likewiſe into noble families. He died at Hothfield in 1729, having by his will bequeathed ſeveral legacies to charitable purpoſes, eſpecially towards the augmentation of ſmall vicarages and curacies. He died without male iſſue, ſo that the titles of earl of Thanet and baron Tufton, and of baronet, deſcended to his nephew Sackville Tufton, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of his brother Sackville Tufton, fifth ſon of John, ſecond earl of Thanet. But the title of baroneſs Clifford, which included thoſe of Weſtmoreland and Veſcy, upon the death of Thomas, earl of Thanet, without male iſſue, became in abeyance between his daughters and coheirs above-mentioned, and in 1734, king George II. confirmed that barony to Margaret, his third ſurviving daughter and coheir, married to Thomas Coke, lord Lovel, afterwards created earl of Leiceſter, which title is now again in abeyance by his death *ſ. p.* Which Sackville Tufton died in 1721, leaving Sackville the ſeventh earl of Thanet, whoſe eldeſt ſon of the ſame name ſucceeded him as eighth earl of Thanet, and rebuilt the preſent manſion of Hothfield-place, in which he afterwards reſided, but being obliged to travel to Italy for his health, he died there at Nice in 1786, and was brought to England, and buried in the family vault at Rainham,

ham, in this county, where his ſeveral anceſtors, earls of Thanet, with their counteſſes, and other branches of the family, lie depoſited, from the time of their firſt acceſſion to that title. He married Mary, daughter of lord John Philip Sackville, ſiſter of the preſent duke of Dorſet, by whom he had five ſons and two daughters, Elizabeth; and Caroline married to Joſeph Foſter Barham, eſq. Of the former, Sackville, born in 1769, ſucceeded him in honors; Charles died unmarried; John is M. P. for Appleby; Henry is M. P. for Rocheſter, and William. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, the preſent right hon. Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, baron Tufton, lord of the honor of Skipton, in Craven, and baronet, and hereditary ſheriff of the counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor and ſeat, and reſides here, and is at preſent unmarried.[a]

The antient arms of Tufton were, *Argent, on a pale, ſable, an eagle diſplayed of the field*; which coat they continued to bear till Nicholas Tufton, the firſt earl of Thanet, on his obtaining that earldom, altered it to that of *Sable, an eagle diſplayed, ermine, within a bordure, argent*; which coat was confirmed by Sir William Segar, garter, in 1628, and has been borne by his deſcendants to the preſent time. The preſent earl of Thanet bears for his coat of arms that laſt-mentioned; for his creſt, *On a wreath, a ſea lion, ſeiant, proper*; and for his ſupporters, *Two eagles, their wings expanded, ermine.*

SWINFORT, or *Swinford*, which is its more proper name, is a manor in this pariſh, lying in the ſouthern part of it, near the river Stour, and probably took its name from ſome ford in former times over it here. However that be, it had formerly proprietors, who took their name from it; but they were never of any

[a] See Collins's Peer. edit. 4th, vol. iii. p. 276. and Baronies by Writ, p. 306. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 454. Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, and the MSS. pedigrees of Tufton.

eminence,

eminence, nor can I diſcover when they became extinct here; only that in king Henry V.'s reign it was in the poſſeſſion of Bridges, deſcended from John atte Bregg, one of thoſe eminent perſons, whoſe effigies, kneeling and habited in armour, was painted in the window often mentioned before, in Great Chart church; and in this family the manor of Swinford continued till the latter end of king James I.'s reign, when it paſſed by ſale from one of them to Sir Nicholas Tufton, afterwards created earl of Thanet, whoſe ſon John, earl of Thanet, before the 20th year of that reign, exchanged it for other lands, which lay more convenient to him, with his near neighbour Nicholas Toke, eſq. of Godinton, in which family and name it has continued down, in like manner as that ſeat, to Nicholas Roundell Toke, eſq. now of Godinton, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

FAUSLEY, or FOUSLEY, as it is now uſually called, is the laſt manor to be deſcribed in this pariſh; its more antient name was *Foughleſlee*, or, as it was uſually pronounced, *Fauleſley*; which name it gave to owners who in early times poſſeſſed and reſided at it. John de Foughleſlee, of Hothfield, was owner of it in the ſecond year of king Richard II. and in his deſcendants this manor ſeems to have continued till about the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, when it paſſed by ſale to Drury; from which name, at the latter end of it, this manor was conveyed to Paris, who immediately afterwards alienated it to Bull, who ſoon afterwards reconveyed it back again to the ſame family, whence, in the next reign of king James I. it was ſold to Sir Nicholas Tufton, afterwards created earl of Thanet, in whoſe ſucceſſors, earls of Thanet, it has continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

RICHARD PARIS, by deed in 1577, gave for the uſe of the poor, a rent charge of 16s. per annum, out of land called Hanvilles, in this pariſh; the truſtees of which have been long ago deceaſed, and no new ones appointed ſince.

THOMAS KIPPS, gent. of Canterbury, by will in 1680, gave for the uſe of the ſame, an annual rent charge of 1l. out of lands in Great Chart.

RICHARD MADOCKE, clothier, of this pariſh, by will in 1596, ordered that the 11l. which he had lent to the pariſhioners of Hothfield, towards the rebuilding of their church, ſhould, when repaid, be as a ſtock to the poor of this pariſh for ever.

SIR JOHN TUFTON, knight and baronet, and NICHOLAS his ſon, *firſt earl of Thanet*, by their wills in 1620 and in 1630, gave certain ſums of money, with which were purchaſed eight acres of land in the pariſh of Kingſnoth, of the annual produce of 10l.

DR. JOHN GRANDORGE, by deed in 1713, gave a houſe and land in Newington, near Hythe, of the annual produce of 7l. which premiſes are veſted in the earl of Thanet.

THOMAS, EARL OF THANET, and SACKVILLE TUFTON, ESQ. grandfather of the preſent earl, by their deeds in 1720 and 1726, gave for a ſchool-miſtreſs to teach 24 poor children, a rent charge and a houſe and two gardens, in Hothfield, the produce in money 20l. The premiſes were veſted in Sir Peyſton Lambe and Dr. John Grandorge, long ſince deceaſed; ſince which the truſt has not been renewed; and the original writings are in the earl of Thanet's poſſeſſion.

Such of the above benefactions as have been contributed by *the Tufton family*, have been ordered by their deſcendants to be diſtributed annually by the ſteward of Hothfield-place for the time being, without the interference of the pariſh officers, to ſuch as received no relief from this pariſh; the family looking upon theſe rather as a private munificence intended to continue under their direction.

The poor annually relieved are about twenty-five, caſually as many.

HOTHFIELD is ſituated within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is ſmall, is dedicated to St. Mary, and conſiſts of three iſles and a chancel, having a low ſpire ſteeple, covered with ſhingles at the weſt end,

end, in which are five bells, and though it ſtands on a hill, is yet very damp. There is not any painted glaſs in the windows of it. On the north ſide in it, is a monument of curious workmanſhip, having the figures of a man and woman, in full proportion, lying at length on it; at three corners of it are thoſe of two ſons and one daughter, kneeling, weeping, all in white marble; round the edges is an inſcription, for Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, and Olympia his wife, daughter and heir of Chriſtopher Blower, eſq. On the monument are the arms of Tufton, with quarterings and impalements; on the ſides are two inſcriptions, one, that he re-edified this church after it was burnt, at his own charge, and under it made a vault for himſelf and his poſterity, and after that he had lived eighty years, departed this life; the other enumerating his good qualities, and ſaying that by his will he gave perpetual legacies to this pariſh and that of Rainham. This monument is parted off from the north iſle by a ſtrong partition of wooden baluſtrades, ſeven feet high. The vault underneath is at moſt times ſeveral feet deep with water, and the few coffins which were remaining in it were ſome years ſince removed to the vaults at Rainham, where this family have been depoſited ever ſince. On the north ſide of the chancel is a ſmaller one, formerly called St. Margaret's chapel, now ſhut up, and made no uſe of. In the ſouth iſle is a memorial for Rebecca, wife of William Henman, eſq. obt. 1739, and Anna-Rebecca, their daughter, obt. 1752; arms, *A lion, between three maſcles*, impaling *a bend, cotized, engrailed.* This church, which is a rectory, was always eſteemed an appendage to the manor, and has paſſed accordingly, in like manner with it, down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, lord of the manor of Hothfield, the preſent patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 17l. 5s. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 14s. 6d.

There

There was a penſion of ten ſhillings paid from it to the college of Wye. In 1588 here were communicants one hundred and ninety-three, and it was valued at eighty pounds. In 1640, communicants one hundred and ninety, and valued at only ſixty pounds per annum. There is *a modus* of two pence an acre of the paſture lands in the pariſh. There are twelve acres of glebe. It is now worth about one hundred and twenty pounds per annum.

Richard Hall, of this pariſh, by will in 1524, ordered that his feoffees ſhould enfeoffe certain honeſt perſons in his houſe and garden here, ſet beſide the pelery, to the intent that the yearly ferme of them ſhould go to the maintenance of the rode-light within the church.

This church was burnt down in the reign of king James I. and was rebuilt at the ſole expence of Sir John Tufton, knight and baronet, who died in 1624. His deſcendant Thomas, earl of Thanet, who died in 1729, gave the preſent altar-piece, ſome of the pewing, and the pulpit.

CHURCH OF HOTHFIELD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Thomas Horſemonden, in 1680, obt. Aug. 1607.[b]
Sir John Tufton, knt. and bart.	*John Viney*, A. M. Nov. 24, 1607.
	William King, obt. 1682.
Richard, earl of Thanet.	*Gideon Maude*, A. M. Oct. 25, 1682, obt. 1721.
Thomas, earl of Thanet.	*John Grandorge*, S. T. P. obt. Jan. 19, 1730.[c]

b Prerog. off. Cant.

c Before rector of St. Dionis, Fenchurch-ſtreet, which he exchanged for the donative of Upton Grey, in Hants, and he was prebendary of Canterbury. He lies buried in Magdalen college chapel, Oxford, of which college he had been fellow. See Biog. Brit. v. vi. p. 3737.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
Sackville, earl of Thanet.	*John Norcroſs*, 1730, obt. June 1773.[d]
	Stephen Barret, A. M. Oct. 16, 1773, the preſent rector.[e]

[d] Likewiſe vicar of Wilſborough.

[e] He had been before maſter of Aſhford free grammar ſchool, to which he was a good benefactor.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF ASHFORD

LIES the next adjoining to Hothfield eaſtward. It is called in Domeſday both *Eſtefort* and *Eſſetesford*, and in other antient records, *Eſshetisford*, taking its name from the river, which runs cloſe to it, which, Lambarde ſays, ought not to be called the Stour, till it has paſſed this town, but *Eſshe* or *Eſchet*, a name which has been for a great length of time wholly forgotten; this river being known, even from its firſt riſe at Lenham hither, by the name of the Stour only.

A ſmall part only of this pariſh, on the eaſt, ſouth and weſt ſides of it, containing the borough of Henwood, alias Hewit, lying on the eaſtern or further ſide of the river from the town, part of which extends into the pariſh of Wilſborough, and the whole of it within the liberty of the manor of Wye, and the borough of Rudlow, which adjoins to Kingſnoth and Great Chart, are in this hundred of Chart and Longbridge; ſuch part of the borough of Rudlow as lies adjoining to Kingſnoth, is ſaid to lie in *in jugo de Beavor*, or the yoke of Beavor, and is divided from the town and liberty by the river, near a place called Pollbay; in which yoke there is both a hamlet and a green or common, of the name of Beavor; *the remainder of the pariſh* having been long ſeparated from it, and made *a diſtinct liberty*, or *juriſdiction of itſelf*, having a conſtable of its own, and diſtinguiſhed by the name of *the liberty of the town of Aſhford*.

ASHFORD,

ASHFORD, at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the poſſeſſions of Hugo de Montfort, who had accompanied the Conqueror hither, and was afterwards rewarded with this eſtate, among many others in different counties; in which record it is thus entered, under the general title of his lands:

Maigno holds of Hugo (de Montfort) Eſtefort. Turgiſus held it of earl Godwin, and it is taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is half a carucate. There is nevertheleſs in demeſne one carucate, and two villeins having one carucate. There are two ſervants, and eight acres of meadow. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth twenty five ſhillings; when he received it, twenty ſhillings; now thirty ſhilling.

The ſame Hugo holds Eſſela. Three tenants held it of king Edward, and could go whither they would with their lands. It was taxed at three yokes. The arable land is one carucate and an half. There are now four villeins, with two borderers having one carucate, and ſix acres of meadow. The whole, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, was worth twenty ſhillings, and afterwards fifteen ſhillings, now twenty ſhillings.

Maigno held another Eſſetisford of the ſame Hugo. Wirelm held it of king Edward. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is four carucates. In demeſne there are two, and two villeins, with fifteen borderers having three carucates. There is a church, and a prieſt, and three ſervants, and two mills of ten ſhillings and two pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ſeventy ſhillings, and afterwards ſixty ſhillings, now one hundred ſhillings.

Robert de Montfort, grandſon of Hugh abovementioned, favouring the title of Robert Curthoſe, in oppoſition to king Henry I. to avoid being called in queſtion upon that account, obtained leave to go on a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, leaving his poſſeſſions to the king; by which means this manor came into the

the hands of the crown. Soon after which it ſeems to have come into the poſſeſſion of a family, who took their name from it. William de Aſhetesford appears by the regiſter of Horton priory to have been lord of it, and to have been ſucceeded by another of the ſame name. After which the family of Criol became owners of it, by whom it was held by knight's ſervice of the king, *in capite*, by ward to Dover caſtle, and the repair of a tower in that caſtle, called the Aſhford tower.[f] Simon de Criol, in the 27th and 28th year of Henry III. obtained a charter of *free warren* for this manor, whoſe ſon William de Criol paſſed it away to Roger de Leyborne, for Stocton, in Huntingdonſhire, and Rumford, in Eſſex. William de Leyborne his ſon, in the 7th year of king Edward I. claimed and was allowed the privilege of a market here, before the juſtices itinerant. He died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 3d year of Edward II. leaving his grand-daughter Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, who died in his father's life-time, heir both to her grandfather and father's poſſeſſions, from the greatneſs of which ſhe was ſtiled *the Infanta of Kent*,[g] though thrice married, yet ſhe died *ſ. p.* by either of her huſbands, all of whom ſhe ſurvived, and died in the 41ſt year of Edward III. Upon which this manor, among the reſt of her eſtates, eſcheated to the crown, and continued there till king Richard II. veſted it, among others, in feoffees, for the performance of certain religious bequeſts by the will of king Edward III. then lately deceaſed; and they, in compliance with it, ſoon afterwards, with the king's licence, purchaſed *this manor, with thoſe of Wall*, and *Eſture*, of the crown, towards the endowment of St. Stephen's chapel, in the king's palace of Weſtminſter, all which was confirmed by king Henry IV. and VI.

[f] See Libr. Rub. in Scacc. f. 195, 197.

[g] See more of the Leybornes, vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 498.

and

and by king Edward IV. in their firſt years; the latter of whom, in his 7th year, granted to them a fair in this town yearly, on the feaſt of St. John Port Latin, together with all liberties, and to have a ſteward to hold the court of it, &c. In which ſituation they continued till the 1ſt year of Edward VI. when this collegiate chapel was, with all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where theſe manors did not continue long; for that king, in his 3d year, granted the manor of Eſhetford, with that of Wall, and the manor of Eſture, to Sir Anthony Aucher, of Otterden, to hold *in capite*; and he, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, ſold them to Sir Andrew Judde, of London, whoſe daughter and at length heir Alice, afterwards carried them in marriage to Thomas Smith, eſq. of Weſtenhanger, commonly called the Cuſtomer, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1591, and lies buried in the ſouth croſs of this church, having had ſeveral ſons and daughters, of whom Sir John Smythe, of Oſtenhanger, the eldeſt, ſucceeded him here, and was ſheriff anno 42 Elizabeth. Sir Thomas Smith, the ſecond ſon, was of Bidborough and Sutton at Hone, and ambaſſador to Ruſſia, of whom and his deſcendants, notice has been taken in the former volumes of this hiſtory;[h] and Henry, the third ſon, was of Corſham, in Wiltſhire, whence this family originally deſcended, and Sir Richard Smith, the fourth, was of Leeds caſtle. Sir John Smythe, above-mentioned, died in 1609, and lies buried in the ſame vault as his father in this church, leaving one ſon Sir Thomas Smythe, of Weſtenhanger, K. B. who was in 1628 created Viſcount Strangford, of Ireland, whoſe grandſon Philip, viſcount Strangford, dying about 1709, Henry Roper, lord Teynham, who had married Catherine his eldeſt daughter, by his will, became poſſeſſed of the manors of Aſhford, Wall, and Eſture.

[h] See vol. ii. p. 349, and vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 274.

By her, who died in 1711, he had two ſons, Philip and Henry, ſucceſſively lords Teynham; notwithſtanding which, having the uncontrolled power in theſe manors veſted in him, he, on his marriage with Anne, ſecond daughter and coheir of Thomas Lennard, earl of Suſſex, and widow of Richard Barrett Lennard, eſq. afterwards baroneſs Dacre, ſettled them on her and her iſſue by him in tail male. He died in 1623, and left her ſurviving, and poſſeſſed of theſe manors for her life. She afterwards married the hon. Robert Moore, and died in 1755. She had by lord Teynham two ſons, Charles and Richard-Henry,[i] Charles Roper, the eldeſt ſon, died in 1754 inteſtate, leaving two ſons, Trevor-Charles and Henry, who on their mother's death became entitled to theſe manors, as coheirs in gavelkind, a recovery having been ſuffered of them, limiting them after her death to Charles Roper their father, in tail male; but being infants, and there being many incumbrances on theſe eſtates, a bill was exhibited in chancery, and an act procured anno 29 George II. for the ſale of them; and accordingly theſe manors were ſold, under the direction of that court, in 1765, to the Rev. Francis Hender Foote, of Biſhopſborne, who in 1768 parted with *the manor of Wall*, alias *Court at Wall*, to John Toke, eſq. of Great Chart, whoſe ſon Nicholas-Roundell Toke, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it; but he died poſſeſſed of the manors of Aſhford and Eſture in 1773, and was ſucceeded in them by his eldeſt ſon John Foote, eſq. now of Biſhopſborne, the preſent owner of them. There are ſeveral copyhold lands held of the manor of Aſhford. A court leet and court baron is regularly held for it.

BUT THE FARM OR DEMESNE LANDS *of the manor of Eſture*, or *Eaſtover*, was many years ago alienated by one of the Smythes, viſcounts Strangford, and

[i] See vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 300.

has

has been from that time in the poſſeſſion of ſeparate owners from thoſe of Aſhford manor. It is now the property of the heirs of Mr. Rooke, late an officer in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice.

THE MANORS OF GREAT AND LITTLE REPTON, called in Domeſday, *Rapentone*, were formerly part of the poſſeſſions belonging to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and are accordingly thus entered in that ſurvey, under the general title of the abbot's lands:

The abbot himſelf holds one yoke, Rapentone, and Anſered of him, and it was taxed at one yoke. The arable land is two carucates. In demeſne there is one, with four borderers. There are eleven acres of meadow, and the fourth part of a mill, of fifteen pence, and wood for the pannage of ten hogs, and as yet there are two yokes, which the abbot gave to it of his demeſne, and there are two villeins, with eight borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth three pounds, now four pounds.

Of the abbot, the manor of Rapentone, or Repton as it was afterwards called, and ſince ſplit into two manors, called *Great* and *Little Repton*, was held by knight's ſervice by the family of Valoigns, who made this manſion of Repton one of their ſeats of reſidence; for at times they reſided both at Tremworth in Crundal, and Swerdling in Petham. Ruellon de Valoigns held theſe manors at the latter end of king Stephen's reign, of the abbot, by knight's ſervice, and reſided at times at Repton, as did his deſcendants, ſeveral of whom ſerved the office of ſheriff, and were knights in parliament for this county, and in the ſouth window of the croſs iſle of this church, was once the figure of one of this family, habited in his ſurcoat of arms, *Argent, three pales, wavy, gules*, with his ſpurs on, kneeling at an altar; and oppoſite to him, in the ſame attitude, two women, in their ſurcoats of arms likewiſe, on the firſt thoſe of Haut, and on the ſecond, Fogge. Henry de Valoyns poſſeſſed theſe manors in

the reign of king Edward III. in the 14th year of which he had a charter of *free-warren* for his lands and manors in this county. His deſcendant Waretius de Valoyns left by his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert de Hougham, two daughters his coheirs, one of whom married Thomas de Aldon, and the other, Sir Francis Fogge, and on the partition of their inheritance, theſe manors were allotted to the latter, in right of his wife. This family was originally of Lancaſhire, from whence Otho Fogge came into this county in the beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, and was grandfather of Sir Francis Fogge, who became poſſeſſed of Repton as above-mentioned, which his deſcendants, whoſe poſſeſſions afterwards ſpread widely over the eaſtern parts of this county, made their future reſidence, bearing for their arms, *Argent, on a feſs, between three annulets, ſable, three mullets, pierced of the firſt*, which coat is carved in ſtone on the porch of Aſhford church, on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury, and in ſeveral windows of the cathedral there.[k] He died poſſeſſed of theſe manors, and lies buried in Cheriton church, having had his figure, habited in armour, lying croſs-legged on his tomb, with his arms on his ſurcoat, impaling thoſe of Valoyns. His deſcendant Sir John Fogge, reſided at Repton-houſe in the reign of king Edward IV. with whom he was in great eſteem, being comptroller and treaſurer of his houſhold, and a privy councellor. He was ſeveral times ſheriff of this county, and ſerved as knight for it in parliament. But his attachment to that king brought on an attainder in the 3d year of king Richard III. and the forfeiture of his lands, though king Richard gave him his royal word for the protection of his perſon; and

[k] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Viſitations of Kent, of the years 1574 and 1663, in a MSS. in the Heralds office, marked D. 18, and among the Harleian MSS. No. 1548 and 1104.

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he lived to be reſtored, by a reverſal of the above act on the acceſſion of king Henry VII. He died in the 6th year of that reign, anno 1490, and was buried in this church under a handſome tomb; and his figure, among thoſe of other great perſonages, kneeling, with his ſurcoat of arms, on which were thoſe of Fogge, quartered with Valoyns, was formerly in one of the windows of it, having rebuilt the church in his life-time. He founded *a college* in it, and became ſtill a further benefactor to it by his will, which is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury, in which he mentions his chapel at his ſeat of Repton, and much of the coſtly ornaments and furniture in it; and in his deſcendants theſe manors of Great and Little Repton continued down to Sir John Fogge, of Repton, who, on the diſſolution of the college of Wye, in the 36th year of king Henry VIII. had a grant of THE MANOR OF LICKTOPP, in this pariſh likewiſe, which had been part of the poſſeſſions of it, and then, by reaſon of the diſſolution of that college, in the hands of the crown. In the 31ſt year of that reign he procured his lands to be *diſgavelled*, and being afterwards knighted, kept his ſhrievalty here in the 36th year of it, and dying in 1564, anno 7 Elizabeth, was buried with his anceſtors in this church, being ſucceeded in theſe manors by his only ſon and heir Edward Fogg, eſq. who dying *ſ. p.* in the 20th year of that reign, they came, by the entail of it made in his father's will, to his uncle, next brother to his father, George Fogg, eſq. of Braborne, who ſoon afterwards ſold them to Sir Michael Sondes, of Throwley, and he conveyed them to John Tuſton, eſq. of Hothfield, afterwards knight and baronet, whoſe ſon Nicholas was created Earl of Thanet anno 4 king Charles I. and in his deſcendants, earls of Thanet, theſe manors of Great and Little Repton and Licktopp have continued down to the right hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet, the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

A court baron is held for the manor of Great Repton, and another likewiſe for that of Licktop.

The manor court of Repton is firſt called on at a great ſtone, north-weſtward, in the road from Aſhford to Potters corner, from whence it is adjourned to Repton-houſe, which is ſituated on the weſt ſide of that road, at one field's diſtance from it, and ſomewhat more than half a mile from the town of Aſhford. There was formerly *a park* here, which was in being when Lambarde wrote his Perambulation, in 1570. The lands of it are ſtill called *the Old Park*, and with the adjoining warren, lie on the northern or oppoſite ſide of the above-mentioned road from Repton-houſe. Great part of this manſion, in which Sir John Fogge dwelt *temp.* Edward IV. is remaining.

THE TOWN OF ASHFORD ſtands moſt pleaſant and healthy, on the knoll of a hill, of a gentle aſcent on every ſide, the high road from Hythe to Maidſtone paſſing through it, from which, in the middle of the town, the high road branches off through a pleaſant country towards Canterbury. The houſes are moſtly modern and well-built, and the high-ſtreet, which has been lately new paved, is of conſiderable width. The market-houſe ſtands in the centre of it, and the church and ſchool on the ſouth ſide of it, the beautiful tower of the former being a conſpicuous object to the adjoining country. It is a ſmall, but neat and chearful town, and many of the inhabitants of a genteel rank in life. Near the market-place, is the houſe of the late Dr. Iſaac Rutton, a phyſician of long and extenſive practice in theſe parts, being the eldeſt ſon of Matthias Rutton, gent. of this town, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Sir N. Toke, of Godinton. He died in 1792, bearing for his arms, *Parted per feſs, azure, and or, three unicorns heads, couped at the neck, counterchanged*; ſince which, his eldeſt ſon, Jſaac Rutton, eſq. now of Oſpringe-place, has ſold this houſe to Mr. John Baſil Duckworth, in whom it is now veſted. In the midſt of

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it is a large handſome houſe, built in 1759, by John Maſcall, gent. who reſided in it, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1769, and was buried in Boughton Aluph church, bearing for his arms, *Barry of two, or, and azure, three eſcutcheons, ermine*; and his only ſon, Robert Maſcall, eſq. now of Aſhford, who married the daughter of Jeremiah Curteis, eſq. is the preſent owner, and reſides in it. At the eaſt end of the town is a ſeat, called *Brooke-place*, formerly poſſeſſed by the family of Woodward, who were always ſtiled, in antient deeds, gentlemen, and bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, ſable, between three graſshoppers, or*; the laſt of them, Mr. John Woodward, gent. rebuilt this ſeat, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1757; of whoſe heirs it was purchaſed by Martha, widow of Moyle Breton, eſq. of Kennington, whoſe two ſons, the Rev. Moyle Breton, and Mr. Whitfield Breton, gent. alienated it to Joſias Pattenſon, eſq. the ſecond ſon of Mr. Joſias Pattenſon, of Biddenden, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Felix Kadwell, eſq. of Rolvenden; he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Henry Dering, gent. of this pariſh, and widow of Mr. John Maſcall above-mentioned, by whom he has no iſſue, and he is the preſent owner of this ſeat, and reſides in it. There have been barracks erected lately here, which at preſent contain 4000 ſoldiers. The market is held on a Saturday weekly, for the ſale of corn, which is now but little uſed; and a market for the ſale of all ſorts of fat and lean ſtock on the firſt and third Tueſday in every month, which has been of great uſe to prevent monopolies. Two fairs are annually held now, by the alteration of the ſtile, on May 17, and Sept. 9, and another on Oct. 24; beſides which, there is an annual fair for wool on Auguſt 2, not many years ſince inſtituted and encouraged by the principal gentry and landholders, which promiſes to prove of the greateſt utility and benefit to the fair ſale of it. That branch of the river Stour which riſes at Lenham, runs along the ſouthern part of this pariſh,

and having turned a corn mill belonging to the lord of this manor, continues its courſe cloſe at the eaſt end of the town, where there is a ſtone bridge of four arches, repaired at the expence of the county, and ſo on northwards towards Wye and Canterbury. On the ſouth ſide of the river in this pariſh, next to Kingſnoth, within the borough of Rudlow, is the yoke of Beavor, with the hamlet and farm of that name, poſſeſſed in very early times, as appears by the regiſter of Horton priory, by a family of that name, one of whom, John Beavor, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of Henry II. and was deſcended from one of the ſame ſurname, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition hither. The pariſh contains about 2000 acres of land, and three hundred and twenty houſes, the whole rental of it being 4000l. per annum; the inhabitants are 2000, of which about one hundred are diſſenters. The highways throughout it, which not many years ago were exceeding bad, have been by the unanimity of the inhabitants, which has ſhewn itſelf remarkable in all their public improvements, a rare inſtance in parochial undertakings, and by the great attention to the repairs of them, eſpecially in ſuch parts as were near their own houſes, are now excellent. The lands round it are much upon a gravelly ſoil, though towards the eaſt and ſouth there are ſome rich fertile paſtures, intermixed with arable land, and ſeveral plantations of hops; but toward the weſt, the ſoil is in general ſand, having much quarry-ſtone mixed with it, where there is a great deal of coppice wood, quite to Potter's corner, at the boundary of this pariſh.

At the latter end of the ſummer of the year 1625, the plague raged dreadfully in this town and neighbourhood, inſomuch, that the juſtices of the peace, finding the inhabitants unable to ſupport and relieve the ſick who were poor and in neceſſity, taxed this and the neighbouring hundreds for that purpoſe, according to the directions of the privy council; leſt, as was ſaid,

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the ſick ſhould be forced, for the ſuccour of their lives, to break forth of the towne, to the great danger of the country.

The family of Oſborne, of which his grace Thomas Oſborne, duke of Leeds, is deſcended, was of this town; Richard Oſborne, eſq. of Aſhford, being father of Sir Edward Oſborne, cloth-worker, lord-mayor of London in the 25th year of queen Elizabeth, the duke's direct anceſtor.

Robert Glover, eſq. Somerſet herald, a laborious antiquary, ſon of Thomas Glover, gent. of this town, was born here. He died in 1588, and was buried in Cripplegate church, in London.

King William III. in 1696, created Arnold Jooſt Van Keppel, baron Aſhford, of Aſhford, in Kent, viſcount Bury, in Lancaſhire, and earl of Albermarle, in Normandy, whoſe great-grandſon William-Charles now enjoys the titles.

CHARITIES.

SIR JOHN FOGGE, of this pariſh, who died in 1490, gave to the uſe of the poor, three acres and two roods of land, near Barrow-hill, in this pariſh, now veſted in truſtees, the annual produce of which is 4l. 10s. per annum; and three roods of land, now the work-houſe garden, veſted in like manner, the truſtees being Iſaac Rutton and Edward Norwood, eſqrs. And likewiſe a tenement in Marſh-lane, in Aſhford, called the Bridwell, inhabited by ſuch poor as have no pariſh relief, and now veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers.

In the return made to parliament anno 1786, by the officers of this pariſh, of the charities given to it, theſe donations are ſaid to have been made for the above purpoſes, by the will of Sir John Fogge, in 1490; but this muſt be a miſtake, for in his will, proved that year, there is no mention of ſuch donations in it. But I think it very probable, that this tenement and the lands above-mentioned, were thoſe left by Sir John Fogge, towards the perpetual repair of the church, as may be further ſeen hereafter.

THOMAS MILLES, ESQ. of Davington, (deſcended from Richard Milles, of this pariſh, by Joane, ſiſter of Robert Glover, Somerſet herald) by his will in 1627, gave to the churchwardens 200l. for the uſe and relief of the poor, to be employed as a ſtock for their maintenance, to ſet them to work, and to remain

main in perpetuity for that purpoſe for ever. With this money, and 20l. more from the intereſt of it, a houſe and 21 acres of land in Hinxhill, were purchaſed, and veſted in truſtees, being now of the annual produce of 14l.

MARTHA COPLEY, widow, by her will in 1663, gave to be diſtributed yearly on June 3, to ten poor houſholders of this pariſh, after a ſermon on the ſame day, 10s. per annum, out of a tenement now in the poſſeſſion of John Auſten, veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers.

THOMAS TURNER, D. D. preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, by indenture in 1702, gave a barn and 14 pieces of land, containing 60 acres, for putting to ſchool ſome poor children of this pariſh, and placing out one of them an apprentice yearly; which premiſes are now veſted in truſtees, and are of the annual produce of 24l. 10s.

WILLIAM BRETT, gent. gave by will in 1704, 20s. to be annually paid out of land called Pellicars, towards the cloathing of the poor.

There has been a pariſh workhouſe erected with workſhops, ſtorehouſes, a large yard, with every neceſſary implement for the carrying on a compleat manufactory on an excellent plan, for the bleaching of Iriſh linen, a proceſs lately eſtabliſhed here, in which about ſixty poor perſons are employed, who earn on an average about 1s. a week, or 160l. per annum.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about eighty four, caſually ſixty-ſix.

SIR NORTON KNATCHBULL, in the reign of king Charles I. began the foundation of A FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the town of Aſhford, and for that purpoſe erected a ſchool houſe adjoining the church-yard, and having appointed a maſter, he allowed him a ſalary of thirty pounds per annum, which, by a proviſo in his will in 1636, he ordered his executor, his heirs and aſſigns ſhould yearly pay for ever, to the maſter of the free ſchool by him founded in Aſhford, for the good of the town, out of all thoſe his lands in Newchurch, containing thirty acres. This endowment, with ſeveral other neceſſary regulations, were afterwards confirmed by deed by his executor, who was his nephew and heir, Norton Knatchbull, eſq. afterwards knighted and created a baronet. The ſchoolmaſter is appointed by the Knatchbull family, and muſt be always a maſter of arts at leaſt, of one of the univerſities.

This

This ſchool acquired a very high reputation ſome few years ago, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Barrett, maſter of it, now rector of Hothfield; moſt of the ſons of the neighbouring gentry having received their early part of education at it under him. He reſigned in 1773, having been a good benefactor to it, and was ſucceeded by the Rev. Charles Stoddart, A. M. the preſent maſter. Beſides the above ſchool, there is an exceeding good Engliſh academy kept by Mr. Alderſon, one for teaching writing to the poor children of the town, and a boarding-ſchool for young ladies.

ASHFORD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handſome building, conſiſting of three iſles, with a tranſept, and three chancels, with the tower in the middle, which is lofty and well proportioned, having four pinnacles at the top of it. There are eight bells in it, a ſet of chimes, and a clock. In the high chancel, on the north ſide, is the handſome tomb of Sir John Fogge, the founder of the college here, who died in 1490, and his two wives, the braſſes of their figures gone; but part of the inſcription remains. And formerly, in Weever's time, there hung up in this chancel ſix atchievements, of thoſe of this family whoſe burials had been attended by the heralds at arms, and with other ceremonies ſuitable to their degrees. Underneath the chancel is a large vault, full of the remains of the family. On the pavement in the middle, is a very antient curious graveſtone, having on it the figure in braſs of a woman, holding in her left hand a banner, with the arms of Ferrers, *Six maſcles, three and three, in pale*; which, with a ſmall part of the inſcription round the edge, is all that is remaining; but there was formerly in braſs, in her right hand, another banner, with the arms of Valoyns; over her head thoſe of *France and England quarterly*; and under her feet a ſhield,

ſhield, being *a croſs*, impaling *three chevronels, the whole within a bordure, guttee de ſang*, and round the edge this inſcription, *Ici giſt Eliſabeth Comite D'athels la file ſign de Ferrers . . . dieu aſoil. qe moruſt le 22 jour d'octob. l'an de grace* MCCCLXXV. Weever ſays, ſhe was wife to David de Strabolgie, the fourth of that name, earl of Athol, in Scotland, and daughter of Henry, lord Ferrers, of Groby; and being ſecondly married to John Malmayns, of this county, died here in this town. Though by a pedigree of the family of Brograve, ſhe is ſaid to marry T. Fogge, eſq. of Aſhford; if ſo, he might perhaps have been her third huſband. Near her is a memorial for William Whitfield, gent. obt. 1739. The north chancel belonged to Repton manor. In the vault underneath lay three of the family of Tufton, ſometime ſince removed to Rainham, and it has been granted to the Huſſeys; Thomas Huſſey, eſq. of this town, died in 1779, and was buried in it. In the ſouth chancel are memorials for the Pattenſons, Whitfields, and Apſleys, of this place; and one for Henry Dering, gent. of Shelve, obt. 1752, and Heſter his wife; arms, *A ſaltier, a creſcent for difference*, impaling, *on a chevron, between three pheons, three croſſes, formee*; and another memorial for Thomaſine, wife of John Handfield, obt. 1704. In the north croſs are ſeveral antient ſtones, their braſſes all gone, excepting a ſhield, with the arms of Fogge on one. At the end is a monument for John Norwood, gent. and Mary his wife, of this town, who lie with their children in the vault underneath. The ſouth croſs is parted off lengthways, for the family of Smith, lords of Aſhford manor, who lie in a vault underneath. In it are three ſuperb monuments, which, not many years ſince, were beautified and reſtored to their original ſtate, by the late chief baron Smythe, a deſcendant of this family. One is for Thomas Smith, eſq. of Weſtenhanger, in 1591; the ſecond for Sir John Smythe, of Oſtenhanger, his

ſon,

ſon, and Elizabeth his wife; and the third for Sir Richard Smyth, of Leeds caſtle, in 1628: all which have been already mentioned before. Their figures, at full length and proportion, are lying on each of them, with their ſeveral coats of arms and quarterings blazoned. In the other part of this croſs, is a memorial for Baptiſt Pigott, A. M. ſon of Baptiſt Pigott, of Dartford, and ſchoolmaſter here, obt. 1657, and at the end of it, is the archbiſhop's conſiſtory court In the ſouth iſle is a memorial for Thomas Curteis, gent. obt. 1718, and Elizabeth his wife; arms, *Curteis impaling Carter.* Under the tower is one for Samuel Warren, vicar here forty-eight years, obt. 1720. The three iſles were new pewed and handſomely paved in 1745. There are five galleries, and an handſome branch for candles in the middle iſle; the whole kept in an excellent ſtate of repair and neatneſs. There was formerly much curious painted glaſs in the windows, particularly the figures of one of the family of Valoyns, his two wives and children, with their arms. In the ſouth window of the croſs iſle, and in other windows, the figures, kneeling, of king Edward III. the black prince, Richard, duke of Glouceſter, the lord Haſtings, Sir William Haute, the lord Scales, Richard, earl Rivers, and the dutcheſs of Bedford his wife, Sir John Fogge, Sir John Peche, Richard Horne, Roger Manſtone, and —— Guildford, moſt of which were in the great weſt window, each habited in their ſurcoats of arms, not the leaſt traces of which, or of any other coloured glaſs, are remaining throughout this church. Sir John Goldſtone, parſon of Ivechurch, as appears by his will in 1503, was buried in the choir of this church, and gave ſeveral coſtly ornaments and veſtments for the uſe of it.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No 474, mention is made of a date, cut in Arabian figures, on a beam running from the north-eaſt corner of the ſteeple, expreſſed as follows:



which ſome have ſuppoſed to mean the year 1295, but it is certainly of a much later time, though probably ealier than the repair of the church by Sir John Fogge. On the outſide of the church, on the point of the arch over the weſt door, is a ſhield of arms, being *a lion, rampant, double tailed*; on the ſouth ſide, thoſe of Leeds abbey; and on the north, *oblit.* impaling *a chevron*. On the north porch are two ſhields; one, *three quaterfoils*; the other, the arms of Fogge.

This church was re-edified, as has been already noticed before, by Sir John Fogge, in the reign of king Edward IV. who built the preſent beautiful and coſtly tower of it from the ground, and out of gratitude for the favours he had received from that king, founded, with his licence, *a college*, or *choir*, to conſiſt of one maſter or prebendary, as head, being the vicar of this church for the time being, two chaplains, and two ſecular clerks, to celebrate divine ſervice in it, according to the ordinances and ſtatutes made by him for the welfare of the king, George, archbiſhop of Yorke, and Sir John Fog and Alicia his wife, during their lives, and afterwards for the ſouls of them and ſome others of the king's liege ſubjects of this county, lately ſlain at ſeveral battles in defence of his right and title. And Sir John gave them books, jewels, and other ornaments, and obtained of the king an endowment of lands ſufficient for their ſupport in this county, and thoſe of Eſſex and Suſſex. All which were confirmed by the king in his 7th year, to the vicar of Aſhford, Thomas Wilmote, and his ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms, for the purpoſes above-mentioned.[1] But the

[1] See Morant's Eſſex, vol. i. p. 220.

king

king dying before the whole of this foundation was legally completed, and Sir John Fogge being in the next reign of king Richard III. attainted, nothing further was done towards it; ſo that having no common ſeal, the members were removeable at pleaſure; though on the death of William Sutton, who ſucceeded Wilmote before-mentioned, as vicar of Aſhford and ſecond maſter of this college, in the 12th year of Henry VII. Hugh Hope, the next vicar, ſucceeded him in the maſterſhip of it, of which he appears to have been poſſeſſed in 1503. Not long after which there ſeems to have been a diſſolution of it, and it is not unlikely that John Poynet, the ſucceeding vicar, who was likewiſe biſhop of Rocheſter, and held this vicarage *in commendam*, might ſurrender it, and the lands with which it was endowed, into the hands of the crown; and I find no further mention whatever made of it. Sir John Fogge, the founder, by his will, took care towards the repair of this church, for which he had intended and done ſo much, by deviſing a legacy in truſt for that purpoſe, being a tenement and lands in Aſhetisford, which he had purchaſed, to four the moſt tryſtieſt and diſcrete dwellers in the pariſh, to the entent, that the hoole revenues be paid yerely to the wardens of the church, to be applied by them in the reparacion of it; and that where two of the ſaid four dwellers deceaſe, that the other two make good ſtate of the ſame to four other like dwellers, that the ſame might continue for evermore.

William de Sodington, rector of this church, had licence anno 17 Edward III. to found *a perpetual chantry* in the chapel of St. Mary, in this church; which he endowed with lands lying in this pariſh, Kennington, Wilſborough, and Charing.[m] It was ſuppreſſed, with others of the like kind, in the 1ſt year of Edward VI.

[m] Pat. anno 17 Edward III. p. 2, m. 37. Tan. Mon. p. 228.

The

The church of Aſhford was once part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Horton, having been given at the firſt foundation of that priory, by Robert de Ver, conſtable of England, and Adeleia his wife; which gift king Stephen confirmed to it, as did Henry de Eſſex, conſtable of England, likewiſe in the reign of king Henry II. How long this church remained with the priory of Horton, I have not found; but in the reign of king Edward III. it was become part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Ledes, to which it was appropriated in the 48th year of that reign. In which ſtate it remained till the diſſolution of that priory in the reign of king Henry VIII. when this parſonage appropriate, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, came into the hands of the crown, and the king ſettled them in his 32d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe inheritance they remain at this time.

The parſonage is demiſed by the dean and chapter, on a beneficial leaſe, to the Rev. Francis Whitfield, vicar of Godmerſham, and in 1649, with the tithes, barn, and twenty-four acres of glebe, was valued at ſeventy-two pounds per annum; but the advowſon of the vicarage they retain in their own hands.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 18l. 4s. 2d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 16s. 5d.

In 1640 it was valued at one hundred pounds. Communicants ſix hundred and thirty. In 1649 it was valued at only fifty pounds.

CHURCH OF ASHFORD.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter ...	*Thomas Poulter*, A. M. Nov. 19, 1594, obt. 1602.
	John Wallis, A. M. April 9, 1602, obt. Nov. 30, 1622.[n]

[n] He was father of the famous Dr. Wallis, who was born here.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter...	*Edmund Hayes*, A. M. Dec. 20, 1622, obt. 1638.
Walter Balcanquall, S. T. P. *dean of Rocheſter*.....	*John Maccuby*, A. M. Sept. 29, 1638.
	Nicholas Strigg, ejected 1662.[o]
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter ...	*Richard Whitlock*, LL. B. Sept. 13, 1662, obt. 1667.[p]
	Thomas Ryſden, A. M. April 5, 1667, obt. 1673.
	Samuel Warren, A. B. Oct. 16, 1673, obt. March 16, 1721.[q]
	John Clough, Auguſt 29, 1721, obt. Dec. 1764.[r]
	Charles Colcall, A. M. May 11, 1765, reſigned 1765.[s]
	James Andrew, A. M. Dec. 13, 1765, reſigned 1774.[t]
	James Bond, A. M. 1774, the preſent vicar.[u]

o Kennet's Chron. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 330.

p Walker's Suff. of Clergy, pt. ii. p. 399.

q Buried in this church, under the ſteeple, æt. 84.

r In 1728 he was preſented to the rectory of Monks Horton, which he held with this vicarage by diſpenſation.

s And prebendary of Rocheſter. He reſigned this for the vicarage of Aylesford, as he did that in 1782 for the rectory of Kingſdown, near Wrotham; each of which he held by diſpenſation, with the vicarage of Aſhburnham, in Suſſex.

t He was prebendary of Rocheſter, and in 1766 created S. T. P. by the univerſity of Oxford.

u In 1786 he was collated to the perpetual curacy of Bilſington.

KENNINGTON

IS the adjoining pariſh, northward from Aſhford, and was ſo called, moſt probably, from its having antiently belonged to ſome of the Saxon kings during the heptarchy. Kennington, or as it was written in Saxon, *Cining-tune*, ſignifying in that language, the king's town; and there is at this time a ſmall ſtreet of houſes northward of the village of Kennington, called King-ſtreet.

THE PARISH is ſituated in a healthy country, being for the moſt part a gravelly, though not an unfertile ſoil, not much more than a mile from Aſhford, cloſe to the weſt ſide of the high road from Canterbury, which is joined by that from Faverſham, which runs along the oppoſite ſide of the pariſh, and joins the former a little beyond Burton. It is watered by two ſmall ſtreams which riſe northward of it, the one at Sandyhurſt, the other near Eaſtwell park; the former running by Bybrooke, where it is called Bacon's water, and the other at the oppoſite part of the pariſh by Clipmill and Frogbrook, near Wilſborough lees, into the river Stour, which flows along the eaſtern ſide of the pariſh. The village is ſituated on riſing ground, at a ſmall diſtance from the Canterbury road, with the church at the further end of it, cloſe to the edge of the lees, or heath, called Kennington lees. The places of note in this pariſh, are ſituated near the laſt-mentioned road; beſides which, there is near Kennington-houſe, a ſmall neat box, built by the late Geo. Carter, eſq. of this pariſh, and given by him to his daughter Mary, who married the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington. She died *ſ. p.* and her two ſiſters, Mary and Anne Carter, now poſſeſs it; and at the further part of the pariſh, beyond Clipmill, on the ſame road, is a large handſome ſeat, built by Mr. Carter above-mentioned, for his own reſidence, on an eſtate which he bought for this purpoſe of the family of Brett, who had reſided here for ſome generations. He was the ſecond ſon of George Carter, of Smarden, ſon of James, of Wilſborough, a younger ſon of George Carter, gent. of Crundal, whoſe family has already been mentioned before under that place. He died here in 1782, and his only ſon the Rev. George Carter is the preſent poſſeſſor of this ſeat, and reſides in it.

There is a fair held here for pedlary, toys, &c. on the 5th of July yearly.

THIS

THIS PLACE was given in the year 1045, being the 4th of king Edward the Confeſſor, to the abbey of St. Auguſtine, near Canterbury, the manor of it being afterwards called, from the low ſituation of the court-lodge of it near the river, THE MANOR OF CONINGBROOKE, alias KENNINGTON. Although there is no mention of this manor among the lands and poſſeſſions of that abbey, in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, yet it had afterwards, as appears by the regiſters of it, and other records, ſeveral privileges and immunities granted to it by the different ſucceeding kings, the firſt of which that I meet with is of king Henry III. who in his 54th year granted to the abbot and convent *free warren* in all their demeſne lands in Kennington; and on a *quo warranto* brought againſt the abbot in the 21ſt year of the next reign of king Edward I. to ſhew his right to the privileges of a manor here, he was allowed them, when the abbot made it appear to the jury, that Coningbrooke and Kenyngton were one and the ſame place. In the 6th year of king Edward II. the abbot had another charter of *free warren* within his manor here, and next year being ſummoned by another *quo warranto*, to ſhew his right to other liberties, he was allowed them before the juſtices itinerant; and king Edward III. by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 36th year, confirmed the ſame, among the reſt of their other manors and poſſeſſions;[w] and Henry VI. likewiſe confirmed their ſeveral liberties here, and in particular *free warren* in their demeſne lands of this manor; which, together with the rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Kennington, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands, who, in his 36th year, granted the capital meſſuage of Kennington, the

[w] See theſe liberties particularly mentioned, in Dec. Script. col. 2134.

manor of Kennington, alias Coningſbrooke, with the rectory and advowſon to Sir Anthony St. Leger, and his heirs male, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice; and king Edward VI. in his 4th year, made a new grant of them, to hold to him and his heirs by the like ſervice.[x] Immediately after which, moſt probably by exchange, they became again veſted in the crown; for that king the ſame year, granted them to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards created duke of Northumberland, on whoſe attainder for high treaſon in the 1ſt year of queen Mary's reign, anno 1553, which attainder was confirmed by act of parliament the ſame year, this eſtate, among the duke's other poſſeſſions, came into the hands of the crown, where it ſeems to have remained till king Charles I. in his 4th year, granted this manor of Kennyngton, alias Conyngbroke, to Edward Ditchfield and others, in truſt for Sir Thomas Finch, knight and baronet, of Eaſtwell,[y] who, on the death of his mother in 1633, ſucceeded to the titles of viſcount Maidſtone and earl of Winchelſea, and in his deſcendants this manor continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who at his death in 1769 deviſed it by will to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is regularly held for this manor.

Bybrooke is an antient ſeat, in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, which, as appears by very old evidences, was the patrimony of a family named Gawin, who reſided here in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. the laſt of whom mentioned in the public records to have been poſſeſſed of it was, William Gawin, or Godwin as he is ſometimes written, who died in the 32d year of king Edward III. After which it came into the

[x] Rot Eſch. ejus an. pt. 6. at the yearly rent of 16l. 5s. 5½d.
[y] Rolls of particulars for ſale of fee-farm rents, *temp. interregni*, rot. 60, No. 178.

poſſeſſion

poſſeſſion of the family of Belknap; but Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common pleas, being attainted in the 11th year of king Richard II. this, among the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown, where it did not remain long, for that king, in his 13th year, granted it to William Ellys, eſq. of Burton, in this pariſh, and one of the juſtices of the peace at that time for this county; but Bibrooke did not continue long in this name, for in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, it had been by purchaſe conveyed to Shelley, by whoſe heir-general it devolved, in the time of Edward IV. to May; from whom it was, not long afterwards, alienated to Tilden, where it remained till the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was ſold to Richard Beſt, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a cinquefoil, between eight croſs-croſlets, or,*[z] and rebuilt this manſion, the ruins of which ſtill remain; but his ſon John Beſt, afterwards of Allington caſtle, alienated this ſeat to Sir William Hall, who reſided here, and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Nevil Hall, eſq. who poſſeſſed it in the reign of king Charles I. being the ſon of John Hall, of Wilſborough, and his arms, *Sable, three battle axes, or*; from his heir it paſſed by ſale to Charles Nott, eſq. who reſided here at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign; after whoſe death his heirs alienated it to Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London in 1688. He was ſecond ſon of John Shorter, of Staines, in Middleſex. He never was even a freeman of the city, having been appointed lord-mayor by king James II. His arms were, *Sable, a lion rampant, or, crowned argent, between three battle-axes of the laſt, the handles of the ſecond.*[a] He died in the year of his mayoralty, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, in Southwark. John his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him here, and left three ſons and two

[z] See their pedigree in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.
[a] See Strype's Stow's Survey, book v. p. 150.

daughters, viz. Catherine, married to Sir Robert Walpole, K. G. afterwards created earl of Orford; and Charlotte, to Francis, lord Conway. John Shorter, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him here, but dying *ſ. p.* Captain Arthur Shorter, his next ſurviving brother, became entitled to this eſtate. He died in 1753, unmarried, and by will left it to Mr. John Dunn, ſurgeon, of Bath, who died in 1769, as did lately his wife Mrs. Dunn, and her deviſees are now entitled to it.

The antient manſion of Bibrooke has been uninhabited and in ruins for ſeveral years; but the front of it, which has a ſtately appearance, is ſtill remaining entire. A low mean building has been erected againſt the ſouth ſide of it, which is made uſe of as the farmhouſe belonging to the eſtate.

Burton is another ſeat in this pariſh, about half a mile ſouthward from the church, which in very old deeds is written Burſton, from its having been once the reſidence of a branch of a family of that name, who were extinct here before the reign of king Edward III. when it appears to have become the property of a family named Elys, or as they were frequently written in later times, Ellys; and in the Surrenden library there is a deed, dated anno 44 Edward III. of Thomas Elys, of Kenyngton, the ſeal appendant being *Bendy, impaling three annulets.* His deſcendant William Ellys, eſq. was of Burton, in the 13th year of Richard II. being then one of the conſervators or juſtices of the peace for this county. Thomas Ellys, eſq. kept his ſhrievalty at Burton in the 6th year of king Henry VI. William Elys, gent. of Kennington, died in the year 1494, poſſeſſed of the manor of Burton and Northpends, in this pariſh, in whoſe deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Or, on a croſs, ſable, five creſcents, argent,* as they were formerly in the windows of this church, it continued till the reign of queen Elizabeth, when one of them alienated it to Sir William Hall, of Bibrooke, in this pariſh, whoſe eldeſt ſon Nevil Hall,

eſq.

eſq. paſſed it away by ſale, in the reign of Charles I. to William Randolph, gent. of Canterbury, who afterwards reſided at Burton. He was the eldeſt ſon of Bernard Randolph, of Biddenden, whoſe fourth ſon Herbert ſucceeded to the family eſtate at Biddenden, and was anceſtor of the Randolphs, late of Canterbury, and to thoſe now of the univerſity of Oxford, as may be further ſeen before. His grandſon William Randolph, gent. of Burton, died before his father of the ſame name in 1705, *ſ. p.* and was buried with his anceſtors in this church; upon which Alice, his only ſurviving ſiſter, married to William Kingſley, eſq. of Canterbury, became his heir, and entitled her huſband to this eſtate. He was deſcended from William Kingſley, of Chorley, in Lancaſhire, whoſe arms were, *Vert, a croſs engrailed, ermine, in the firſt quarter, a mullet, or.*[b] His ſon William Kingſley, D. D. was archdeacon of Canterbury, and married Damaris, daughter of John Abbot, of Guildford, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, of whom George the eldeſt, was grandfather of William Kingſley, who by marriage became poſſeſſed of this manor as before mentioned; his grandſon William Kingſley, at length ſucceeded his father here, and taking to the military line, became a lieutenant-general, and at the latter part of his life reſided at Maidſtone, where he died in 1769, unmarried, and by will gave this manor for life, to his kinſman Mr. Charles Kingſley, of London, deſcended from a younger ſon of the archdeacon. He died in 1785, leaving two ſons, Charles, who died at Canterbury next year, leaving iſſue, and a ſecond ſon Mr. William Pink Kingſley, of London, who by the entail in the general's will, ſucceeded his father in this manor, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

[b] There is a pedigree of this family in the Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

ULLEY is a ſmall manor, within the bounds of this pariſh, next to Boughton Aluph, having now neither manſion nor any demeſnes that can be aſcertained belonging to it. The family of Criol owned it in antient time, from whom it went afterwards in like manner as Seaton, in Boughton Aluph, to the Rokeſley's, and thence again to the Poynings and the Percys, earls of Northumberland, in whom it continued till Henry, earl of Northumberland, in the 23d year of Henry VIII. veſted it in feoffees, who ſoon afterwards ſold it to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, attorney-general, whoſe three daughters and coheirs joined in the ſale of it to Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eaſtwell, and his daughter and coheir Catherine, carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Finch, in whoſe deſcendants, earls of Winchelſea, it continued down to Daniel, earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, who dying in 1769, without male iſſue, gave this manor, among the reſt of his eſtates, to his nephew George Finch Hatton, eſq. now of Eaſtwell, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

KENNINGTON-HOUSE is a ſeat in this pariſh, near the eaſt end of the village of Kennington, and a very ſmall diſtance from the weſt ſide of the high road from Canterbury to Aſhford. It was formerly, with an adjoining farm called *Kennington farm*, the property of the Moyles, ſeated at Buckwell, in the adjoining pariſh of Boughton Aluph; in which it continued till Mary, ſole daughter and heir of John Moyle, eſq. and granddaughter of Sir Robert Moyle, carried it, with much other land in that pariſh, in marriage to Robert Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, near Dover, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1708. Moyle Breton, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him here, and reſided at Kennington-houſe,[c] where he died in 1735, and was buried in the high chancel of Boughton Aluph church. He left three

[c] Anno 13 George I. and 3 George II. two acts paſſed for this eſtate.

ſons,

ſons, Moyle; Richard, who left two daughters; and Robert, now vicar of Boughton Aluph. Moyle Breton, eſq. the eldeſt, on his father's death, poſſeſſed and reſided at this ſeat. He died ſome years ago, leaving two ſons, Moyle and Whitfield; the eldeſt of whom, the Rev. Moyle Breton, LL. D. late vicar of this pariſh, and now rector of Kenardington, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this ſeat, with the eſtate of Kennington farm.

CHARITIES.

HENRY WATTS gave by will in 1602, a ſum of money for the relief of the poor, now veſted in land of the annual produce of 1l. 14s. and in the churchwardens and overſeers.

MARY MARSHALL, by deed in 1624, gave to the uſe of the poor, land in it, now of the annual produce of 1l. veſted in feoffees.

WILLIAM PIPER gave by will in 1657, to the like uſe, 1l. annually, payable out of a houſe and lands veſted in feoffees.

WILLIAM BRETT gave by will in 1704, 1l. annually, payable out of a houſe veſted in the Rev. George Carter, towards cloathing the poor.

N. B. The owners of the two laſt-mentioned eſtates have, ever ſince the year 1782, refuſed the payment of theſe gifts.

RICHARD BRETT gave by will in 1711, to the uſe of the poor 1l. annually, payable out of lands veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty-eight, caſually twenty-five.

KENNINGTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Charing.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of one iſle and two chancels, with a ſmall lower chancel on the ſouth ſide. It has a tower ſteeple, with a beacon turret at the weſt end, in which are five bells. In the ſouth chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Randolph family, and the Kingſleys; for colonel Johnſton, obt. 1725, and Caroline his wife; for Mary, daughter of Thomas Knevett, eſq. obt. 1713, and colonel Stephen Otway, obt. 1759. And there was in this church a memorial for John Beſt, eſq. of this pariſh,

riſh, in the time of king James I. having on the ſtone the arms of Beſt, quartered with Barrow. In the windows of this church were formerly, in Weever's time, a ſhield of arms, *Parted per feſs; in the upper part, gules, a goat's head eraſed, ermine; and in baſe, gules, a feſs, or, between three owls, argent*, impaling *Shurland*; and underneath, *Orate pro aia Willielmi Walkeſley militis.* And in another window the figure of a man, kneeling with his ſword and ſpurs, and on his coat, the arms of Brent; and oppoſite to him a woman, in the like poſture, with theſe arms on her mantle: *A chevron, between three roſes*; and underneath them, *Orate pro aiabs Willi Brent ari & Eliſabethæ uxoris ejus filiæ Riſc. Madris.* They lived in Edward IV.'s time. In another window were the arms of Towne, impaling Ellis. In the church-yard, juſt by the church-door, is a memorial for George, ſon of George Marſhall, of Boughton Aluph, obt. 1619, and near it another, round the verge of the ſtone, for George, ſon and heir of George Marſhall, of Kennington, who lay entombed nigh him, obt. 1623. There are 30s. per annum deviſed to keep the former of theſe ſtones in repair; and when that wants no repair, it is to be given to the poor. On a large old ſtone is a memorial for Suſan Barrow, widow, obt. 1655; and there is another cloſe to it, without an inſcription, ſuppoſed to be her huſband's. The vicar, I am informed, repairs the lower ſouth chancel of this church.

This church was formerly an appendage to the manor, and as ſuch was part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, to which it was appropriated in the beginning of king Edward II.'s reign, about the year 1311, with the king's licence.[d] But the vicarage was not endowed till more than twenty years afterwards, by archbiſhop Stratford, who aſſigned to the vicar and his ſucceſſors, the houſe of the vicarage, which the vicars of it were wont theretofore to inhabit,

[d] Pat. 5 Edward II. p. 1, m. 12. Tan. Mon. p. 205.

and

and all oblations belonging to this church, and all and ſingular the tithes of hay, paſture, mills, lambs, milk, wool, calves, pigs, chicken, ducks, pigeons, geeſe, flax, hemp, apples, pears, and gardens, as well then, as in future, of the whole pariſh; and alſo 40s. ſterling annual penſion, to be received twice a year at Kenyngton, from the religious, which portions, together with the penſion, had been aſſigned from the beginning to Sir J. de la Toute, the firſt vicar inſtituted in it; all which they eſtimated to be worth yearly 8l. 10s. And over and above all theſe, the religious, in augmentation of the vicarage, aſſigned, together with them, to the vicar and his ſucceſſors, the tithes of hay of four acres and one rood or virgate of meadow, ariſing from their demeſne meadow at Kenynton, which tithe of hay the vicar or his predeceſſors did not uſe to receive; and eight buſhels of ſweet and clean corn, viz. four buſhels of wheat, and four buſhels of barley, to be received yearly of the religious or their ſervants at Kenynton, at Michaelmas, all which, with the conſent of both parties, was judicially decreed by the archbiſhop's commiſſary, with the penalty of ſequeſtration on failure of payment by them. And he decreed and adjudged, with the conſent of both parties, that the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould ſerve the church in divine rites, and in future time in the finding of one clerk to miniſter there; and that they ſhould ſupport the burthens of wax lights, of bread and wine for the celebration of maſſes, and the payment of the tenth, and the procurations of the archdeacon, and all other extraordinary burthens of it, and the books to be given to the church by the religious, the vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould cauſe to be bound at their ſole coſts, and that the religious ſhould perpetually undergo and acknowledge the amending and repairing of the chancel, and finding of books, or veſtments and ornaments, the burthens of which belonged to rectors of places, of cuſtom or right wholly, and all other burthens, ordinary and extraordinary, belonging

longing to it, reſerving nevertheleſs to the archbiſhop, full power to augment or diminiſh the vicarage whenever it ſhould be thought fit: all which the archbiſhop approving, confirmed by his authority, as ordinary, &c.[e]

The church and advowſon of the vicarage after this, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till the final diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands;[f] where the manor and rectory ſtaid but a ſmall time, for the king, in his 36th year, granted them, with their appurtenances, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, in manner as has been already mentioned before, and on the attainder of John, duke of Northumberland, in the 1ſt year of queen Mary, theſe premiſes became forfeited, among his other eſtates, to the crown; where this rectory and advowſon ſeem to have remained till the year 1558, when queen Mary granted the advowſon of this vicarage, among others, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and queen Elizabeth, in her 3d year, granted the rectory, then valued at ſix pounds, ſubject to the payment of forty ſhillings to the vicar, in exchange to archbiſhop Parker. Since which they have both continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury to the preſent time.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at twelve pounds. But it is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty pounds. In 1587 here were communicants one hundred and twenty-five. In 1640, one hundred and ſixty-ſix, when it was valued at ſeventy pounds. It is now worth about one hundred

[e] Dec. Script. col. 2104. *Ordinatio vic. (ſans* date) in Regiſt. St. Aug. Cant. called the Black Book. MSS. in Cotton library in Britiſh Muſeum, marked A. fol. 234. a. b. *Aſſignatio portionis vic.* A. D. 1316. Regiſt. Reynolds, fol. 18.

[f] MSS. Lambeth. *Copia compoſitionis dict. vic. extat,* in MSS. notat A. 11, f. 38, in archiv. Ecc. Cath. Cant. See Dec. Scrip. col. 1891.

pounds

pounds per annum. The leſſee of the parſonage in 1643, was Nevill Hall, eſq. at the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. and the yearly payment of forty ſhillings, was made by the archbiſhop to the vicar. The preſent leſſee is Mr. John Hilton, of Sheldwich.

By a leaſe granted anno 17 Henry VIII. by the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, of the rectory, there was a payment reſerved of one quarter of wheat, and one of barley yearly, to the vicar from it, which leaſe was renewed by the king in his 33d year, after the diſſolution of the abbey.[g]

CHURCH OF KENNINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Braynforth*, inducted Feb. 6, 1564, obt. 1605.[h]
	Henry Hull, A. M. January 2, 1605.
	John Player, in 1643.
The King, by lapſe.	*Henry Walker*, clerk, June 30, 1677, reſigned 1681.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Walker*, A. B. Feb. 8, 1681, reſigned 1683.
	William Martin, A. M. July 20, 1683, obt. 1687.
	Samuel Markham, clerk, June 21, 1687, obt. May 1729.[i]
	Thomas England, A. M. July 1, 1729, obt. Oct. 1729.[k]
	John Head, Oct. 1729.
	Philip Warham, A. B. March 2, 1730.
	Moyle Breton, LL. B. Nov. 9, 1777, reſigned 1785.[l]
	Philip Papillon, A. M. 1785, the preſent vicar.[m]

g See Augtn. off. bundle of conventual leaſes, Kent, 2.

h See Scot's Diſcovery of Witchcraft, p. 127.

i And rector of Eaſtwell.

k And vicar of Weſtwell.

l In 1777 by diſpenſation rector of Kenardington, with this vicarage.

m And rector of Eythorne in 1785, by diſpenſation.

HINXHILL,

USUALLY called *Hinxſell*, and in very antient times written *Hengeſtelle*, is the next pariſh eaſtward from Kennington. The manor of Bilſington claims over a great part of this pariſh.

HINXHILL is an obſcure pariſh, but little known, and having very little traffic through it. The village conſiſts of only four or five houſes, one of which is the principal farm-houſe of Sir John Honywood's eſtate here, and another the parſonage. It ſtands on high ground, with the church on the weſt ſide of it. The antient manſion ſtood cloſe to the ſouth-weſt corner of the church-yard, having a fine proſpect over the adjoining country. The kitchen is all that remains of it now, being made uſe of as an oaſt and ſtowages for hops. Not far from the church, northward, are *Great* and *Little Plumpton*, the former was for ſome time the reſidence of the Andrews's, the latter of the Whitwick's. Below the hill from the village to the north and weſt, it is a deep and moſt unpleaſant country, the ſoil a ſtiff clay, with much boggy ground, eſpecially weſtward, where it is joined by the river Stour. About the village it it tolerable fertile land, but ſouthward there is much ſand, mixed with the quarry or rag ſtone.

A fair is held here yearly on the Saturday in Whitſun-week, for toys and pedlary.

In the year 1727, a ſpecies of *ſubterraneous fire* was taken notice of in the valley between Goodcheape in this pariſh and Wye. This fire began in a marſhy field, on the ſide of a little brook, near the water, and continued to burn along its bank without ſpreading much for ſome days; afterwards it appeared on the other ſide, and extended itſelf for the ſpace of ſome acres over the field, conſuming all the earth where it burnt into red aſhes, quite down to the ſprings, which

in

in moſt places lay four feet and more deep. In the ſpace of about ſix weeks it had conſumed about three acres of ground, at which time it burnt in many places, and ſent forth a great ſmoak and a ſtrong ſmell very like that of a brick-kiln; but it never flamed, except when the earth was turned and ſtirred up. For ſome ſpace where it was burnt the ground felt hot, though the graſs ſeemed no more parched than might be reaſonably expected from the dryneſs and heat of the ſeaſon. In ſeveral places where the earth was turned up, it was found to be hot and wet near four feet deep, and much hotter about two feet deep than nearer the ſurface; and when this earth was expoſed to the air, though it was very moiſt, and not hotter than might be eaſily borne by the hand, yet the heat of it increaſed ſo faſt, that in a few minutes it was all over on fire, like phoſphorus made with allum and flour. The ſoil of the field is of the ſame nature with that the turf is made of in Holland. The ſurface of it is always wet, except in extreme dry ſeaſons; but this ſeaſon it was ſomewhat more parched and harder than uſual. It was difficult to carry any of this away, on account of its firing; one piece in particular firing in the pocket of one who was bringing it away, had almoſt burnt its way through before it was perceived.[n]

In the ſtone-quarry by Swatfield-bridge, at the ſouthern boundary of this pariſh, as well as in many of the rag-ſtones about the adjoining pariſhes of Sevington and Willeſborough, is found *the oſtracites ſtone*, very large; and on a rag-ſtone at Lacton, in the latter pariſh, the flat ſhell of one meaſured eight inches diameter; and the late Mr. Thorpe, of Bexley, had two in his poſſeſſion, very large and fair, with the convex parts entirely filled up with ſolid ſtone, which were given to his father, Dr. Thorpe, by the earl of Winchelſea.

[n] See this account in Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. xxxv. No. 399, p. 307.

ONE

ONE ÆTHELFERH, a ſervant of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, about the year 864, by will gave the land of Hengeſtefelle, which was a pariſh, as Thorne ſays in his Chronicle, contiguous to that of Willeſborough northward, to that monaſtery; but Hugo de Montfort, in the time of the Conqueror, got poſſeſſion of it, in ſpite of all the efforts of the monks to oppoſe it: and accordingly this eſtate ſeems to have been thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday as follows, among his poſſeſſions:

In Langebrige hundred, Giſlebert holds of Hugo one yoke, which a certain Sochman held of king Edward. It is and was worth four ſhillings. There was nothing there nor is.

Of Etwelle, which Herbert the ſon of Ivo, holds without the diviſion of Hugo, he himſelf holds fourteen acres of land within his diviſion, and it is worth two ſhillings.

And ſtill further in the ſame record, under the like title, is the following entry, which evidently relates to his poſſeſſions, part of, or at leaſt adjoining to thoſe before-mentioned:

In Langebrige hundred. In the ſame hundred, is one rood of land in Sueſtone, which one Sochman held of king Edward. There is now one borderer paying twelve pence. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth thirty pence, and afterwards eighteen, now three ſhillings.

Robert de Montfort, grandſon of Hugo above-mentioned, having afterwards incurred the diſpleaſure of king Henry II. all his eſtates, and theſe among them, then came into the king's hands, after which it appears that THE MANOR OF HINXHILL, with that of SWATFORD, alias SWATFIELD, was afterwards held by the family of Strabolgie, earls of Athol; but Alexander Baliol, lord of Chilham, became poſſeſſed of them at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign, in right of Iſabel his wife, widow of David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, and held them, by the courteſy of England, during

during her life, ſhe having been, on the death of her brother Richard de Dover, *ſ. p.* become entitled to them for her life, the inheritance of them belonging to John, earl of Athol, her ſon by her former huſband, as heir to her brother before-mentioned. At length they deſcended down to David, earl of Athol, who died in the 49th year of king Edward III. leaving two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth, the eldeſt, married to Sir Thomas Percy, a younger ſon of Henry, lord Percy, and Philippa to John Halſham, of Halſham, in Suſſex; the latter of whom, by her father's will, became entitled to theſe manors. At length her grandſon Sir Hugh Halſham, in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, paſſed them away, in the 3d year of that reign, to Sir Robert Scott, lieutenant of the tower of London, brother of Sir William Scott, of Braborne, and afterwards of Scotts-hall, whoſe only daughter and heir Alice, marrying William Kempe, nephew to cardinal archbiſhop Kempe, he, in her right, became entitled to them; but his grandſon Sir William Kempe, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, alienated them to Browning; from which family, about the reign of queen Elizabeth, they were alienated to Robt. Edolph, eſq. ſon of Robert Edolph, of Brenſet, and brother of Simon Edolph, of St. Radigunds, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a bend, ſable, three cinquefoils, argent,*[o] who afterwards reſided at Hinxhill-court, as did his ſon Sir Robert Edolph, who kept his ſhrievalty here in the 6th year of king James I. but his ſon Robert Edolph, eſq. dying *ſ. p.* in 1631, gave theſe manors of Hinxhill and Swatford, together with the court leet of the half hundred of Longbridge, by will to Cecilia his wife, for her life, or ſo long as ſhe continued unmarried; but ſhe afterwards remarrying Sir Francis Knolles, of Reading, forfeited her intereſt in them, upon which

[o] There are pedigrees of them in the Viſtn. co. Kent, 1574 and 1619, and in the Herald's office, marked D. 18, f. 11, 6.

they came to Mr. Samuel Edolph, her former huſband's next brother, who ſome years afterwards conveyed them to his brother in-law Mr. John Angel, of Surry, for the more effectual performance of his will; and he, ſometime after the death of king Charles I. paſſed them away to Edward Choute, eſq. of Bethersden, who afterwards reſided at Hinxhill-court, as did his ſon Sir George Choute likewiſe, who was ſucceeded in them by his ſon George Choute, eſq. who was created a baronet in 1684. He pulled down this manſion, and removed to Bethersden, where he died *ſ. p.* in 1721,[p] having deviſed theſe manors by will to Edward Auſten, eſq. of Tenterden, afterwards baronet, who ſold them not long afterwards to Sir William Honywood, bart. of Evington, who died poſſeſſed of them in 1748, and his direct deſcendant Sir John Honywood, bart. of Evington, is the preſent poſſeſſor of theſe manors.

The courts baron for the manors of Hinxhill and Swatford, have been for ſome time diſuſed; and the court leet for the half hundred of Longbridge has been for ſeveral years paſt held by the conſtable of it, ſolely for the appointment of a ſucceſſor in his office, as will be further taken notice of hereafter.

WALTHAM is a place here, which was once accounted a manor, and antiently belonged to the family of Criol, from whom it went by marriage into that of Rokeſle, and thence again in like manner to the family of Poynings, in which it continued till Sir Edward Poynings, governor of Dover caſtle, and lord warden, dying poſſeſſed of it anno 14 Henry VIII. 1522, not only without legitimate iſſue, but even without any collateral kindred, who could make claim to his eſtates, this manor, among others, eſcheated to the crown, whence it was immediately afterwards granted to Sir Richard Damſell, who not long after paſſed it away to Gold-

[p] See more of him before under Bethersden.

hill;

hill; as he did about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Mr. Robert Edolph, of Hinxhill-court; ſince which it has paſſed in like manner as the manor of Hinxhill before-deſcribed, down to Sir John Honywood, bart. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

GOODCHEAPES, as it is now called, but more properly *Godchepes*, is an eſtate in the northern part of this pariſh, which for a ſeries of many generations had owners of that ſurname, one of whom, Thomas Godchepe, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, died poſſeſſed of it in the 31ſt year of king Edward I. and in his name and deſcendants it remained fixed until the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, and then it came by the will of one of them, named alſo Thomas Godchepe, after the limitation of it, to ſeveral different perſons, who were become extinct without iſſue, to the laſt perſon mentioned in remainder in the will, Mr. John Barrow. The circumſtances of which bequeſt is thus related: Mr. John Barrow, being an attorney, was called upon to make the will of Thomas Godchepe, and by his direction inſerted the names of eight perſons, who were to ſucceed each other in the inheritance of this eſtate in tail, and being aſked by Barrow, whom he ſhould add more, he was anſwered by the teſtator, that as there had been a reciprocal friendſhip between them, he ſhould place his own name next after them all; and they all deceaſing in courſe of time *ſ. p.* this eſtate in the end devolved to him and his heirs. Circumſtances ſimilar to the above have happened in relation to other eſtates in this county, particularly to the Leeds abbey eſtate, by Sir Roger Meredith's will, who died in 1742, *ſ. p.* who having ſent for Mr. Walter Hooper, an attorney, to make his will, after having deviſed his eſtates to ſeveral different perſons ſucceſſively in tail, ſeemed at a loſs who to name next in the entail, when Mr. Hooper mentioned himſelf and his nephew; and all the prior remainders having ceaſed, they both ſucceſſively enjoyed that eſtate

by the will.[q] Mr. Barrow, who bore for his arms, *Lozengy, or, and azure, a griffin, ſalient, ermine,* reſided afterwards here, and died in 1578, leaving two daughters his coheirs, whoſe eldeſt daughter and coheir Elizabeth, marrying Mr. Robert Edolph, the purchaſer of Hinxhill-court as before-mentioned, he became entitled to it ſometime about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign; ſince which it has paſſed in like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip as the manors of Hinxhill and Waltham before-mentioned, down to Sir John Honywood, bart. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of them.

CHARITIES.

MARTHA WADE, by will in 1722, gave an annuity of forty ſhillings, out of lands in this pariſh and Wye, to the uſe of the poor not receiving alms, veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about twelve, caſually eight.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a low ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are three bells. In the high chancel, on the north ſide, there is a handſome monument, well preſerved, for Robert Edolph, eſq. and Cicely Browne his wife, having their effigies kneeling on it. He died in 1631. In the ſouth iſle are memorials for Coveney, arms, *On a bend, three trefoils ſlipt.* The north iſle is very narrow indeed; in it is a memorial for Kennet Backe, gent. captain of the train-bands, obt. 1687. On the ſouth ſide, in the church-yard, are ſeveral memorials for the Wightwicks, and a very antient ſtone, coffin-ſhaped, with *a croſs flory* on it. It appears by the pariſh regiſter, that many of the Edolphs are buried in this church, from the year 1588, when Mr. Robt. Edolph,

[q] See vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 497.

ſen.

ſen. gent. was buried in it, to the preſent century. Mr. John Barrow in 1578, Sir Edward Chute in 1634, and others of ſome note in life, appear likewiſe to have been buried in it, for whom there are not any memorials.

The church of Hinxhill was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued with it till Robert Edolph, eſq. by will in 1631, gave the manor of Hinxhill to his wife Cecilie, for her life, or until ſhe remarried, and the advowſon and patronage of this church to her and her heirs for ever. By which means the advowſon being ſeparated from the manor, became an advowſon in groſs, and though it afterwards was poſſeſſed by the ſame owners as the manor, yet having been once ſeparated it could never afterwards be appendant to it again.[r] She ſoon afterwards remarrying Sir Francis Knolles, forfeited her life-eſtate in the manor to her late huſband's next heir and brother, Mr. Sam. Edolph, and ſome years afterwards alienated the reverſion of the advowſon, (for ſhe appears to have preſented to the Rectory in 1666) to him. Since which it has continued, in like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip with the manor of Hinxhill, and his other eſtates in this pariſh, to Angel, Choute, and Auſten, and from the latter to Sir William Honywood, bart. whoſe deſcendant Sir John Honywood, bart. is the preſent owner and patron of this church.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 16s. 8d. It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty-four pounds. In 1578 here were communicants ſeventy-one. In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds, communicants ſeventy. There are ten acres of glebe.

[r] See Modern Reports, vol. ii. p. 1.

CHURCH OF HINXHILL.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	RECTORS.
Family of Edolſh.	*Matthew Bourne*, Nov. 17, 1578, obt. 1600.[s]
	Henry Hilles, July 19, 1600, ob. Feb. 1618.[t]
	Chriſtopher Bachelor, vacated 1626.
	Elias Wood, A. M. June 2, 1626, obt. March 1641.[u]
	James Wilkinſon, induct. 1642, obt. May 1666.[w]
Dame Cicely Knolles, of Reading.	*John Jemmett*, A. M. Aug. 29, 1666, obt. 1688.
Sir George Choute, bart.	*John Booth*, A. M. Feb. 4, 1688, obt. 1713.
	Iſaac Satur, A. B. Oct. 10, 1713, obt. 1722.[x]
Thomas Witherden, eſq. hac vice..	*Jude Holdſworth*, A. M. Sept. 15, 1722, obt. November 27, 1759.[y]
Sir John Honywood, bart.	*Edmund Filmer*, A. M. Dec. 18, 1759, reſigned 1770.[z]
	John Honywood, A. M. Nov. 13, 1770, the preſent rector.[a]

s t u w They all lie buried in this church.

x Alſo rector of Brooke. He rebuilt the parſonage-houſe of Hinxhill.

y He held this rectory with that of Tong by diſpenſation, and reſigning the latter in 1750 held the rectory of Rucking afterwards with this of Hinxhill.

z Alſo rector of Crundal.

a Youngeſt ſon of Sir John Honywood, bart. the patron, by his ſecond wife.

WILLESBOROUGH

LIES the next pariſh ſouthward, being written in antient records *Wyveleſberg*, and now *Willeſborough*, or, as it is uſually called, *Wilſborough*.

IT IS PLEASANTLY ſituated in a dry healthy country. The high road from Aſhford to the town of Hythe croſſes this pariſh; on this road is Lacton green, on

on which there is a pretty hamlet of houſes, ſome of them of good ſize, and are well built, and of a very neat appearance; they were formerly inhabited by owners of ſome account, as by the family of Hall, or Haule, as they were ſometimes called, who bore for their arms, *Sable, three battle axes, two and one, or.* John Hall reſided here, and died in 1528;[b] they continued here till the beginning of king Charles the Iſt.'s reign, when their property here was ſold. A younger branch of the family of Aucher reſided here in king James the Iſt.'s reign, from whom deſcended Dr. Aucher, prebendary of Canterbury, who died in 1701. A branch of the Taylors, of Shadoxhurſt, reſided here in the ſame reign, and were anceſtors of the Taylors, of Maidſtone, baronets; and Sir John James, in king Charles the IId 's reign, reſided here likewiſe, deſcended of a family who came out of Cleve, in Germany, in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, and bore for their arms the ſame as thoſe of Ightham, in this county. At a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from Lacton green, on higher riſing ground, ſtands the church, and Wilſborough-ſtreet, adjoining to it; a little beyond which the ſtream runs which riſes at Braborne and Hinxhill, and having croſſed the high road at Swatfield bridge, goes on through this pariſh, and falls into the river Stour juſt above Aſhford. Juſt within the ſouthern-bounds of the pariſh is a large handſome houſe, well timbered, ſtanding on high ground, built by Thomas Boys, eſq. of Sevington, in 1616, with the materials of their more antient ſeat of the Moat, in that adjoining pariſh, at a very ſmall diſtance from it, who named his new manſion BOYS HALL. His deſcendants continued to reſide in it till Edward Boys, gent. the late poſſeſſor of it, removed to a ſmaller houſe near the church, which his father had begun to build, but died before he had finiſhed it, ſince which Boys-hall has been inhabited

[b] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

only by cottagers. He died in 1796, leaving by Sarah his wife, daughter of Mr. John Collington, two ſons, Edward and William, his coheirs in gavelkind, and on a partition of their eſtates, this ſeat became the ſole property of the eldeſt ſon Mr. Edward Boys, who now reſides in it. This branch of Boys is deſcended from thoſe of Bonnington, in Goodneſtone, and bear for their arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, a bordure, gules.* From the Aſhford road at Lacton green, on the north ſide, a road branches off to Longbridge or Willeſborough lees, where there is a hamlet of houſes, one of which is a modern built one, which formerly belonged to the Whightwicks, ſeveral of whom lie buried in Hinxhill church-yard, by a daughter of whom it came by marriage to Mr. Richard Goodwin, who now lives in it; acroſs theſe lees, and the river Stour, which runs near the lower end of the lees, the road leads to Kennington, and towards Faverſham and Canterbury.

This pariſh is about two miles acroſs each way. The land is nearly half arable and half paſture, the rents of it amounting to about 1200l. per annum. The upland part of it has much quarry or rag ſtone in it, mixed with ſand, and towards Aſhford a good deal of gravel.

The court leet for the half hundred of Longbridge, which uſed to be held by the Edolphs, and afterwards by the Honywoods, at Hinxhill, has been diſclaimed by them for ſome years paſt, and the conſtable of the half hundred now holds it annually, for the purpoſe of chuſing a ſucceſſor in his office, at this pariſh and Kennington alternately.

The oſtracites is frequently found among the ragſtones in the quarries about Lacton, and in the pariſhes of Sevington and Hinxhill, as has been already mentioned before under the latter pariſh.

THE PLANT *gale frutex odoratus ſeptentrionalium*, ſweet willow goule, or Dutch myrtle, grows plentifully

fully in a boggy ground joining to a ſmall farm called Coombs-hole, on Willeſborough-lees; and on the road ſide near Ouſley farm, is the *tanacetum vulgare luteum*, common tanſey.

THIS PARISH is not particularly mentioned in the record of Domeſday. The manor of Wye claims over ſuch part of it as is in the borough of Henwood, alias Hewet, but the manor of Kennington, alias Coningſbrooke claims over the greateſt part of it, ſubordinate to which is THE MANOR OF SOTHERTONS, alias WILLESBOROUGH, which, by the deſcription of the lands of Wyveleſberg, in very early times belonged to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, being about the year 866 purchaſed of one Eadulph, ſon of Edwold, for two thouſand pence. At the ſame time one Æthelferth bequeathed, in his teſtament, to that monaſtery, land in this pariſh called *Ateleſworthe*, which was geldable; and there is ſtill in this pariſh a green, called Atelworth-green, which points out where this land lay.

In after times this manor was held of the abbot, by the family of Elys, or Ellis, as they were ſometimes ſpelt, whoſe principal reſidence was at Burton, in Kennington; one of whom, Thomas Elys, held it anno 44 Edward III. as appears by a deed in the Surrenden library. His deſcendant John Elys, of Williſberg, died poſſeſſed of this manor of Sotherton, together with a houſe and lands at Lacton, a principal houſe at Swatford, and other lands in this pariſh, in the 7th year of Edward IV. as did Richard his ſon in the 12th year of it.[c] Soon after which the manor of Sothertons went by ſale into the family of Brent; and Philipott ſays, that the noted Falcatius de Brent was of this family; but they could gain no credit from this relationſhip; for Camden calls him a deſperate fellow; and Dugdale ſays, he was a baſtard by birth, of mean extraction,

[c] His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

who

who had come out of the Low Countries with other freebooters, to king John's aſſiſtance againſt his barons.[d] But Weever ſays much more to their credit; that they were branched out of the antient ſtock of Brent, in Somerſetſhire; of whom Sir Robert de Brent was a baron in parliament in the reign of king Edward I. which makes it wholly improbable they could have any relationſhip to this Falcatius before-mentioned. They had before this purchaſe been for many generations ſettled at Wickins, in Charing; for Robert, ſecond ſon of Hugh Brent, of Charing, reſided at Willeſborough, and, as appears by his will, died poſſeſſed of this manor in the 7th year of king Henry VII. anno 1491. At length his grandſon Robert Brent, of Willeſborough, dying *ſ. p.* in the 12th year of queen Elizabeth, deviſed it by will to Thomas Brent, eſq. of Charing, who removed hither, and dying in 1612, was likewiſe buried in this church. By his will he gave this manor of Sothertons, alias Willeſborough, to his nephew Richard Dering, eſq. of Pluckley, by Margaret his ſiſter, wife of John Dering, eſq. late of Surrenden, deceaſed, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Sir Edward Dering, knight and baronet, ſo created anno 2 Charles I. who in 1635 alienated it to Robert Scott, eſq. of Merſham, afterwards of Canterbury, the youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Scott, of Scott's hall, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Thomas Scott, gent. of Liminge,[e] who died poſſeſſed of it in 1711, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Bridget, his coheirs, who by his will became entitled to this manor; whence it was ſoon afterwards alienated to Terry, in which name it continued till Mr. Henry Terry, of Canterbury, gave it by will to his nephew Mr. Thomas Perkins, of Dover, ſince deceaſed, whoſe heirs are now intitled to it. There is no court held for this manor.

[d] See vol. iii. of this hiſtory, p. 62.

[e] His will is in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

STREETEND

STREETEND was once a houſe of good account in this pariſh, as having been the reſidence of the family of Maſter for ſeveral generations; it ſtood at the eaſt corner of the lane turning down from the Aſhford road to Willeſborough church. The houſe itſelf has been pulled down ſome years; but the garden-walls and ſome of the out-buildings remain, and there is now a ſmaller houſe on the ſcite of it. The firſt of them, who came into this county in the reign of Henry VIII. was Richard Maſter, whoſe ſon Robert was ſettled at this ſeat of Streetend, in Willeſborough. He left two ſons, the eldeſt of whom, Edward, ſucceeded him here; and Richard was phyſician to queen Elizabeth, and anceſtor to the maſters of Cirenceſter, in Glouceſterſhire. Michael Maſter, gent. the grandſon of Edward above-mentioned, reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of this ſeat, with an upper houſe and land here, called Sprotts, in 1632, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall, eſq. of this pariſh, four ſons and two daughters, of whom Edward, the eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded him here, and William, the ſecond ſon, at the age of twenty-eight years, anno 1634, was, as *the tradition* of the country goes, on his wedding-day whilſt at dinner, murdered by his younger brother Robert, who was in love with the bride, and whom his father ſtiles in his will his diſobedient ſon, and was buried under a tomb in this church-yard, a few feet diſtant from the church porch, on the ſouth ſide of it. The greateſt part of the inſcription, though now wholly obliterated, was remaining within theſe few years. The murderer immediately fled, and was never afterwards heard of; but is ſuppoſed to have ſecretly returned, and to have tried to efface the inſcription, as there appeared ſeveral words eraſed of it, and was prevented doing it further by ſome people's going through the church-yard whilſt he was employed about it. The hint of the plot of Otway's tragedy of *the Orphan* is ſaid to have been taken from this unhappy event. They bore for their arms,

arms, *Gules, a lion rampant-guardant, double tailed, or*; which is the coat allotted to this branch in the Viſitation of Kent, 1619; the branch at Cirenceſter bearing the like coat, *with the addition of the lion, ſupporting between his paws a roſe of the field, ſtalked and leaved, vert*, as a diſtinction; which laſt coat is, by miſtake, put on the graveſtone of Robert Maſter, father of Michael before-mentioned, who died in 1616, in this church.[f] Edward, the eldeſt ſon of Michael, ſucceeded his father in this ſeat of Streetend, and the reſt of his property in this pariſh, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Choute, eſq. of Hinxhill, who after his death joined with Elizabeth, her daughter and heir, in the ſale of it to Nicholas Carter, M. D. whoſe heirs afterwards in 1725, alienated *two thirds* of this eſtate to William Tournay, gent. of Aſhford, and *the other third* of it to his ſon Mr. Robert Tournay, of Hythe, and he ſold the whole of it to Mr. Thomas Barker, whoſe ſon of the ſame name, on his death, ſucceeded to it, and having made the houſe exceedingly neat now reſides in it.

CHARITIES.

JOANE MASTER, widow, by will anno 17 Elizabeth, 1574, gave to the uſe of the poor, a houſe and land near Lacton-green, now of the annual produce of 4l. and veſted in the overſeers of the poor.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty-eight, caſually twelve.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very neat building, conſiſting of two iſles and two chancels, having a ſlim ſpire ſteeple ſhingled at the weſt end, in which are five bells. In the high chancel there

[f] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, and in the Herald's office, book C. 16.

are

are ſome good remains of painted glaſs, particularly the figure of a king ſitting. On the ſouth ſide is a confeſſionary, and on the ſame ſide a monument for John Boys, eſq. and Frances his wife; in it are memorials for Robert Maſter and Margaret his wife, and ſeveral of the family of Boys; one for Thomas Norcroſs, A. B. ſon of John Norcroſs, vicar, obt. 1752; one for the ſaid John Norcroſs, vicar here and rector of Hothfield, obt. 1773. The north chancel belongs to Willeſborough-court, in which are ſeveral ſtones without inſcriptions; there is here too good painted glaſs in the window at the eaſt end, and in the lower part of it, two figures kneeling, and this legend, *Ora p aibs Thome Ellis & ux. ejus*; and two others with this legend, *Ora p aibs Thome Elys & Thomaſine ux. ejus*; and in Weever's time there was a legend for William, ſon of George Barre, of the Moat, in Sevington pariſh, anno 1463. In the north iſle is a ſtone with theſe arms, *A feſs, between ſix billets*, the inſcription obliterated; another with an inſcription in braſs, the figure gone, for John Gore, ſen. obt. 1506; one with an inſcription in braſs for John Hall and Joane his wife, ob. 1605; at the bottom of it is added a memorial for William Brooke, gent. of this pariſh, obt. 1707. Another ſtone for Edward, ſon of William Brooke, and Suſan his wife, obt. 1717; an inſcription in braſs for Thomas Watte, obt. 1528. In the church-yard is a tomb over John Norcroſs, gent. ſon of John Norcroſs, vicar, obt. 1778, unmarried. The family of Maſter lie buried in the eaſt corner of the church-yard behind the church porch, where their tombs yet remain.

The church of Willeſborough was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, to which it was appropriated by pope Clement V. in the reign of Edward II. but the abbot, for certain reaſons, then declined putting the bull for this purpoſe in force. At length John, abbot of St. Auguſtine in the year 1347,

anno

anno 22 Edward III. obtained another bull for the appropriation of it, and three years afterwards the king granted his licence for this purpoſe, with the condition of an adequate portion being allotted out of the profits of it to the perpetual vicars in it;[s] all which was confirmed by archbiſhop Iſlip in the year 1359. And the next year the vicarage of this church was endowed by the archbiſhop, who decreed, that the perpetual vicar ſhould receive for his portion, all the fruits, rents, and income to the church, by whatever means ſoever ariſing then or in future, the tithes of ſheaves or corn not growing within orchards and gardens, and of hay ariſing from the meadows extending themſelves from Eſſchetesfordiſbregge through the northern part of this pariſh only excepted, which tithes ſhould wholly belong to the religious and their monaſtery; that the vicar ſhould have a houſe within the rectory of the church, to be built at the expence of the religious, and to be repaired from that time by the vicar, together with a garden and croft, and one rood of land for a curtelage adjoining to the rectory; the court, and the barns of the rectory adjoining and contiguous to it, being reſerved for the uſe of the religious; and that the vicar ſhould have two acres of arable land of the endowment to himſelf, of the glebe of the church, lying cloſe to it, which, together with the above-mentioned croft and rood of land the religious ſhould cauſe to be amortiſed to the vicarage at their own coſts and expences, or ſhould prepare ſome other ſufficient ſecurity for it; but that the vicar ſhould undergo the burthens of officiating in the divine ſervices for ever in this church, either by himſelf or ſome other fit prieſt, and likewiſe of adminiſtering or finding of lights in the chancel, of bread and wine for the celebrating of maſſes, the reparation of books, veſtments, and other eccleſiaſtical ornaments, and ſhould likewiſe ſuſtain the epiſ-

[s] See Dec. Script. col. 2085 et ſec.

copal

copal rights, the procuration likewiſe due to the archdeacon, and other archidiaconal rights, but that the religious ſhould bear the reſt of the burthens not expreſſed before, which uſed to be incumbent on the rectors of the church in paſt times.

The church and advowſon of the vicarage of Willeſborough remained part of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery till the final diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its revenues, ſurrendered into the king's hands, where this rectory and advowſon ſtaid but a ſhort time; for the king, by his dotation-charter, in the 33d year of his reign, ſettled it on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions they continue at this time.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 8l. 16s. 8d. and the yearly tenths at 17s. 8d. In 1587 here were communicants two hundred. In 1640 it was valued at ſixty pounds, communicants two hundred and forty. There are four acres of glebe land belonging to the vicarage.

On a ſurvey of this parſonage in 1650, it appears that it then conſiſted of the parſonage-barn, with a field of arable, containing fourteen acres, lying near it, and the tithes of corn and hay ariſing within the pariſh; all which were valued at fifty pounds per annum, and were demiſed by the late dean and chapter to Edward Maſter, gent. of Hinxhill.[h] Dr. Carter, by his will, gave his intereſt in the leaſe of this parſonage, he being the leſſee of it, to the vicar of this pariſh, with due care and reſtrictions for the renewing of the term of it, intending this bequeſt *for the vicar and his ſucceſſors*, as an augmentation to this vicarage; but Mr. Norcroſs, the vicar, determined it otherwiſe, and having renewed it in his own name from time to time, at

[h] Parliamentary Surveys, Augtn. off. vol. 19.

his

his death in 1773 left it by his will, as his own property, to his widow; ſince whoſe deceaſe, their three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah, all of them unmarried, are now entitled to the intereſt of it.

CHURCH OF WILLESBOROUGH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.	*Thomas Duncombe*, A. M. May 27, 1592, obt. 1608.
	Richard Hayes, Feb. 11, 1608, obt. 1613.
	George May, A. M. Sept. 7, 1613, obt. 1671.
	John Warly, A. M. March 21, 1671, obt. 1679.
	Edward Burges, clerk, Aug. 6, 1679, obt. 1681.
	Henry Walker, clerk, Jan. 10, 1681, obt. 1695.
	William Martinant Nevar, Oct. 10, 1695, obt. April 29, 1729.
	John Norcroſs, A. M. Sept. 23, 1729, obt. 1773.[i]
	Robert Stedman, A. M. induct. Oct. 23, 1773.[k]
	John Francis, A. M. induct. Jan. 9, 1790, preſent vicar.[l]

i He was alſo rector of Hothfield. He died May 16, æt. 83, and was buried in this chancel.

k He reſigned this vicarage on being promoted to the rectory of Elmeſton; likewiſe vicar of Preſton by Wingham. He was ſon of Dr. Samuel Stedman, archdeacon of Norfolk, and prebendary of Canterbury.

l Alſo rector of Orgarſwick, and ſecond maſter of the King's ſchool Canterbury.

SEVINGTON

LIES the next pariſh to Willeſborough ſouth-eaſtward. It is a very ſmall pariſh, having only eleven houſes in it. The church ſtands on riſing ground, overlooking the Weald, which lies in the vale below the hill ſouthward, where the clay is again very deep, and

and the like country through the woods as that below Great Chart and Betherſden, already deſcribed. One of the principal heads of the river Stour, which riſes at Poſtling, flows acroſs the ſouthern part of this pariſh, and having been joined by ſome other branches of it goes on to Aſhford bridge, having through the courſe of it acquired the name of the Old Stour, to diſtinguiſh it from that branch of this river which riſes at Lenham, and flowing through Little and Great Chart runs on towards Aſhford bridge.

THE MANOR OF CONINGSBROOK claims *paramount* over the greateſt part of this pariſh, by the name of THE YOKE OF DEVELAND; *ſubordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF SEVINGTON, which was moſt probably part of thoſe poſſeſſions belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, taken from them at the Norman conqueſt by Hugo de Montfort, as mentioned before, but whether included in the deſcription of thoſe lands belonging to him in the general ſurvey of Domeſday, inſerted before under Hinxhill pariſh, I dare not aſcertain; only that it certainly was part of his poſſeſſions, and that on the voluntary exile of his grandſon Robert de Montfort in king Henry I.'s reign, this, among the reſt of his eſtates, came into the hands of the crown, of which it was afterwards held, with others of them in this neighbourhood, by the family of Criol, and Maud, widow of Simon de Criol, as was found by inquiſition, died anno 52 Henry III. poſſeſſed of it, with lands in Eſſetesforde, Veterſture, and Pakemanſton. How it paſſed afterwards, I do not find; but the next owners that appear are the family of Scott, of Scotts-hall, who held it as of the honor of Dover, by ward to the caſtle there; in them it continued for many generations, and till at length George Scott, eſq. of Scotts-hall, about the latter end of king George I.'s reign, paſſed this manor away by ſale to Sir Philip Boteler, bart. of Teſton, and his ſon of the ſame name died

poſſeſſed of it in 1772, having by will given one moiety of his eſtates to Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, then of Chart Sutton, but late of Teſton; and the other moiety to Elizabeth, viſcounteſs dowager Folkeſtone, and her ſon-in-law, William Bouverie, earl of Radnor;[1] and on the partition made by the two latter, of their moiety, this manor of Sevington was, with others, allotted to the latter, who died in 1776, and by will deviſed this manor, with the reſt of the abovementioned eſtates in this county, to his eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife, the Hon. William-Henry Bouverie, who is the preſent owner of it, but there is neither houſe nor demeſne lands belonging to it.

THE MOAT is a manor, ſituated in this pariſh below the hill, almoſt adjoining to Willeſborough, ſomewhat more than half a mile weſtward from the church of Sevington; this manſion was, in very early times, the reſidence of a family which took their name from hence. Sir John de Sevington, ſaid to be deſcended from an anceſtor of the ſame name, a Saxon born, who lived in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and in great authority under earl Godwin, was poſſeſſed of this manor and reſided here in the reign of Henry III. bearing for his arms, *Argent, on a feſs wavy, ſable, three eſcallops, or, between three trefoils, ſlipt of the ſecond.* He left a ſole daughter and heir Maud, who entitled her huſband Sir John Barrey, to the poſſeſſion of it, who afterwards reſided here, as did his ſeveral deſcendants down to Richard Barrey, eſq. of Sevington, lieutenant of Dover caſtle in the memorable year 1588, being deſcended from Sir Audrian Barray, of the diſtrict of Barray, in Normandy, and came into England with king Richard I. who placed him in the north country. His deſcendants were of reſpectable account at the times in which they lived, as conſervators of the peace, knights of the ſhire, and

[1] See Folkeſtone, for a further account of this family.

ſheriffs,

ſheriffs, keeping their ſeveral ſhrievalties at this ſeat of the Moat; two of them were lieutenants of Dover caſtle, and their alliances by marriages were with ſome of the moſt eminent families in this county, of Haut, Malmaines, St. John, Aucher, and Fogge. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a feſs, gules, between ſix fleurs de lis, ſable.* Theſe arms were in the windows of Milton church, near Sittingborne, and are ſtill on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury. Weever mentions ſeveral of them, whoſe monuments and inſcriptions were remaining in this church in his time. Several of them had their figures on their grave-ſtones, habited in armour; but they have been all long ſince gone. Sir John Barrey before-mentioned, left two daughters his coheirs, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Vincent Boys, of Bekeſborne, who in her right became afterwards entitled to this manor. He was fourth ſon of William Boys, of Fredville, by Mary, ſiſter and heir of Sir Edward Ringeſley, of Knolton, and bore for his arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, within a bordure, gules*; being the arms of Boys; and for difference, *On the bordure, acorns and croſſes, formee fitchee, or, alternately.* His ſon Edward Boys, of Betſhanger, alienated this manor to Mr. John Alcock, who had been ſteward to the Barrey family, and was afterwards tenant of this eſtate under Mr. Edward Boys; ſo that, ſteward-like, his wealth increaſed in proportion as that of his reſpective maſters waſted; inſomuch, that when they were neceſſitated to ſell, he was enabled to purchaſe; too frequent an example even in theſe times; his ſole daughter and heir Margaret carried it in marriage back again to the family of Boys, by her union with Thomas Boys, gent. of Willeſborough, deſcended from Thomas Boys, of Bonnington, in Goodneſtone, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and was a younger ſon of William Boys, by Iſabella, daughter and heir of Phallop, of Nonington. He pulled down this antient ſeat, which

ſtood in the bottom, juſt within the weſtern boundary of this pariſh, where the moat, filled with water, now remains entire, incloſing ſtrictly the ſcite only of it, and removed the materials of it to rebuild his houſe at Willeſborough. He died poſſeſſed of this manor, with the ſcite of the antient manſion of it in 1659, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John Boys, gent. of Willeſborough, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to Mr. Edward Boys, gent. now of Willeſborough, the preſent proprietor of it.

NEW HARBOUR, uſually called *New Arbour*, was once a manor and ſeat of ſome account here, which in king Henry VII.'s reign was the property of the family of Elys, of Kennington; but it did not continue long with them, for in the next reign of Henry VIII. I find it in the poſſeſſion of Henry Goulding, who reſided here, as did his ſon Robert Goulding in the reign of queen Elizabeth, bearing for his arms, *A croſs voided, between four lions paſſant, gules*; which was confirmed by Robert Cooke, clarencieux, in 1572,[m] but he alienated it to Sir Edward Radcliffe, phyſician to James I. who afterwards reſided at it. He was deſcended out of Lancaſhire, where his anceſtors were antiently ſeated, bearing for their arms, *Argent, two bendlets ingrailed, ſable.*[n] Ralph Radcliffe, a younger brother of the above family, purchaſed Hitchin priory in the reign of Henry VIII. where his deſcendants afterwards continued; one of whom was Sir Edward Radcliffe, the purchaſer of this eſtate of New Harbour, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to John Radcliffe, eſq. of Hitchin priory, in Hertfordſhire, who dying in 1783, *ſ. p.* this eſtate, among others, came to Sir Charles Farnabye, bart. of Sevenoke, in right of his wife Penelope, ſiſter and heir-at-law of the

[m] See Guillim, p. 174, and Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, pedigree Goulding.

[n] See Viſtn. co. Kent. 1619, pedigree Radcliffe, and Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, p. 391 et ſeq.

before-

before-mentioned John Radcliffe, and widow of Mr. Charlton, merchant, of London. Sir Charles Farnabye, afterwards named Radcliffe, removed into Hertfordſhire, where he died *ſ. p.* in October 1798, and his heirs are now entitled to it.

In the Book of Aid, anno 20 Edward III. for the making of the black prince a knight, mention is made of *the manor of Hawkyſwell*, in this pariſh, which Iſabel de Hawkyſwell th n held by knight's ſervice, and which Walter de Rokeſlye before held in Hawkyſwell of the honor of Folkeſtone. In the 33d year of king Henry VIII. it was found by inquiſition, taken after the death of Edward Barrey, that he died poſſeſſed of it, holding it by ward to the caſtle of Dover, ſo that having the ſame owners, it moſt probably merged in the manor of the Moat, and continues ſo at this time.

CHARITIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth May, of Sittingborne, by will in 1721, gave 9l. every third year, chargeable on the eſtate of the Rev. Mr. Luſhington, called Bilham-farm, in Kingſnoth, Merſham, and Sevington, to be paid, clear of deductions, to this pariſh in turn, for a term of years therein mentioned; twenty years of which were unexpired in 1786; to be applied for the binding out yearly a child an apprentice, of the pooreſt people in theſe three pariſhes, to be approved of from time to time by ſuch perſons as ſhould be owners of the eſtate. This charity did not take place till the year 1784. One girl only has as yet been put out apprentice from this charity by this pariſh.

Half an acre of land, called the Church ſpot, in this pariſh, was given by perſons unknown; the rent of which is expended in the repairs of the church.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ten, caſually not more than two or three.

Sevington is ſituated within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is very ſmall, conſiſting of two iſles, one much larger than the other, and one chancel. At the weſt end is a

ſpire ſteeple, ſhingled, in which are four bells. There are ſeveral graveſtones in this church, all which have been robbed of their braſſes. In the chancel is a memorial for Edward Boys, rector, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Boys, gent. of Merſham, obt. 1723. Weever mentions ſeveral memorials for the family of Barrey, in his time, and one for John Fynch, eſq. obt. 1442; none of which are now remaining.

This church is a rectory, which ſeems antiently to have been in the patronage of the owners of the Moat manor in this pariſh, and to have continued ſo till Mr. Edward Boys, the owner of that manor, about the year 1776, conveyed the patronage of it by ſale to Edward Norwood, gent. of Aſhford, the preſent patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 8l. 14s. o½d. It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly certified value of thirty-five pounds.

In 1570 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants ſixty. In 1640 it had the like number of communicants, and it was valued at fifty-five pounds. It is now of the value of about one hundred and thirty pounds per annum.

CHURCH OF SEVINGTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Richard Barrey, eſq.	*James Aucher*, Dec. 8, 1584, obt. 1600.
Edward and John Boys, gent. of Canterbury.	*William Maſter*, A. M. May 9, 1600.*
Edward Boys, gent.	*Thomas Bargar, alias Bargrave*, S. T. B. Jan. 23, 1614, ob. 1621.
Ralph Brockhull, clerk.	*Thomas Brockhull*, A. B. April 23, 1621, reſigned the ſame year.
J. Alcock, gent. of Willeſborough.	*Walter Angell*, A. M. Aug. 8, 1621, obt. 1623.

* Afterwards rector of Merſham, and S. T. P. He died in 1628.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
J. Alcocke, gent. of Willesborough	*William Stacy*, A. M. July 5, 1623, resigned 1624.
	John Whitinge, A. B. May 1, 1624, resigned 1629.
Thomas Boys, esq. of Willesborough	*Thomas Streater*, A. M. June 23, 1629.
	Simon How, resigned 1668.
John Boys, gent.	*Edward Sleighton*, A. M. Dec. 30, 1668, obt. 1686.
	William Sale, A. B. March 1, 1686, resigned 1690.
	Edward Boys, A. M. July 3, 1690, obt. Nov. 21, 1723.[p]
	John Jenkinson, resigned 1727.
Edward Boys, gent.	*James Luck*, A. B. Nov. 17, 1727, resigned 1731.
	Stephen Greenhill, A. B. April 19, 1731, obt. July 1777.[q]
Edward Norwood, gent. of Ashford	*Edward Norwood, jun.* A. M. 1777, the present rector.[r]

p Son of Thomas Boys, gent. of Mersham. He lies buried in this chancel.

q And perpetual curate of Egerton.

r Younger son of the patron.

KINGSNOTH,

THE next parish south-eastward is Kingsnoth, sometimes called *Kingsnode*, and by Leland written *Kinges-snode*.

THIS PARISH is so obscurely situated as to be but little known, the soil in it is throughout a deep miry clay; it is much interspersed with woodlands, especially in the south-east part of it, the whole face of the country here is unpleasant and dreary, the hedge rows wide, with spreading oaks among them; and the roads, which are very broad, with a wide space of green sword on each side, execrably bad; insomuch, that they are dangerous to pass except in the driest time of summer; the whole of it is much the same as the parishes adjoining to it in the Weald, of which the

church, which ſtands on the hill nearly in the middle of the pariſh, is the northern boundary, conſequently all that part of it ſouthward is within that diſtrict. There is no village, the houſes ſtanding ſingle, and interſperſed throughout it. At no great diſtance eaſtward from the church is the manor houſe of Kingſnoth, ſtill called the Park-houſe, the antient manſion, which ſtood upon a riſe, at ſome diſtance from the preſent houſe, ſeems from the ſcite of it, which is moated round, to have been large, remains of Moſaic pavement, and large quantities of ſtone have been at times dug up from it. South-eaſtward from the church is Mumfords, which ſeems formerly to have been very large, but the greateſt part of it has been pulled down and the preſent ſmall farm-houſe built out of it; weſtward from the church ſtands the court-lodge, now ſo called, of Eaſt Kingſnoth manor, it is moated round, and ſeems likewiſe to have been much larger than it is at preſent, and cloſe to the weſtern boundary of the pariſh is the manor-houſe of Weſt Halks, which has been a large antient building, moſt probably of ſome conſequence in former times, as there appears to have been a cauſeway once from it, wide enough for a carriage, which led through the court-lodge farm towards Shadoxhurſt, Woodchurch, and ſo on to Halden, remains of which are often turned up in ploughing the grounds. In the low grounds, near the meadows, is the ſcite of the manor of Moor-houſe, moated round. The above manſions ſeem to have been moated round not only for defence, but to drain off the water from the miry ſoil on which they were built, which was no doubt the principal reaſon why ſo many of the antient ones, in this and the like ſituations were likewiſe moated round. There is a ſtreamlet, which riſes in the woods near Bromley green, and flows along the eaſtern part of this pariſh northward, and joining the Poſtling branch of the Stour near Sevington, runs with it by Hockwood barn

barn and under Alſop green, towards Aſhford. Leland in his Itinerary ſays, vol. vii. p. 145, "The river of Cantorbury now cawled Sture ſpringeth at "Kinges Snode the which ſtandeth ſowthe and a "lytle be weſt fro Cantorbury and ys diſtant of Cant. "a xiiii or xv myles."

THE ROYAL MANOR OF WYE claims paramount over this pariſh. The lord of that manor, George Finch Hatton, eſq. of Eaſtwell, holds a court leet here for the borough of Eaſt Kingſnoth, which claims over this pariſh, at which a borſholder is yearly appointed; *ſubordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF KINGSNOTH, which in early times was the reſidence of a family to which it gave name, who bore for their coat armour, as appeared by ſeals appendant to their antient deeds, *Ermine, upon a bend, five chevronels*; and John de Kingſnoth, who lived here about the latter end of king Edward I. ſealed with that coat of arms; yet I find that Bartholomew de Badleſmere, who was attainted about the 17th year of king Edward II had ſome intereſt in this manor, which upon his conviction eſcheated to the crown, and remained there until Richard II. granted it to Sir Robert Belknap, the judge, who had, not long before, purchaſed that proportion of this manor which belonged to the family of Kingſnoth, by which he became poſſeſſed of the whole of it; but he being attainted and baniſhed in the 11th year of that reign, that part which had belonged to Badleſmere, and was granted by the king to Sir Robert Belknap, returned again to the crown, a further account of which may be ſeen hereafter.[s] But the other part of this eſtate, which belonged to the family of Kingſnoth likewiſe, henceforward called THE MANOR OF KINGSNOTH, which ſeems to have been the greateſt part of it, on the petition of

[s] See Cotton's Records, p. 540. See a further account of the Belknaps, vol. ii. p. 102.

Hamon

Hamon Belknap his ſon to parliament, to be enabled in blood and lands to his father, notwithſtanding the judgment againſt him, was reſtored to him, and he was found by inquiſition to die poſſeſſed of it in the 7th year of king Henry VI. Soon after which I find Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth caſtle, treaſurer of the king's houſhold, to have become poſſeſſed of it; for in the 27th year of that reign, he obtained licence for a fair in this pariſh, on the feaſt of St. Michael, and that ſame year he had another to embattle his manſion here and to incloſe a park, and for *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands within this manor; and in a younger branch of his deſcendants this manor continued down to Richard Browne, eſq. of Shingleton, in Great Chart, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Andrews, of Lathbury, in Buckinghamſhire, and dying ſoon after the death of king Charles I. Elizabeth, their only daughter and heir, carried it in marriage to Thomas, lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, who afterwards alienated it again to Andrews, in which name it continued till Alexander Andrews, executor and deviſee of William Andrews, in 1690, conveyed this manor, with the farm called the Park, the manor of Morehouſe, and other lands in this pariſh, being enabled ſo to do by act of parliament, to the company of haberdaſhers of London, as truſtees, for the ſupport of the hoſpital at Hoxton, commonly called Aſke's hoſpital, in whom they are now veſted. There is not any court held for this manor.

THE OTHER PART *of the above-mentioned eſtate*, which had formerly belonged to the family of Badleſmere, and had eſcheated to the crown on the attainder of Bartholomew de Badleſmere in the 17th year of king Edward II. remained there until Richard II. granted it to Sir Robert Belknap, on whoſe attainder and baniſhment in the 11th year of that reign it returned again to the crown, whence it ſeems, but at what time I have not found, to have been granted to the

the abbot and convent of Battel, in Suſſex, by the name of THE MANOR OF EAST KINGSNOTH, together with the manors of Weſt Kingenoth, in Pluckley; Morehouſe, in this pariſh; and Wathenden, in Biddenden, lately belonging to that monaſtery, in as ample a manner as the late abbot, or any of his predeceſſors had poſſeſſed them,[t] and they continued part of the poſſeſſions of it till its diſſolution in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when they came into the hands of the crown, where they ſtaid but a ſhort time; for the king that year granted theſe manors to Sir Edw. Ringſley for his life, without any rent or account whatſoever; and four years afterwards the king ſold the reverſion of them to Sir John Baker, one of his council, and chancellor of the firſt fruits and tenths, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice. He died in 1558, poſſeſſed of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Kingſnoth, and the manors of Weſt Kingſnoth and Morehouſe, held *in capite*, in whoſe deſcendants the manor of Eaſt Kingſnoth, with the advowſon of the church, deſcended down to Sir John Baker, bart. who, in the reign of king Charles I. paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. Nathaniel Powell, of Ewehurſt, in Suſſex, and afterwards of Wiarton, in this county, who was in 1661 created a baronet; and in his deſcendants it continued down to Sir Chriſtopher Powell, bart. who died poſſeſſed of it in 1742, *ſ. p.* leaving his widow ſurviving, whoſe truſtees ſold this manor and advowſon, after her death, to Mrs. Fuller, widow of Mr. David Fuller, of Maidſtone, attorney-at-law, who in 1775 deviſed them by will to her relation William Stacy Coaſt, eſq. now of Sevenoke, the preſent owner of them. There is not any court held for this manor.

MUMFORDS, as it is now called, though its proper and more antient name is *Montfort's*, is a manor in this

[t] Deeds of Inrolment, Augmentation-office.

pariſh

pariſh, which was once the reſidence of the family of Clerc, written in antient deeds le Clerc, and afterwards both Clerke and Clarke, in which it continued till about the latter end of the reign of king Edward I. when Henry le Clerc leaving no iſſue male, Suſan his daughter and heir carried it, with much other inheritance, in marriage to Sir Simon de Woodchurch, whoſe deſcendants, out of gratitude for ſuch increaſe of fortune, altered their paternal name from Woodchurch to Clerke, and in ſeveral of their deeds ſubſequent to this marriage, were written Clerke, alias Woodchurch. They reſided at Woodchurch till Humphry Clerke, eſq. removed hither in Henry VIII.'s reign.[a] His ſon Humphry Clerke, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, ſold this manor to John Taylor, ſon of John Taylor, of Willeſborough, who afterwards reſided here. His ſon John Taylor, gent. of Winchelſea, alienated it, about the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign, to Edward Wightwick, gent. deſcended of a family originally of Staffordſhire, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, argent, between three pheons, or, as many croſſes patee, gules*, granted in 1613. He afterwards reſided here, as did his deſcendants, till at length Humphry Wightwick, gent. about the beginning of king George II.'s reign removed to New Romney, of which town and port he was jurat, in whoſe deſcendants this manor became afterwards veſted in ſeveral undivided ſhares. At length Mr. William Whitwick, the only ſurviving ſon of Humphry, having purchaſed his mother's life eſtate in it, as well as the ſhares of his brother Martin's children, lately ſold the whole property of it to Mr. Swaffer, the preſent poſſeſſor and occupier of it.

WEST HALKS, uſually called *Weſt Hawks*, is a manor, ſituated near the weſtern bounds of this pa-

[a] See more of this family in Coll. Bar. vol. i. p. 282. There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

riſh,

riſh, being held of the manor of Kenardington; it formerly was the reſidence of a family of the name of Halk, who bore on their ſeals *a feſs, between three hawks*, and ſometimes *only one*, and were of no contemptible account, as appears by old pedigrees and writings, in which they are repreſented as gentlemen for above three hundred years. Sampſon de Halk, gent. died poſſeſſed of this manor about the year 1360, and held beſides much other land at Petham and the adjoining pariſhes; but about the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, this manor had paſſed from this family into that of Taylor, in which name it continued till the latter end of king Henry VII. when it was alienated to Clerc, whoſe deſcendant Humphry Clerke, eſq. about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed it away to Robert Honywood, eſq, of Charing, who ſettled it on his fourth ſon by his ſecond marriage Colonel Honywood. How long it continued in his deſcendants, I cannot learn; but it has been for ſome length of time in the name of Eaton, of Eſſex, Mr. Henry Eaton being the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES.

HUMPHRY CLARKE, gent. of this pariſh, left by will in 1637, a parcel of land, called Pightland, containing about three acres, in the eaſtern part of this pariſh, for the benefit of the poor of it.

MRS. ELIZABETH MAY, in 1721, gave by will 9l. every third year, chargeable on Bilham farm, to be paid, clear of all deductions, to this pariſh in turn, during a term of years therein mentioned, to be applied yearly towards the binding out a child an apprentice, of the pooreſt people in three pariſhes in turn, as has been already mentioned more at large under Sevington. One girl only has as yet been put out apprentice from this charity, by this pariſh.

The number of poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty-five, caſually twelve.

KINGSNOTH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is ſmall, conſiſting only of one iſle and one chancel, having a ſquare tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which are five bells. In the iſle is an antient graveſtone, coffin-ſhaped, with old French capitals round it, now illegible. In the chancel is a ſtone, with an inſcription on it in braſs, for Thomas Umfrey, rector, no date; and a monument for Thomas Reader, A. M. ſon of Thomas Reader, gent. of Bower, in Maidſtone, obt. 1740. Againſt the north wall is the tomb of Humphry Clarke, eſq. made of Bethersden marble, having the figures of him and his wife remaining in braſs on it, and underneath four ſons and five daughters. Over the tomb, in an arch in the wall, is an inſcription to his memory, ſet up by his daughter's ſon Sir Martin Culpeper, over it are the arms of Clarke, *Two pales wavy, ermine*, impaling *Mayney*. In the glaſs of the ſouth window of the iſle are ſeveral heads remaining, and in the north-weſt window the figure of St. Michael with the dragon. The north chancel fell down about thirty years ago. It belonged to the manor of Mumfords, and in it were interred the Wightwicks, owners of that manor; the graveſtones of them, nine in number, yet remain in the church-yard, ſhut out from the church; and on one next to theirs, formerly within this chancel, is the figure of a knight in armour, with a lion under his feet, and an inſcription in braſs, for Sir William Parker, ſon of William Parker, eſq. citizen and mercer of London, obt. 1421; arms, *On a feſs, three balls*.

The advowſon of the rectory of this church was formerly parcel of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, and at the diſſolution of it in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. came into the king's hands, where it remained till that king in his 34th year, granted it in exchange, among other premiſes, to archbp. Cranmer,[w]

[w] Deeds of purch. and exch. Augtn. off. box C. 50.

who

who did not keep it long; for four years afterwards, he reconveyed it, with the conſent of his chapter, back again to the king,[x] who ſoon afterwards granted it to Sir John Baker, one of his council, and chancellor of his firſt-fruits and tenths, who died poſſeſſed of the manor of Eaſt Kingſnoth, together with the advowſon of this church, in the year 1558, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Sir John Baker, bart. who in the reign of king Charles I. alienated it, with that manor, to Mr. Nathaniel Powell. Since which this advowſon has continued in the like ſucceſſion of ownerſhip with that manor, as may be ſeen more fully in the account of it before, to the preſent patron of it, William Stacy Coaſt, eſq. now of Sevenoke.

There was formerly a penſion of forty ſhillings payable from this church to the abbot of Battel.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 11l. 9s. 9½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 2s. 11¾d. In 1578 it was valued at ſixty pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1640 it was valued at fifty pounds only, and there were the like number of communicants. It is now worth about one hundred and forty pounds per annum. The rector takes no tithes of wood below the hill ſouthward. There are about ſeventeen acres of glebe land.

CHURCH OF KINGSNOTH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Thomas Dunſcombe, A. M. Nov. 6, 1592, obt. 1608.
	John Symſon, A. M. Jan. 12, 1608, reſigned 1609.
Sir Henry Baker.....	*William Baldwin*, A. M. March 15, 1609, obt. 1626.
The King, hac vice.....	*Humphrey Peake*, A. M. Dec. 28, 1626, reſigned 1627.

[x] See Rymer's Fœd. vol. xv. p. 77, 92.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The like.	*Thomas Allen*, A. M. March 12, 1627, obt. 1636.[y]
Sir John Baker, bart.	*Francis Worrall*, January 19, 1636.
	Nathaniel Wilſon, clerk, obt. 1676.
Sir Nathaniel Powell, bart.	*Timothy Wilſon*, A. M. July 10, 1676, obt. 1705.
	Samuel Wightwick, A. M. July 16, 1705, obt. 1706.[z]
Lady Elizabeth Powell.	*Thomas Reader*, A. M. March 21, 1707, obt. January 15, 1741.[a]
	Duncan Menzies, March 18, 1741, reſigned 1749.[b]
	Philip Hawkins, A. M. 1749, obt. March 1798.[c]
	..... *Glover*, the preſent rector.

y Rym. Fœd. vol. xviii. p. 1001, and by a diſpenſation paſſed that year, vicar of Eleham.

z And rector of Burwaſh.

a He lies buried in the chancel of this church.

b Afterwards rector of Teſton.

c Mr. Hawkins reſided in his parſonage houſe to the time of his death, whoſe character in his pariſh was that of a moſt worthy clergyman, having the bleſſings of the poor eſpecially, for his goodneſs and benevolence to them.

MERSHAM,

THE next pariſh to Kingſnoth north-eaſtward is Merſham, being the laſt to be deſcribed in this hundred. It is written in Domeſday and other antient records *Merſebam*. A ſmall diſtrict of the eaſtern part of it is in the hundred of Bircholt Franchiſe, and the reſt of it in this hundred of Chart and Longbridge.

MERSHAM lies about four miles from Aſhford, on the quarry hills, where it is a dry and pleaſant ſituation. The high road from Aſhford to Hythe croſſes it eaſtward, along the high ground, over Merſham-lees or heath, on the north ſide of which is the man-

ſion

ſion and park of Hatch, pleaſantly ſituated on the brow of the hill, having a beautiful view from the back front, bounded by the down hills. It is a very elegant building of brick, embelliſhed with quoins, baluſtrade, and other ornaments of free-ſtone. The apartments in it are ſuperb, as well as commodious. The park, which adjoins on the north ſide of it, extends into the vale beneath, where it is well watered. On the high ground the ſoil is moſtly a ſand, or loam mixed with the quarry-ſtone, but northward, at the lower part of Hatch-park, it changes to a deep miry clay, where the ſtream which runs on towards Swatfield bridge and Aſhford, bounds it from Hinxhill northward; at a ſmall diſtance on the oppoſite or ſouth ſides of the lees, going down the hill, is the village or ſtreet of Merſham, in which is the rector's houſe, and oppoſite a large good manſion, which lately belonged to Mr. Turner Marſhall, who reſided in it. He left two daughters his coheirs, Elizabeth married to Mr. Edward Hughes, and Anne to Mr. William Mantell, late of Tenterden, deceaſed. Mr. Hughes now reſides in it. And at a ſmall diſtance further down, on the eaſt ſide of it, is the church, from which there is a fine view ſouthward; and at the weſt end of the church-yard is the court-lodge of the manor. On the ſame ſide, ſomewhat lower, is a neat ſaſhed houſe, late the Rev. Mr. Tournay's, but now belonging to Mr. Fox, who lives in it; about one field diſtant weſtward ſtands a great old houſe, called *the Boys-houſe*, inhabited for ſeveral generations by a branch of the Boys family, the laſt of whom, Mr. John Boys, was deſcended from Thomas Boys, of Bonnington, in Goodneſtone, in king Henry the VIIIth.'s reign, a younger ſon of William Boys, of Fredville, by Iſabel Phallop. From Thomas above-mentioned, deſcended likewiſe thoſe of Sevington and Willeſborough; he died poſſeſſed of it in 1767, leaving three daughters his coheirs, of whom the two ſurviving ones, Eliza-

beth and Mary, are ſtill living, unmarried, at Aſhford, and are the preſent owners of this houſe, which is inhabited by Mr. Cole, father of the Rev. Dr. Cole, rector of this pariſh, and Mr. Charles Staples, who married Mr. Cole's daughter. Further down it is called Kingford-ſtreet, formerly Kyngesfyſh-ſtreet, beyond which there is a bridge over that branch of the Stour, called the Old Stour, which runs from hence by Sevington towards Aſhford, as has been already mentioned, on which there is a corn-mill. Here there is much paſture ground, ſeemingly very rich; and at a ſmall diſtance a good ſaſhed houſe, formerly belonging to the Mantells, and from them uſually called the Mantell houſe. It was purchaſed ſome years ago of the children of Edward Mantell, eſq. by Mr. Joſeph Hodges, who again ſold it to Mr. Stephenſon, of London, banker, who reſided in it for ſome time, till he removed thither. The road, through the village ſouthward, is the high and moſt frequented one from Aſhford to the lower part of the Weald, by the four vents at Broadoak, and thence to Bilſington-croſs; during the whole of which the ſoil is a deep ſtiff clay. a miſerable wet and dreary country, and the roads execrably bad.

There is a fair in this pariſh on the Friday in Whitſun-week, for pedlary and toys.

THE MANOR OF WYE claims over ſome ſmall part of this pariſh, as do the manors of Polton, Saltwood, and Brockholt, over other lands in it.

MERSHAM was given by one Siward and Matilda his wife, to the monks of Chriſt-church, though Somner in his Roman Ports, p. 110, ſays, that king Etheldred, (who died in 1016) granted it to that priory, with the privilege of ſeveral denberries in the Weald, and the ſame year he granted to them *free-warren*, and other liberties, and king Edward the Confeſſor, called in the regiſter of that monaſtery St. Edward, confirmed this gift in the year 1061, and it was apportioned

portioned *de cibo ecrum*, that is, to the uſe of their refectory. Notwithſtanding this gift to the monks, it is entered in the record of Domeſday among the archbiſhop's lands, as follows:

In Langebrige hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Merſeham in demeſne. It was taxed at ſeven ſulings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and now, for three. The arable land is twelve carucates. In demeſne there are three carucates, and thirty-nine villeins, with nine borderers having ſixteen carucates. There is a church, and two mills of five ſhillings, and two ſaltpits of five ſhillings, and thirteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of thirty hogs. In its whole value, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth ten pounds, now twenty pounds.

By what means it came into the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhop, for ſo it certainly was, or when it returned to the monks, does not appear, only that they ſoon afterwards were again in the poſſeſſion of it; and accordingly in the 17th year of king Edward I. anno 1289, the prior and convent appear to have releaſed certain baſe or villein ſervices to their tenants of this manor, for which the lord received a pecuniary rent or fine,[d] and in the 10th year of king Edward II. they had a grant of *free warren* from their demeſne lands within this manor, among others. In which ſituation it continued till the final diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands; where this manor did not remain long, for the king, in his 33d year, ſettled it by his dotation-charter on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time.

A court baron is regularly held for this manor by the dean and chapter; but *the demeſne lands* are demiſed from time to time on a beneficial leaſe. Samuel

[d] See Somn. Gavelkind, p. 58, append. p. 187.

Goddard is the preſent leſſee, and reſides in the court-lodge, in the walls of which are ſeveral gothic arched windows and door-ways of aſhlar ſtone, and other marks of its antient appearance.

HATCH is a manor and ſeat in this pariſh, which is frequently written in antient deeds *Le Hatch*, and was formerly in the poſſeſſion of a family named Edwards, in which it continued till it was at length ſold by the executors of the laſt of that name, in king Henry VII.'s reign, to Richard Knatchbull, who afterwards reſided at it, being deſcended of a family originally of Limne, in this county, where, as appears by very antient deeds, they were poſſeſſed of a plentiful patrimony, and bore for their arms, *Azure, three croſs-croſlets fitchee, between two bendlets, or*; his deſcendant, Sir Norton Knatchbull, kept his ſhrievalty at Hatch in the 5th year of James I. and died here in 1636 *ſ. p.* having by will founded the free grammar ſchool at Aſhford. His ſucceſſor in this manor and ſeat, was his nephew and heir Norton, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of his next brother Thomas, who reſided at Hatch, and ſerved in parliament for this county, being a gentleman of great abilities and learning. On Auguſt 4, 1641, being the 17th year of Charles I. he was created a baronet. He died in 1684, and was buried in the family vault under the ſouth chancel of this church. His deſcendant Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. was of Hatch, and ſerved in parliament for this county likewiſe. He died in 1730, having married Alice, daughter of John Wyndham, eſq. of Nonington, in Wiltſhire, and ſiſter to Thomas, lord Wyndham, lord chancellor of Ireland, by whom he left five ſons and three daughters; Wyndham, who ſucceeded him in title; Thomas died unmarried; Edward, who ſucceeded his nephew in title and eſtate, as will be mentioned hereafter; Wadham, who was chancellor and prebendary of Durham, and died in 1760, leaving three ſons and one daughter Frances, who married

ried Thomas Knight, eſq. late of Godmerſham, and Norton, who was of Babington, in Somerſetſhire, eſq.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. the eldeſt ſon, kept his ſhrievalty at Hatch in 1733, and took the ſurname and arms of Wyndham, purſuant to the will of his uncle the lord chancellor Wyndham, who died *ſ. p.* and by will deviſed his eſtates to him with that injunction, and for which an act paſſed that year. He died in 1749, having married Catherine, daughter of James Harris, eſq. of Saliſbury, by whom he left two daughters, Joane-Elizabeth, now of St. Stephen's, near the city of Canterbury, unmarried; Catherine, who likewiſe died unmarried; and one ſon Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. who about 1760 pulled down the antient ſeat of Hatch, and began the building of a new manſion at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſtward from it, which he did not live to finiſh, for he died in 1763, being then knight of the ſhire, unmarried, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his uncle and heir Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. then of Saliſbury, but afterwards of Hatch, who completed the building of this elegant ſeat. He died in 1788, having married Grace, ſecond daughter of William Legg, eſq. of Saliſbury, by whom he left three daughters, Anne-Elizabeth, who married her couſin Wyndham Knatchbull, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Dr. Wadham Knatchbull, late prebendary of Durham above-mentioned; Catherine-Maria, and Joane. Edward, his only ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded him in title and eſtates, being then of Provenders, who ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1785, having married firſt Mary, daughter and coheir of William Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq. of Provenders, by whom he has two ſons, Edward, born in 1782, and Norton; and ſecondly, Frances, ſecond daughter of Charles Graham, eſq. by whom he has a ſon Wyndham. Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. now reſides at Hatch, having been member in two ſucceſſive parliaments for this county.

QUARING-

QUARINGTON, or *Quatherington*, as it was ſometimes written, is a ſmall manor, lying in the valley in the northern part of this pariſh, near the ſtream, which was once the property of owners of that name, one of whom, Simon de Quarington, reſided at it in the 4th year of king Edward I. anno 1275, as appears by the chartularie of Chriſt-church. Soon after which, this name became extinct here, and it came into the poſſeſſion of Nicholas Blechenden, who reſided here at the latter end of that reign, whoſe grandſon William Blechenden being the earlieſt poſſeſſor of this manor that is mentioned in the deeds of it, was owner of it in the reign of king Richard II. He married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Godfrey, of Simnells, in Aldington, of which becoming poſſeſſed in her right, he left this place and removed thither, though his deſcendants ſeem to have continued proprietors of it till the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, when it was alienated by one of them to Claget, of Canterbury, and George Claget, alderman, and thrice mayor of that city, ſon of Robert Claget, of Malling, who bore for his arms, *Ermine, on a feſs, ſable, three pheons, or*,[e] paſſed it away by ſale, in the reign of James I. to Henry Eſtday, of Saltwood, whoſe arms were, *Azure, a griffin ſegreant, argent, a chief of the ſecond.*[f] He ſold it to Sir Norton Knatchbull, of Hatch; ſince which it has continued in the ſame family, reſident at Hatch, and baronets, down to the preſent owner of it, Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. of Merſham-hatch.

[e] As atteſted in the pedigree ſigned by Sir Wm. Segar, garter, See Book of Teſtifications in Heralds-office, marked M. 2.

[f] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619. See alſo Saltwood.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

DAME JANE KNATCHBULL, of Godmerſham, widow of Sir John Knatchbull, bart. by will in 1700, deviſed to her nephew Edward Knatchbull, eſq. and his heirs for ever, all her ſhare of one-third part in the reverſion of all ſuch lands and tenements in Kent as belonged to her, expectant on the death of her mother dame Elizabeth Monins, upon truſt, that they ſhould lay out the money ariſing from the ſale of them, in the purchaſe of lands in this county, in truſt, that they ſhould yearly for ever, diſpoſe of the rents of them as follows, 10l. to a ſchoolmaſter, to teach poor children of the pariſh to read Engliſh, write, and caſt accompts; and the reſidue to be diſtributed yearly among ſuch of the poor people of this pariſh as they ſhould think fit. Theſe lands are now veſted in Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. and are of the annual produce of 78l.

This ſchool is taught by the clerk of the pariſh, in a ſmall room adjoining to the church, who is paid the above ſalary of 10l. for the inſtructing of a limited number of children, and the liberty of taking others for his further emolument.

RICHARD BRETT, by will in 1711, deviſed land to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, now veſted in Mr. Thomas Brett, and of the annual produce of 1l.

MRS. ELIZABETH MAY, of Sittingborne, by will in 1721, gave 9l. every third year, chargeable on the eſtate called Bilham-farm, to this pariſh, Sevington, and Kingſnoth, to be paid clear of all deductions, to be applied for the binding out yearly a child an apprentice, of the pooreſt people in thoſe pariſhes, to be approved of by ſuch perſons as ſhould be owners of that eſtate, in manner as has been already more fully mentioned under theſe pariſhes.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about fifty eight, caſually ſixty-five.

MERSHAM is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Limne.

The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, conſiſts of two iſles and two chancels, having a handſome ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which are five bells. In the north window of the high chancel is the figure of a biſhop, with his mitre and croſier, praying, and the figure of a ſaint, with the dragon under his feet. On the rector's pew is carved in wood, a coat of arms, being *A feſs, in chief, three balls.* In this

this chancel is a memorial for Elizabeth, widow of William Legg, of New Sarum, and mother of dame Grace, wife of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. obt. 1771; and ſeveral monuments and memorials for the Knatchbull family. The ſouth chancel belongs to them, in which are ſeveral monuments and memorials of them, particularly a moſt ſuperb one for Sir Norton Knatchbull, who died in 1636, having his figure in full proportion lying on it, and above that of his lady kneeling in a praying poſture, under a canopy ſupported by two figures; above are the arms of Knatchbull impaling Aſhley; underneath this chancel is a large vault, in which this family lie buried. A monument for Margaret Collyns, daughter of Thomas Tourney, gent. and wife of William Collyns, gent. obt. 1595; arms, *Vert, a griffin, or, gorged with a ducal coronet, argent,* impaling *Tourney.* In the north iſle are ſeveral memorials for the Boys's, of this pariſh; for Richard Knatchbull, eſq. and for Mary Franklyn, obt. 1763. In the weſt window, which is very large, nearly the whole breadth of the iſle, and conſiſts of many compartments, are eight figures of men, pretty entire, and much remains of other painted glaſs in the other parts of it. The arms of Septvans and Fogge were formerly in one of the windows of the high chancel.

The church of Merſham was formerly appendant to the manor, and belonged with it to the convent of Chriſt-church; but when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken in the year 1080, it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of the archbiſhop, with whom the manor did not continue long before it was again veſted in the convent; but the advowſon of the rectory remained with the archbiſhop, and has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury to this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 26l. 16s. 10½d. and the yearly tenths, which are now payable to the crown-receiver, at 2l. 13s. 8¾d.

In 1578 here were communicants two hundred and forty-seven. In 1640, one hundred and eighty, and it was valued at eighty pounds.

CHURCH OF MERSHAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS
The Archbishop.	*John Whiting*, obt. 1605.[g]
	William Covell, S. T. P. April 12, 1605, obt. 1613.
	Francis Foxton, S. T. P. Feb. 9, 1613, obt. 1626.[h]
	William Master, S. T. P. April 3, 1626, obt. 1628.[i]
	Thomas Hackett, A. M. Oct. 22, 1628.
	John Ramsey, Oct. 5, 1636.
	George May, jun. resig. 1665.
	John Castilion, S. T. P. April 29, 1665, resigned 1677.[k]
	John Cooke, A. M. Oct. 27, 1677, obt. Aug. 13, 1726.[l]
	Henry Archer, S. T. P. Oct. 14, 1726, obt. 1744.[m]
	John Chapman, S. T. P. June 27, 1744, ob. Oct. 14, 1784.[n]

g His will is in the Prerog. office, Canterbury.

h He was buried in the chancel. His will is in the above office.

i Likewise rector of Sevington, and prebendary of Canterbury.

k Likewise vicar of Minster, in Thanet, and prebendary of Canterbury, and being made dean of Rochester he resigned this rectory. He died in 1688, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral.

l Likewise rector of St. George's, in Canterbury, and a six preacher. He had been before rector of Cookstone, near Rochester. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. f. 175. He lies buried in the high chancel of this church.

m He held the vicarage of Faversham with this rectory. He had been before likewise vicar of Herne, which vicarage he resigned on being presented to this rectory.

n He was likewise rector of Aldington by dispensation, and treasurer of the church of Chichester. He died æt. 81, and was buried in the chancel of this church. For the doctor's character, see the printed case relating to archbishop Potter's options, devised by him in his will to his executors, of which Dr. Chapman was one. Brown's Cases of Appeals to Parliament, anno 1760, vol. v. p. 400.

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Thomas Drake*, S. T. P. 1784, reſigned 1786.[o]
	Houſtonne Radcliffe, S. T. P. 1786, reſigned 1790.[p]
	William Cole, S. T. P. 1790, the preſent rector.[q]

o He reſigned this rectory for that of Catford, in Huntingdonſhire.

p On being collated to the rectory of Ickham, which he now holds with the vicarage of Gillingham. He was alſo prebendary of Ely, which he quitted on being collated to the ſixth prebendal ſtall of Canterbury cathedral. He and his predeceſſor had been both domeſtic chaplains to Archbiſhop Moore.

q And prebendary of Weſtminſter.

END OF VOL. VII.

☞ *Any* ERRORS *or* MISTAKES, *in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to* W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *To face title,* ... *Plate of* CHARTHAM DOWNS.
2. *To face p.* 1. ... *Map of* BOUGHTON BLEAN HUNDRED.
3. *To face p.* 51... *Ditto of* MARDEN HUNDRED.
4. *To face p.* 90... *Ditto of* CRANBROOKE, *&c.* HUNDREDS.
5. *To face p.* 103. *Plate of* MILKHOUSE CHAPEL, *&c.*
6. *To face p.* 142. *Map of* GREAT BARNEFIELD, *&c.* HUNDREDS.
7. *To face p.* 370. *Plate of* ROMAN URNS.